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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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CARDINAL GIBBONS HOME

In Splendid Health, He Says, After His Visit to Rome.

THE POPE'S INTEREST IN AMERICA

A Close Student of Our Progress—The Cardinal Praises Commissioner Roosevelt for His Work.

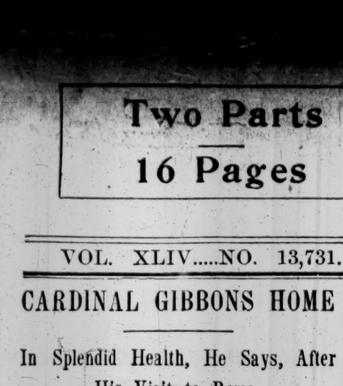
As the clock in the Dockmaster's office at the foot of Christopher Street struck 8 yesterday afternoon the big Cunard liner Campania drew up to her pier, and, for the first time in her history, landed passengers in New-York early Friday afternoon.

She also beat her own record westward by twenty-three minutes, making the trip from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in 5 days 9 hours and 6 minutes. This comes within one hour and forty-three minutes of equaling the record of her sister ship, the Lucania, which up to this time bears the pennant among the steamships of the Cunard Line.

The Campania left Daunt's Rock at 7:43 A. M. last Sunday, and was sighted off Sandy Hook Lightship at 12:09 P. M. yesterday. Her best days' runs were made Wednesday and Thursday, when she logged 541 and 542 knots respectively. Fine weather was experienced throughout. The best previous trip of the Campania was made in August, last year, when she covered the distance in 5 days 9 hours and 29 minutes.

There was great excitement among the passengers, who took a deep interest in the record-smashing process, and all were delighted at the quick passage and the early arrival of the vessel at her pier.

The usual crowd of expectant friends who flock to a pier with the advent of an ocean



Cardinal Gibbons,
Head of the Roman Catholic See of Baltimore.

steamship greeted the approach of the Campania this voyage, and the crowd presented a curious mixture. Catholic clergymen knocked elbows with Socialists, and both mingled among fashionable folk whose friends had been "doing" the Continent, and some of whom had come for the express object of catching a glimpse of the Duke of Marlborough. The prelates had gathered to welcome Cardinal Gibbons, who has been sojourning for some time in Rome, and traveling through Germany, France, Holland, England, and Ireland. The Cardinal was met by a delegation of clergymen from Baltimore and Detroit at Quarantine, and by permission of Collector Kilbreth, was taken off by the revenue cutter Manhattan and landed at the end of the Cunard Line pier just as the Campania was disembarking her passengers.

Cardinal Gibbons received a royal welcome from the prelates who met him at Quarantine and at the pier. His Eminence looked unusually well. His eyes sparkled with health, and his cheeks were considerably more rounded out than when he left, sixteen weeks ago.

The members of his party were his secretary, the Rev. C. F. Thomas; Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco and his secretary, the Rev. D. D. Crowley; Bishop Foley of Detroit, and Bishop Hogan of Kansas. With his usual graciousness, he talked willingly of his trip.

"Since I left these shores, in May last," said the Cardinal, "I have enjoyed every moment of my trip. I have seen new faces and have grasped the hand of old friends. Both have given me pleasure, and to-day, under the beautiful sun, I am a well and a very happy man."

When asked about his visit to the Pope, the Cardinal said:

"My visit to Rome was not of special significance to the Catholic Church. It was perfunctory, and is a visit which we are supposed to make at certain periods."

"Will the Pope write a supplementary letter on American Church affairs?" he was asked.

"There was no necessity of our discussing such a letter," he replied, "and I do not think he will write one.

"My several visits to the Pope gave me much pleasure. He is really a wonderful man, and his physical condition for a man eighty-six years of age is truly phenomenal. He is a trifle more stooped than he was eight years ago, when I saw him last, but his intellect is bright and strong, and his power of endurance is simply wonderful. He is in better health now than he was eight years ago.

"The Pope," continued his Reverence, "has a delightful personality and is wonderfully entertaining. We talked generally of American Church and political institutions, about which he is decidedly enthusiastic, and for the future of which he is hopeful. He wrote me a beautiful letter concerning the future of the Catholic University in America, and refers to the opening of several new chairs in October next. On these subjects and on many others of peculiar interest to Americans he is truly and greatly interested, and his observations on these matters evince a long and thorough study of them.

"Another American institution in which the Pope is interested is the Summer schools here, one of which is in Plattsburg, N. Y., and the other in Madison, Wis. He approves of the idea, and speaks confidently of its future.

"American political institutions have constituted a subject of special study and reflection by the Pope, and for them he has expressed, in a letter to me, the most profound admiration. The American conception of what constitutes liberty is highly approved by the Pope, who thought our idea was the true one."

"Did you discuss the labor question with the Pope?" the reporter asked.

"I believe," said the Cardinal, reflectively, "that he considered the labor question—that is generally, you will understand—as settled. We did not discuss it at length.

Regarding the Government and the Church in France, the reporter asked:

"There has been some friction there about the imposition by the Government of a certain tax on ecclesiastical institutions, has there not?"

After a little hesitation, the Cardinal replied, thoughtfully, as if to answer the question at once and to evade further expression regarding it:

"Well, yes; there has been some discontent expressed, I believe some informal complaint, but no formal complaint by the Church regarding such a tax. It will, however, adjust itself."

Speaking of the progress of the Church in Germany, the Cardinal said:

"I was much impressed by its progress there. I like the spirit expressed, and can say that in Bavaria and in Holland, the Sabbath was kept more sacredly than in other countries I visited. I might add that in other countries in Europe, I was much distressed by the almost total absence of a proper appreciation of the sanctity of the Sabbath. Men and women worked in the fields, artisans and carpenters worked at their trades, and storekeepers sold their wares. It grieved me. I hope there will be a change soon.

"By the way," asked the Cardinal, "is there anything new in New-York?"

"They are actually enforcing the excise law," said a member of the Reception Committee.

"I am glad of it," said the Cardinal. "Every law should be enforced, and of all laws, the excise law should receive the attention of the authorities.

"Saloons should be closed on Sunday. First, because it is in the interest of Christianity; second, because it is good for the law; and third, because it is good for the people. The poor man certainly profits most by the enforcement of the law on this subject. God made the Sabbath.

"Six days thou shalt work, and on the seventh worship Him and rest. It is impossible to obey this commandment and patronize saloons or indulge in drink on the Sabbath.

"I know Mr. Roosevelt, your new Commissioner," said the Cardinal, reflectively. "He is a man worthy of admiration, and I admire him. It seems to me he is a worthy man in a good place."

Cardinal Gibbons did not care to talk on this subject at greater length. He said he was not familiar with the peculiar conditions governing the matter in this city, therefore, he could not speak as intelligently on the subject as he wished.

The Cardinal drove from the pier directly to the residence of City Treasurer, Major John T. Kelley of Brooklyn. Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Foley, and Father Thomas will leave by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 11:30 o'clock this morning for Baltimore, the home of the Cardinal. They are due there at 3:25 this afternoon. The party will travel on the special car Vice President Lord.

At the Camden Street Station, Baltimore, the party will be received by the Baltimore clergy, and a speech of welcome will be made by Joseph R. Wheeler, President of the Catholic Club.

Mgr. Farley, Vicar General, received the Cardinal at the pier yesterday in the absence of Archbishop Corrigan, who is now in retreat at St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy.

Among the passengers on the Campania were George Allen, Ira Dimock, C. Dow, Jr., Francisco Fava, Mrs. J. R. Fell, Capt. Fitzgerald, Charles R. Flint, Gilbert Fraser, H. B. M. Consul at New-York; Charles Hepburn, George Hosmer, Mrs. C. K. Van Horn, Edward Joy, Capt. A. H. Lee, R. A.; Horn, Edward Joy, Capt. A. H. Lee, R. A., Mrs. C. Taintor, Miss H. Whittemore, and George C. Vanderpool.

Lewis Forrester of Liverpool, fifty years old, a steward on board the Campania, died on board at midnight Thursday of cancer of the stomach. The body was buried at sea at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

STEAM YACHT NEREID WRECKED

L. J. Busbee, His Wife, and Daughters, Who Were Aboard, Rescued.

WOOD'S HOLL, Mass., Aug. 23.—The steam yacht Nereid of New-York, chartered by L. J. Busbee of Glen Cove, L. I., while on its way from New-Bedford to Vineyard Haven, struck a rock in passing through the channel between Naushon and the mainland to-day. The steamer listed and then pounded upon the rocks, breaking a hole in the bottom, through which the water poured, putting out the fires.

In a very short time the yacht filled and sank. The Nereid signaled for assistance to the steamer Gay Head, which was passing, but for some reason the signal was not noticed.

The United States Fish Commission boat put off and rendered great assistance in taking Mr. Busbee, his wife, and two daughters from the deck, when the water had risen to within a foot of where they were standing. The ladies were very cool. They were taken ashore and the steamer was towed into Little Harbor.

Divers will patch the bottom, when the yacht will be towed to New-Bedford for repairs. The can buoy was under water, caused by the rough sea and high tide, and the Captain lost his reckoning.

Microscopical Society's New Officers.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Microscopical Society met for its third and last session for the reading and discussion of papers on methods, this morning, and for the election of officers.

The election resulted in the choice of A. Clifford Mercer of Syracuse, N. Y., for President; Edward Pennock of Philadelphia, Penn., and Miss V. A. Latham, M. D., of Chicago, for Vice Presidents; A. C. Krauss of Buffalo, N. Y., for Secretary, and Magnus Pflaum of Pittsburg, Penn., for Treasurer.

In addition to these officers the following were elected as an Executive Committee of the society: C. H. Eigermann of Bloomington, Ind.; Herman Schrenk of St. Louis, Mo., and Mary A. Booth of Long Meadow, Mass.

Caught Taking Plumbers' Supplies.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—When Robert Davis ceased to be Sheriff of Hudson County he established a plumbers' supply shop at 89 Railroad Avenue. Recently he has missed stock in large quantities, and the matter was placed in the hands of the police.

Charles Newman, a clerk; William J. O'Brien of 592 Henderson Street, and John C. Becker of 410 Grove Street were detected this morning removing a wagon load of goods from the place, they were held for examination.

Capt. E. M. Thomas Resigns.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Because of having been skipped in the regular line of promotion, Capt. E. M. Thomas of the Red Star Line steamship Pennsylvania, which plies between Philadelphia and Southampton and Antwerp, has resigned from the international Navigation Company, after seventeen years of active service. He will, on the completion of his present voyage to Southampton and Antwerp, leave the Pennsylvania and go to his home in Bangor, Me.

Port Royal Dry Dock Has Defects.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The official report of the board appointed to inspect the recently completed dry dock at Port Royal, S. C., was received at the Navy Department to-day. It recommends that the dock be not accepted in its present condition. According to the board, the gates should be strengthened and other defects corrected. Acting Secretary McAdoo said this afternoon that he had taken no action in the matter.

Mine Engineer's Criminal Act.

PETERSBURG, Ill., Aug. 23.—Eight miners started to work at 7 o'clock this morning in Hilltop Mine. The engineer has been in the habit of letting the cage drop nearly to the bottom and then catching it. This morning the grippers failed to work, and five men had their legs broken and were injured internally, and will probably die. Three will certainly die. They are John Limberger, Patrick Kelly, and Gustave Nelson.

VALKYRIE NEARLY RIGGED

The English Yacht to be Tried Under Sail on Monday.

SHE HAS BEEN PAINTED BLACK

Her Spars All Scraped and Varnished—To be Hauled Out Again on the 4th of September and Pot-Leaded.

The Valkyrie will be ready for launching this evening, but she will be left in the dry dock until Monday morning in order to let the paint and varnish thoroughly dry. Early on Monday morning the yacht will be floated. Then she will be towed to Sandy Hook. On the way down the bay the sails will be bent on, and some time during the day the English yacht will have her first trial in American waters.

There will be no work done to-morrow on the Englishman at all. The crew will have a day's well-earned rest, and they will make an excursion up the Hudson on the yacht's tender, City of Bridgeport.

Mr. Arthur Glennie yesterday said: "The ocean voyage and the hard work this week have tired the men very much, and we want to give them a change of air. A view of the green fields and the mountains up the Hudson will benefit them very much. We would rather not go on Sunday, but we have not another day to spare."

Mr. Glennie laughed at the stories that are still being circulated about the yacht being strained and having to be strengthened. He said: "We have told the truth about our boat, and if we are not believed it is not our fault. If the yacht had been strained no benefit could have been derived by denying the fact, that I can see."

Mr. H. Maitland Kersey was very emphatic in his denials of the yacht having been strained. He said: "I can only stamp the reports to the effect that the Valkyrie has been badly strained as lies pure and simple. As positive proof that they are without foundation is the fact that after careful examination of the boat I cabled Lord Dunraven on Sunday night that she was in fine condition and had stood her voyage across the Atlantic without injury. If that had not been true, I would certainly not have so cabled. The reports, I suppose, arose from the fact that immediately after her arrival here the extra braces were taken out.

"Now, everybody who knows anything about yachting knows that heavy braces are put in to strengthen a yacht for an ocean voyage, and that they are always removed when the yacht reaches her destination. Every one also knows that a few rivets are bound to become loosened, but fewer were loosened in the case of the Valkyrie than in that of any yacht which ever sailed across the Atlantic.

"The report that it was found necessary to put a large number of steel braces in to strengthen her bows is equally absurd. As a matter of fact, just two new braces are being put in. They are two reverse bars to strengthen the web frames. They were made in England and shipped over here with the express intention of being put in as soon as the Valkyrie arrived. Any one who will take the trouble to look will readily see that our boat is not strained. If she were we could not leave here on Sunday night, and that is the latest date at which she will be floated."

The work on the interior of the yacht was finished yesterday. The rigging is now all set up. The bobstay and bowsprit shrouds were adjusted. The mast was scraped and varnished, and then oiled, and the bowsprit, gaff, and spinnaker boom were also varnished. The big steel boom will be painted white before the yacht goes in the water. This will be done to-day. The main sheet traveler was next tended to. This is very different from that of the Defender. It is really a large wooden roller, over which the main sheet will be rove. The low rail used when the yacht is racing has been put on. It is set about a foot in board, and is only about three inches high.

The rigging of the Valkyrie attracts more attention from yachtsmen than the hull. Every one concedes that it is strong enough to stand the enormous spread of canvas the yacht will carry, while it is as light as it can be made. There is very little of the running tackle on the deck, and when the yacht is racing the deck will be remarkably clear. All the halyards are carried through leaders on the deck to the cabin, where they will be worked by some of the crew. Part of the tinkering that has been going on on the yacht's hull was the putting on of cleats, on which to make these halyards fast.

The hull was painted yesterday. It is now all black, except the top strake, which was repainted white, and has the thin gold band running through it. The black very much improves the appearance of the yacht. The black is japan. It hardens very quickly, and gives a smooth, glossy surface, which stands the sea water very well. Another coat will be given to-day, and then it will be allowed to dry well all day to-morrow. Before the japan was put on the seams and rivet holes were all puttied. The copper plating was cleaned, too. The rivets were smoothed off, and to-day it will be well sandpapered. The Valkyrie will not be potleaded now. She will be hauled out in the Erie Basin again on September 4 for a final preparation for the cup races, and will remain in the Basin until the day of the first race.

It was learned yesterday that another hollow steel boom, as well as a steel mast, is on the way over, but they will only be used in case those on board now do not come up to expectations. It is probable that the Valkyrie will sail in the cup races just as she is rigged now.

Among those who visited the dry dock yesterday, was Mr. Newberry D. Thorne, who sails on the Defender. Mr. Thorne said he had received a telegram from Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, stating that it would be impossible to get the Defender ready before Monday night, but that he hoped to leave Bristol that evening for New-York. This means that there will be no trial race next Tuesday. In speaking of the Defender's mishap, Mr. Thorne said:

"It is not at all surprising that the Defender's spars weakened. If you will remember, they were built for her first suit of sails. Afterward we discovered that we could carry a much larger suit. We used the same spars, and consequently the strain on them was much greater. We have been looking all along to see them weaken. It was only surprising that the weakness did not develop before it did. When we go to the start in the next race you may be sure that we will be in the very best of condition."

In regard to the Valkyrie, Mr. Thorne said: "I do not like to venture a conclusive opinion upon her in dry dock. She is a mighty powerful craft, however, and splendidly rigged. Her boom must be every bit of 110 feet long, and there is no question

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CHINA SETTLES FRENCH CLAIMS

Shanghai Reports that Liu Ping Chang Will Be Degraded and Dismissed—Rioters to be Killed.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Shanghai saying that the French claims for indemnity for outrages on French missionaries at Szechuen have been settled.

The dispatch adds that ex-Viceroy Liu Ping Chang, his secretary, two prefects, and several minor officials will be degraded and dismissed from office.

The status of the missionaries will be recognized by the Government, and the missions will be rebuilt at the expense of Liu Ping Chang, who is also condemned to pay the missionaries an indemnity of nearly eight lacs of taels. The natives convicted of looting will be executed.

MORE GOLD GOES OUT TO-DAY

The Shipment of $1,100,000 Attracts But Little Attention—Falling Off in the Demand for Foreign Exchange.

The aggregate withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for export reached $935,000. The shipments, however, on to-day's steamers will amount to $1,100,000, of which amount $165,000 will be gold bullion. The shippers are Hoskier, Wood & Co., $600,000 coin; Hard & Rand, $250,000 coin; Nesslage & Fuller, $85,000 coin and $15,000 bullion, and Handy & Harman, $150,000 bullion. W. H. Crossman & Co. had expected to make a shipment today, but they found it unnecessary to do so. It is a fact that to-day's gold shipments attract but little attention.

An erroneous impression was created in Wall Street by a dispatch from Boston announcing the deposit of $700,000 gold in the Sub-Treasury there for account of the American bond syndicate. J. Pierpont Morgan authorized the statement that J. P. Morgan & Co. had obtained $700,000 gold in Boston with a view of its transmission to New-York. The gold was deposited in the Boston Sub-Treasury for a transfer payment by the Sub-Treasury in this city to the firm. The $700,000 will be held by J. P. Morgan & Co. for account of the syndicate to be used as it may hereafter deem judicious.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will forward by one of to-day's steamers the $1,000,000 gold brought by the steamship Yucatan from Havana last Tuesday in transit to Europe.

The demand for bills of foreign exchange was unusually light yesterday, the falling of being attributed partly to the gold shipments, and partly to general dullness in trade. There was also a very light demand for bankers' bills. Commercial bills are becoming more abundant and are in fairly good demand.

SUIT AGAINST MACKAY AND JONES

Grows Out of the Consolidation of the Comstock Properties.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The suit of Theodore Fox, a stockholder in the Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company, against John W. Mackay, Senator J. P. Jones, the Comstock Mill and Mining Company, the Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company, and others, which involves nearly $2,000,000, has been begun before Judge Seawell. Mackay and most of the other defendants were present in court.

Fox alleges that Mackay, Senator Jones, and J. C. Flood, deceased, controlled a majority of the capital stock of the Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company; that they entered into a contract with the Comstock Mill and Mining Company to mill the ore of the corporation first named at $7 a ton, and that a large amount of ore was milled under the contract. A fair price for the milling of the ore would have been $4 a ton. Plaintiff avers that by reason of the contract, which is alleged to have been tainted with fraud, the stockholders in the Consolidated Virginia were overcharged to the amount of $1,829,000.

He asks a decree of court finding the facts to be as alleged in the complaint, and a judgment against the Comstock Mill and Mining Company and the other defendants requiring them to pay the amount named into the treasury of the Consolidated Virginia for the benefit of the stockholders. The defendants say that Fox is not even a stockholder, and consequently has no standing in court to maintain the suit.

LINEMAN BURNED BY A LIVE WIRE

Hung in the Air While the Electric Current Passed Through His Body.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—John Mallin, who was employed by the Brush Electric Light Company, ascended a pole at Vine and Eleventh Streets this noon for the purpose of stringing a new wire. He had been working but a few moments when a scream of terror directed the gaze of passers-by to the network of wires. There, lying partially upon several of the wires, through which a strong current was passing, and partly sustained by one of the cross-trees of the pole, was the lineman. His right arm hung powerless over a live wire, which had burned through his shirt sleeve and into the flesh. From the point of contact a white smoke curled up. The man's face rested against another wire, and the spectators could see the wire burning into his cheek.

Residents of near-by dwellings threw mattresses and feather bedding from their windows, and piled them beneath the man. Mallin had been in the position for five minutes, when Charles F. Grant, another lineman, secured a rope, and swiftly climbed the pole. At the risk of his own life, Grant lifted the burning man into a sitting position and tied the rope about his body. When this was completed another lineman mounted the pole, and the pair lowered the injured man to the sidewalk. He was then taken to a hospital, and it is feared that he will die.

Mallin is believed to have first touched a wire with his ungloved hand. Grant was also burned in rescuing the man.

A Water Company's Big Mortgage.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—Washington & Beall, who made the contract to supply Bayonne with water, recently assigned their contract to the New-York and New-Jersey Water Company.

A mortgage for $2,000,000 given to the firm as security was filed this morning in the Register's office here. The State Trust Company is Trustee. The mortgage is to run until Feb. 1, 1920, when the water contract will expire.

An Ohio Bank Closed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The First National Bank of Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, closed its doors to-day. Bank Examiner Betts has assumed charge. At the date of the last report, July 11, the bank had $224,000 in loans and discounts, and owed individual depositors $169,000.

Portsmouth to Go into Commission.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 23.—The United States sloop Portsmouth, which was recently assigned by the Government to the Batallion of the East, New-Jersey Naval Reserve, will be placed in commission to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M. Gov. Werts and all the officials of Essex and Hudson Counties will be present.

Henry Must Stay in Jail.

William Starr Henry, who is accused of having murdered his father, Charles W. Henry, will have to remain in Raymond Street Jail until his trial. Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday dismissed the application for a writ of habeas corpus, and remanded Henry to jail.

Mr. King Returns from Europe.

Dr. H. King, Jr., President of the Park Board, was a passenger by the Hamburg-American Line steamship Columbia, which arrived from Hamburg yesterday. His wife's body preceded him on the Havel three days ago, she having died while undergoing a surgical operation in Germany.

MR. PLATT WILL BE THERE

Tioga County Elects Him a Delegate to the Convention.

HARMONY WAS NEVER DISTURBED

Scatcherd of Buffalo Brought Out to Defeat Controller Roberts—Attempts to Arrange a Peace—Nominations.

OWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Thomas Collier Platt leads Tioga County's delegation to the Republican State Convention, and does it without a struggle, or even a ripple.

The Tioga County Convention to-day was called to order by W. A. Smythe, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee. There was nothing except harmony. Only two resolutions were presented, and these were adopted viva voce. One was to instruct Tioga's delegates to the Senatorial Convention to support Dr. W. E. Johnson first, last, and always. The other was to support George F. Lyons of Binghamton for Judge.

The State delegates are Thomas C. Platt, W. A. Smythe, Epenetus Howe, E. S. Hanford, and L. W. Hull; alternates, L. T. Stanbrough, James Forsyth, J. H. Jennings, J. E. Tozer, and A. S. Emmons.

The Senatorial delegates, chosen by Candidate Dr. William E. Johnson, are R. D. Eastman, E. W. Stone, W. A. Smythe, A. S. Finch, John McCarthy, and G. M. Cady; Alternates—G. D. Genung, James Holmes, O. G. King, C. S. Stowell, Dr. C. E. Rogers, Frank Heath, J. F. De Groat.

Judicial Delegates—George Andrews, and Alternate—F. C. Hill.

MALBY'S CHANCE TO BE SENATOR.

His District Strongly Republican—Many Assembly Aspirants.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23.—That ex-Speaker George R. Malby is to represent in the State Senate the Thirty-second District, comprising the Counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence, is almost a foregone conclusion. Ex-Assemblyman Worth Chamberlain and ex-Assemblyman John C. Keeler of Canton think there is room for doubt over this fact, for they have announced themselves as candidates for the office, but the announcement is not taken seriously by the Republicans of this Senatorial district.

Mr. Malby will receive the undivided support of the First Assembly District of St. Lawrence County, as well as that of Franklin County's one Assembly district. What little opposition Mr. Chamberlain or Mr. Keeler can make will be felt in the Second Assembly District of St. Lawrence County, if it is felt at all. Mr. Malby's nomination will be practically unanimous.

The district usually gives about 12,000 Republican majority.

Republican caucuses will be held throughout St. Lawrence County to-morrow to nominate delegates to the Assembly Convention, which will be held in this city Aug. 29 for the First District, and at Potsdam on the same date for the Second District. G. S. Dorwin of this city will undoubtedly receive the nomination for the Assembly in the First District, although throughout the length and breadth of St. Lawrence County, candidates are as thick as cheese factories. There are no less than eight who have announced themselves ready for the office in the Second Assembly District, probably the most promising being E. A. Merritt, Jr., and Martin Van Buren Ives, both of Potsdam.

TRYING TO ARRANGE A PEACE.

Herkimer and Otsego Republicans Fail to Agree on Representation.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—A conference which promises to continue for some time in deadlock was begun here this afternoon. Committees from Herkimer and Otsego Counties met on neutral ground to fix up a basis of representation in the Thirty-third Republican Senatorial Convention. The committees were composed of Deputy Secretary of State Andrew Davidson, Congressman David F. Wilber, and Assemblyman J. J. Rider for Otsego, and E. A. Brown, H. G. Munger, and Albert Story for Herkimer. Mr. Wilber offered a resolution that Otsego have eight and Herkimer seven delegates. The reason he had for this was that the Republican State Committee had fixed upon the Republican vote of last year as the basis of representation at the State Convention. The Republican vote was: Herkimer, 4,977; Otsego, 5,549.

The Herkimer committee strenuously objected, and expressed itself as greatly displeased. The Otsego men wanted to refer the matter to the State Committee, but the Herkimer delegates said they were clothed with authority and were able to settle it themselves. All motions were met with a veto, and finally an adjournment was taken to Monday, in order to allow the committeemen an opportunity to feel the pulse of their constituents.

Both counties have candidates who are anxious to go to the Senate, and the fight is likely to be a long and stubborn one. Herkimer's candidates are A. M. Mills and N. E. Ransom of Little Falls, and H. H. Green of German Flats. Mr. Mills is the favorite. The Otsego candidates are W. L. Brown, who has represented the county five times in the Assembly, and A. L. Kellogg. Both are of Oneonta. Mr. Brown has the preference in the preliminary canvass.

A MAN TO BEAT ROBERTS.

Scatcherd of Buffalo the Choice of Superintendent Aldridge.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—A story which makes a good companion-piece to the one of a week ago that in the event of James A. Roberts being re-elected State Controller he would resign so that his deputy, Col. William J. Morgan, would be appointed to the place, gained currency about the Capitol to-day.

It is well known that Supt. George W. Aldridge, the boss of Monroe, and others in authority, whom Mr. Roberts would not permit to violate the civil service law in the matter of appointments, are after Mr. Roberts's scalp, and will endeavor to have his name left off the Republican State ticket next month. A story in circulation to-day is that ex-State Committeeman George N. Scatcherd of Buffalo has been selected as the man with whom the task of turning down Mr. Roberts is to be attempted. Another name mentioned as a possible candidate in place of Mr. Roberts is George Erbin, Jr., of Buffalo. Those who put out the statement about Scatcherd assert that he will be the nominee of the Republicans for Controller, and offer to back up their statement with money.

Cattaraugus Nominations.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Second Assembly District Republican Convention of Cattaraugus County met at Little Valley this afternoon and placed in nomination G. A. Matteson of East Otto for member of Assembly. There were several other candidates in the field, among them Charles W. Terry, who has served the district for two terms. The delegates chosen to the State Convention are E. A. Nash, Little Valley; G. M. Rider, Ellicottville; E. B. Vreeland, Salamanca; F. C. Vinton, Gowanda; G. A. Matteson, East Otto. Delegates to the Judicial Convention are C. Davie and W. S. Thrasher, all favorable to Alfred Spring for Justice.

Warner Miller on Coggeshall.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Among the distinguished arrivals to-day were ex-Senator Warner Miller and Mrs. Miller and Gov. McKinley of Ohio. Senator Miller delivered a lecture this afternoon on the Nicaragua Canal. In an interview, when asked if he did not feel gratified at the defeat of Senator Coggeshall in his district, Senator Miller said: "I feel sorry that a man of Coggeshall's ability should become such a bad Republican and so unworthy of the support of those who would have been his friends."

Prohibitionists Select Delegates.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Prohibitionists of Lewis County have nominated R. Roberts of Turin for member of the Assembly. The delegates to the State Convention are Thomas H. McHale, E. B. Buxton, B. F. Kent, George E. Hufurt, A. D. Foot, W. S Goutremont, Frank E. Miller, and the Rev. J. P. Howland.

A People's Party Candidate.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The People's Party of Warren County nominated Elisha Middleton of Bolton for member of the Assembly, and selected as delegates to the State Convention D. M. S. Pero, A. H. Knox, and the Rev. Mr. Blanchet.

Prohibitionists Make a Ticket.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Prohibitionists of Schuyler County have nominated Vernon C. Hoey of Reading for member of Assembly, and also a complete county ticket.

Assemblyman Horton Renominated.

PALMYRA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—George S. Horton was renominated for the Assembly from Wayne County by the Republican Convention held this morning.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE HABANA

Steamer Was Quarantined at La Guayra, and May Not Receive Free Pratique at Colon—Bound for New-York.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Aug. 23.—The Spanish steamer Habana, which has been in quarantine at La Guayra for some days, because one of its officers died of yellow fever, is expected to arrive at Colon soon. It is doubtful if it may receive free pratique.

The steamer was advertised to leave Colon Aug. 21, for New-York, via Havana.

Bishop Peralta has returned from Bogota.

CABINET CRISIS IN ARGENTINA

Col. Balza Will Yield to the Opposition of the Press and Resign as War and Navy Minister.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Aug. 23.—Yielding to opposition from the press of Argentina, Col. Balza will soon resign his Cabinet office as Minister of War and Navy.

MAY BE A COMPROMISE AT WINNIPEG

Cabinet Meeting To-day to Consider the Dominion's Proposals.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 23.—Frederick White, the Commissioner intrusted by the Dominion Government with completing the negotiations for a compromise on the parochial schools question, arrived in Winnipeg to-night. Premier Greenway also arrived in the city this evening. A full meeting of the Cabinet Council will be held tomorrow afternoon. The proposals of the Dominion Government will then be discussed, and it has been promised that the decision shall be promptly communicated to Lord Aberdeen, the Governor General, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Premier of the Dominion.

It is generally understood that if a compromise at all acceptable is reached and the troublesome school question thus removed from the plane of Dominion politics, Sir Mackenzie will at once bring on the Dominion general elections. The crops being exceptionally good and times greatly improved, Sir Mackenzie is naturally eager to have the elections at once.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 23.—The interest the Vatican is taking in the settlement of the Manitoba school case and the restoration of separate schools to the Roman Catholics of the province is shown in the sudden call of Bishop McDonald to Rome, he having left for the Holy See at the request of the Pope yesterday. The determined fight that the Orange order has made against Catholic schools in the Dominion has aroused alarm, and it is understood that Bishop McDonald visits Rome to receive instructions how the campaign may be carried on against the alleged persecutions.

Pacific Bank Dividends Stopped.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The payment of dividends by the Pacific Bank has been judicially stopped by the United States Court until a $5,000 deposit made by Samuel Montague & Co., bankers, of London, England, to be paid to a resident of the State of Washington, is satisfactorily settled. Just a little while before the bank failed Montague & Co. had deposited the $5,000 in New-York to its credit, the money to be paid through the Pacific Bank to a Tacoma bank, and by the latter to the payee. It got as far as the Pacific Bank, and there it stopped.

Controller Eckels Going Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—James H. Eckels, accompanied by his wife, will leave New-York by the Paris Wednesday next, for a short trip to Europe. He will spend one week in London, one week in Paris, and two weeks in Switzerland. While his trip is largely for pleasure, Mr. Eckels will give some attention while abroad to the banking business of the countries he visits. In his absence O. P. Tucker, Deputy Controller, will be in charge of the Controller of the Currency's office.

Attorney General Harmon's Vacation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Attorney General Harmon was in Washington to-day en route from Nantucket, Mass., to White Sulphur Springs, Va. He will there join his family and spend the remainder of his vacation. He expects to return to Washington about the middle of September. Mr. Harmon has spent three weeks with his brother fishing and hunting.

New Telephone Company in the South.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 23.—The Inter-State Telephone and Telegraph Company has obtained franchises at the more important cities and towns in North Carolina, and has arranged to connect Raleigh, Goldsborough, Winston, Newbern, Charlotte, Greensborough, Oxford, Henderson, and other places. Work begins in a few days.

Vice President Back from Alaska.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 23.—Among the passengers returning from Alaska by the steamer Queen, which touched here yesterday, was the Vice President of the United States, A. E. Stevenson, who is accompanied by his brothers, W. W. and J. C. Stevenson, and his wife and two daughters.

Indiana Miners' Strike Ended.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 23.—The miners' strike in this State came to an end to-day, when the operators generally agreed to pay the 60-cent price in the bituminous field. The men were told they could work at that price so long as the operators found it profitable to pay 60 cents.

The Postmaster General in New-York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Postmaster General Wilson left Washington to-day for New-York City, where he will remain a day, going from there to Long Branch, N. J., to be the guest of Isidor Straus until Monday.

Refunding the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Treasury began to-day the payment of the adjustal income tax refund claims.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the standard everywhere.—Adv.

ROUT OF THE SALOON MEN

Fifty-five Plead Guilty Before Recorder Goff.

RESOLUTION TO CLOSE UP ON SUNDAYS

Adopted by the Wine and Beer Dealers' Committee and Read in the Court.

TWO EXCISE VIOLATORS GO TO PRISON

Others Paid Their Fines, the Total Amount for the Day Having Been About $3,000.

The rout of the saloon men was completed yesterday. Fifty-five of them pleaded guilty before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, and paid fines ranging from $50 to $125. Not one of them dared to go to trial. They were fairly beaten at their own game.

The programme for "blocking the court," and securing an indefinite delay in the administration of justice, a programme so gleefully entered on a few weeks ago, was completely thrown to the winds. Instead, the saloon men almost fell over each other in their eagerness to have it understood that they had enough.

To make it absolutely certain that they meant to give in, and to secure as lenient treatment as possible before the Recorder, the saloon men placed themselves formally on record by this resolution, which was read in open court by their counsel, F. B. House:

Resolved, That on and after Sunday, Sept. 1, 1895, all members of the Wine and Beer Dealers' Association of this city shall close their places of business on Sunday, and any member of the association who shall thereafter keep his place open in violation of this resolution and of the law shall forfeit all his rights, privileges, and benefits as a member of the association, be it further

Resolved, That a special meeting of the association be called for Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1895, for the purpose of taking action upon said resolutions.

It was explained by Mr. House to the Recorder that the only reason why the resolution to close was not made for to-morrow instead of to-morrow week was that the meeting of the association's committee was only held late on Thursday. Under the by-laws its action must be formally ratified at a full meeting, and notice for this could not be sent out in time to reach all the members this week.

"On Tuesday, however," said Mr. House, "the association will meet, and then this action will be ratified. In the meantime, your Honor can rely upon it that the members of the association will keep their places within the law without formal action."

"The resolution was adopted in good faith? The members mean to abide by it?" asked Recorder Goff.

"Yes, Sir; in perfect good faith. I will give my word for that as an officer of this court."

"Very well, then; I will take this into consideration in the cases to be presented here to-day."

It was after this that the procession of the penitents was begun, and it was kept up steadily until the entire calendar was cleared. As each man's case was called, he stepped up to the bar and his counsel pleaded "Guilty" for him. The Recorder announced the fine, and the money was at once paid over to Clerk Hall, except in two cases. When court adjourned at 2:30 o'clock there was a pile of greenbacks on the clerk's desk nearly a foot high, the total amount being about $3,000.

The full list of fines imposed was as follows;

FINED $125—Frank McCarthy, 679 Greenwich Street.

FINED $100—Herman Sulzer, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and First Avenue; Michael F. Braun, 15 Stanton Street; Frederick Fischer,

proceed with your case as soon as the other cases are cleared off."

Braun sat down defiantly to wait, but finally he got up and shouted:

"Very well; I will pay the fine sooner than sit here. I would sooner pay the money than waste my time. I plead guilty."

But the Recorder was in no temper to accept the plea, and impose the ordinary penalty.

"I said I would treat all these cases alike," declared the Recorder, "but in your case, Braun, I find some special features. In the first place you, contrary to the advice of your counsel, refused to plead guilty. You used insulting language. In the second place your case was placed on the calendar for trial. You caused a great deal of trouble to the District Attorney. You have shown a spirit of defiance that I cannot allow to pass unnoticed. You have insisted in having your case transferred in spite of your counsel, and have been almost blasphemous, and deserve no pity. I fine you $100 or thirty days in the city prison."

Braun was taken by surprise, and as he was unprepared to pay the fine he had to go to jail.

Recorder Goff held a long conference with District Attorney Fellows about the excise cases yesterday shortly after opening court. When the day's work began there were six cases called of men who had only been indicted the day before. All pleaded not guilty except Samuel Lay of 1,333 Second Avenue, who was not present.

A lawyer asked permission to enter a plea of not guilty for Lay.

"Are you his counsel?" asked the Recorder.

"No. His counsel is out of town."

"You cannot plead for him, and I declare Lay's bail forfeited."

The courtroom was so crowded by this time that the Recorder ordered a passageway cleared so that the accused men could walk up to the bar.

"There are no further pleadings, your Honor," announced Assistant District Attorney O'Hare, "and we will now proceed with the fifty-nine excise cases on the calendar for trial."

"Richard Helbig to the bar," called Clerk Hall. Helbig is a bartender at 737 Seventh Avenue. Mr. House acted as counsel for the defendant and at once started the stampede.

"In this case," said Mr. House, "the man is charged with selling liquor on Sunday. The men I represent are in thorough accord with the spirit of the excise law. They are willing and anxious to stand in agreement with the authorities on that matter, and I therefore ask the consideration of the court for this man."

"I understand," the Recorder said, "that some action has been taken by your clients on the excise question."

"The Wine, Beer, and Liquor Dealers' Association, which I represent as counsel, are taking some decisive action to settle the question so far as they are concerned. What people outside the association will do we are not responsible for, but the association is anxious to help the authorities."

"What is the action the association has taken?"

"The Executive Committee of the association held a meeting at our office and decided that the association should close their saloons. That was done in the form of a resolution, which must be adopted by the association, which is called to meet next Tuesday."

Mr. House, at the Recorder's request, then read the resolution adopted by the liquor men, and the surrender was complete. Before proceeding with the cases, the Recorder said:

"There is no reason why every decent man in the liquor business should not obey the law. In the future, according to your plans, it becomes not only the interest, but also the duty of those who obey the excise law to see that those who violate it shall be punished severely.

"Last Sunday there was scarcely one per cent. of the saloon keepers who kept open in violation of law. This shows that a large percentage are in favor of law and order. As far as this court is concerned, there has been no idea of oppression or persecution to the liquor dealers. But the idea has been to see that the law is obeyed. When this is fully established, you will find this court considerate to those who throw themselves on its mercy. The policy of the law is not vindictive.

"In this case, then," continued the Recorder, "I shall fine the man Helbig $50, with the alternative of ten days in the City Prison."

Helbig paid his fine, and as rapidly as possible the other cases were called in their order as they appeared on the calendar. It grew monotonous to hear the men shuffle up, plead guilty, pay the fine, and retire.

Henry Buck and August Rosenplaiter, barkeepers for Herman Sitzer, were fined $1 each. In the cases of a number of barkeepers who were arrested on two charges, the Recorder imposed a fine of $1 for the first offense and $50 for the second offense. All the barkeepers had their fines paid on the spot except the man Conlon, who was deserted by his employer.

After the excise cases were cleared away, the Recorder adjourned court until Monday, remarking that it was a "good day's work." Only a few cases of the 200 transferred from Special Sessions now remain on the calendar ready for trial, and these will be disposed of on Monday.

The Recorder knew before he went on the bench yesterday that the saloon forces had surrendered. The President of the Saloon Men's Association, accompanied by Morris Tekulsky and Fredrick P. House, called on the Recorder in his private chambers and told him of the resolution adopted by the dealers. Mr House then asked the Recorder to be as lenient as possible.

To Discuss More Liberal Laws.

The Excise Committee of the Board of Aldermen was recently authorized by the board to "examine and consider the provisions of the present excise law, to hold public hearings and hear arguments for or against a more liberal statute."

This committee met yesterday after a hard struggle to get a quorum. The date for the public hearing was not fixed, but it will probably be held about the middle of September. The committee decided to issue an invitation to all who have views to express on the liquor question to send them to the committee through the mails.

Warrants for the Proprietors.

Lawyer Thomas Garrett Fennell appeared in Yorkville Court yesterday to get Magistrate Kudlich's decision upon the question he raised on Thursday as to the right of the Magistrates to issue warrants for saloon keepers pending a decision in the cases of their bartenders, who had been previously arrested.

The Magistrate said he had conferred with Magistrate Wentworth, and they had decided that they had the right, and would continue to issue warrants under such circumstances.

Kuntz Arrested for Perjury.

Franklin P. Kuntz, a mulatto, against whom a warrant for perjury was issued on Thursday by Magistrate Kudlich, in the Yorkville Court, was arrested in Central Park yesterday. Kuntz had sworn that he bought beer in the saloon of Garritt F. Scott, Forty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, Sunday, Aug. 18. Scott said his place was closed. Kuntz was held for examination this morning.

Five Philip Barton Keys.

From The Washington Post.

The five Philip Barton Keys who have been members of the famous Key family have caused much confusion, which is suggested by the recent death of Mrs. Anna Key Thompson, mentioned in yesterday's Post. She was the only surviving child of Philip Barton Key and Ann Plater, his wife, of Woodley, D. C. Ann Plater was a daughter of the last Colonial Governor of Maryland. This Philip Barton Key built Woodley about the year 1800 on land purchased from his brother-in-law, Gen. Uriah Forrest of Rosedale. The same Philip Barton Key had been sent over to England for his education, and afterward became a Captain in the British Army. Sympathy with the colonists caused him to resign his commission and take up the profession of the law. He subsequently became one of the leading jurists of the United States, and lived and died at Woodley. Francis Scott Key of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was his nephew.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:10 A. M.—656 West Thirty-fourth Street; Eastman & Co.; damage, $25.

3:10 A. M.—7 Bond Street; Sullivan & Carrigan; damage, $1,100.

4 A. M.—117 Mott Street; W. Salsinger; damage slight.

4:45 A. M.—2,070 Second Avenue; Louis Risolu; damage, $100.

11:40 A. M.—583 Third Avenue; Charles W. Wilson; damage, $10.

4:10 P. M.—123 Willett Street; David Wanner; damage trifling.

6:55 P. M.—1,764 Washington Street; Matthew Walsh; damage trifling.

7:10 P. M.—91 West Street; C. L. Brush; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—583 and 585 West Fifty-fifth Street; Cassidy & Ahler; damage, $50.

8:10 P. M.—4 Spring Street; T. Shaferman; damage, $20.

8:45 P. M.—275 Third Avenue; Samuel Goodman; damage trifling.

A Good Appetite

Indicates a healthy condition of the system and the lack of it shows that the stomach and digestive organs are weak and debilitated. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power to tone and strengthen these organs and to create an appetite. By doing this it restores the body to health and prevents attacks of disease. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

BOTH SIDES ARE CONFIDENT

Followers of Quay and Hastings Are Equally Positive in Claiming a Victory at Harrisburg Next Wednesday.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 23.—Senator Quay to-day sent the following letter to the delegates elected to the State Convention:

A caucus of delegates to the Republican State Convention favorable to my election to be Chairman of the State Committee will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, on Court House Avenue, Harrisburg, Penn., Tuesday, 27th inst., at 9 P. M. You are respectfully invited to attend.

The Senator remained in his room to-day quietly directing arrangements for the windup of the contest. He is confident of victory, as are also his opponents. Attorney General McCormick said to-day that Senator Quay's talk of bribery was a show of weakness. He said the Hastings side did not need to resort to bribery, because it had the delegates without stooping to anything of the kind.

Congressman "Jack" Robinson is talked of as the Quay candidate for temporary Chairman of the convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Forty-one of the delegates elected from this city to support Gov. Hastings met this afternoon and pledged their support in writing to Gov. Hastings for Permanent Chairman of the convention, and to Col. B. F. Gilkeson for re-election as Chairman of the State Committee. After the meeting, which was secret, it was announced that a caucus of the Hastings-Gilkeson delegates would be held in Harrisburg Tuesday night. The anti-Quay leaders claimed that thirteen of their Philadelphia delegates were absent from the meeting, but that their pledges had been secured.

The opening of headquarters at Harrisburg by Senator Quay has stirred up the Hastings people to a sense of the advantage Quay may get from being on the ground to manage his fight, and to-morrow "Dave" Martin, the instigator of the revolt against Quay, will go to the State capital. He will remain there till after the convention, and will watch the movements made by Quay and endeavor to checkmate them. Martin will also see to it that none of the Hastings delegates are seduced from their allegiance, and he will impress upon all the desperate nature of the fight and the necessity for standing firm.

Mr. Martin says he is not alarmed by the stories and rumors in circulation of defections in the ranks of the Hastings forces in this city, and is as cheerful and as confident as ever in his manner. When asked what he thought of the statements of conspicuous Quay men that several delegates elected on the ticket of Hastings will go over to Quay, he said: "There is nothing to warrant any of the rumors that have been started. The result as published has not been changed. Every man elected Wednesday in the interest of the administration can be relied upon. The figures remain as they have been announced. From all I know of the men and from all my advices, I am satisfied that there will be no 'flop.' These stories have been started for a purpose, and they have been made about men who, as soon as they heard them, quickly and strongly denied them."

"Chris" McGee of Pittsburg was in the city to-day, and had interviews with several of the local leaders. He expressed satisfaction with the situation here, and as stoutly as ever declared that Gov. Hastings and Col. Gilkeson will be winners Wednesday.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS DISAPPOINTED

A Big German Investment in an Alaska Mine.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

News comes from the experts just returned from Alaska that the famous Bear's Nest Mine is barren of paying ore. This is the property for which a German syndicate paid $1,000,000, and it is exceedingly likely that this great sum is lost to the investors.

There have been a good many charges of fraud in connection with this mine, but it is probably safe to say that the German and English capitalists were more to blame for their ignorance than for their inability to select competent experts.

The Risdon Iron Works of this city has not entirely completed the second monster 120-stamp mill ordered by the Germans, but a great deal of the ponderous machinery is in place. Batteries and concentrators are in position, and an immense building was constructed to cover the expensive plant. All was in readiness to commence preliminary work when the discovery was made that not a ton of pay rock was in sight.

It is now said that the German and English syndicate did not, as alleged in recent complaints filed in the courts of San Francisco, buy the Bear's Nest for $1,000,000 on the strength of the rich results of the tests of certain cores of a diamond drill sunk in the mine's shaft. The Nest is next to the Treadwell mine, and the purchasers are believed to have had faith in their ability to reach the mythical Treadwell ledge.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS

Assembly.

BROOME COUNTY.—First District—Joseph H. Brownell, Republican. Second District—Charles F. Tupper, Republican.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.—First District—Charles H. Miller, Republican. Second District—G. A. Matteson, Republican.

CAYUGA COUNTY.—First District—W. Clair Sheldon of Sennett, Republican. Second District—E. B. Rounds of Niles, Republican.

CLINTON COUNTY—Willis T. Honsinger, Republican.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Robert Clark of Westville, Prohibitionist; Thomas A. Sears of Bombay, Republican.

FULTON COUNTY—Byron D. Brown of Mayfield, Platt Republican; Daniel Hayes of Gloversville, Platt Opposition; Daniel M. Durfee of Rockwood, Prohibitionist.

LEWIS COUNTY.—R. Roberts of Turin, Prohibitionist.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—W. Harlan Allen of Nelliston, Prohibitionist.

OSWEGO COUNTY.—First District—Louis P. Taylor, Republican. Second District—Thomas M. Costello, Republican.

SCHUYLER COUNTY—Vernon C. Hoey of Reading, Prohibitionist.

STEUBEN COUNTY.—Second District—Levi Rice of Canisteo, Prohibitionist.

WARREN COUNTY—Taylor J. Eldridge of North Creek, Republican; Elisha Middleton of Bolton, People's.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—William R. Hobbie, Republican.

WAYNE COUNTY—George S. Horton, Palmyra, Republican.

Senate.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT (Washington County)—Edgar T. Brackett, Republican.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT (Albany County)—H. W. Elmendorf, Prohibitionist.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT (Clinton, Essex, and Warren Counties)—George Chahoon of Blackbrook, Republican.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT (Oneida County)—F. C. Weaver, Republican; Henry J. Coggeshall, Independent.

FIFTIETH DISTRICT (Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties)—Frank W. Higgins.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES

Republican.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—Second District—E. A. Nash, G. M. Rider, E. B. Vreeland, F. C. Vinton, G. A. Matteson.

TIOGA COUNTY—Thomas C. Platt, W. A. Smythe, Epenetus Howe, E. S. Hanford, L. W. Hull.

People's Party.

WARREN COUNTY—D. M. S. Fero, A. H. Knox, the Rev. Mr. Blanchet.

Prohibition.

LEWIS COUNTY—Thomas H. McHale, E. B. Buxton, B. F. Kent, George E. Hufurt, A. D. Foot, W. S. Guetremont, Frank E. Miller, the Rev. J. P. Howland.

Epitaph on a Horse.

From The Boston Traveler.

Seldom do we see monuments to animals, but in quaint old Duxbury, Mass., in an open field, is one erected to the memory of a horse. It is of brick, resembling a house chimney, with this inscription:

All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body nature is, and God the soul.
Here lies buried Honest Dick,
Who faithfully served
Three generations.
This noble horse
Was born upon Powder Point,
A. D. 1817.
Here lived and here died,
1840.

WANT A UNION TICKET

Anti-Platt Republicans Against Straight Nominations.

MAYOR STRONG FAVORS COMBINATION

Talks with C. N. Bliss and Gen. Anson G. McCook—There Would Be No Hope for a Straight Party Ticket, They Say.

The anti-Platt Republicans in this city have decided to make a fight for another union local ticket and against a straight Republican ticket. Thomas C. Platt and all of his followers desire to have a straight ticket.

To arrange a plan of a union campaign various little conferences have been held at the Union League Club and at other gathering places of the anti-Platt leaders.

The anti-Platt leaders are determined upon the subject, and it is even proposed if Mr. Platt insists upon nominating a straight Republican ticket that the anti-Platt men shall bolt such a ticket, and endeavor to form a union with the German-American Reform Union, the State Democracy, the Stecklers, and O'Brienites.

Mayor Strong is ardently advocating a union ticket. Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield has repeatedly declared for a union ticket.

All the Republicans among the Mayor's advisers are in the fight for a union ticket.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, is out quite as emphatically for a straight Republican ticket. He speaks for Thomas C. Platt, and Mr. Platt is figuring on controlling the delegates to the Republican County Convention.

The fight promises to be delightfully interesting to the Democrats.

Cornelius N. Bliss came out very emphatically yesterday for a union ticket. He said:

Any other course, it seems to me, would be suicidal. We asked for popular confidence in a campaign against corruption and partisan control. We received the vote of confidence. Can any one doubt that the Municipal Government which we gave is better than the one it supplanted? There is honesty and business administration in the City Hall; economical management of the executive commissions, a regenerated police force, and a faithful, honest, and incorruptible police court bench. All laws are being impartially administered, and no class of residents are suffering from official oppression or blackmail. These are the fruits of the first eight months. They are only the promise of what the remaining twenty-eight months of Mayor Strong's administration may accomplish, provided the elements which elected him continue to hold up his hands and strengthen his rule.

I hear that some Republicans are clamoring for a straight-out Republican ticket. Such a policy, besides being a dishonest evasion of their promises, would react to their ruin. I do not believe that a straight-out ticket could command the votes of one-half of the Republicans of this town. It would certainly result in the rolling of dissatisfied Democratic factions.

It would strike all decent Republicans as foreshadowing a revival of the old policy of alliance with Tammany, and undoubtedly would result in the defeat by the length of the ticket. How the different elements are to be recognized in the ticket that is to be made up is a minor consideration alongside of the paramount necessity of a again presenting an unbroken front to the party of municipal demoralization.

City Chamberlain Anson G. McCook said upon the same subject:

A straightout Republican ticket at this time, I believes, would be the third in the poll, for it would not command a third of the Republican voters. They are too independent to be coerced by a few would-be leaders, who are disgruntled because they did not get as many offices as they thought they were entitled to.

Mayor Strong promised a non-partisan administration, and he has kept his word. Our police officers, trust companies do not inquire into the political affiliations of the men they are searching for. Fitness and honesty are the things sought, and which govern appointments. These were the considerations which governed Mayor Strong in his appointments.

The reform of primary justice in the police courts would have stamped his administration as worthy of confidence, if that had been the only amelioration of old conditions that he had accomplished. Members of the police judiciary are no longer the tools of the ward politicians. Justice is administered with an impartiality that is a new experience for the unfortunates who habitually experienced its rigors.

Through all its phases the new administration has never lost sight of its primary purpose—the reason of its being—which was to be marked by justice, impartiality, and honesty, and ought to be continued without abatement of popular sanction. By the time three years of it are completed the people will see the advantages flowing from taking municipal administration wholly out of the realm of partisan politics, and another Tammany would be made impossible.

All that has been said indicates very plainly that the Platt and anti-Platt Republicans in this city are to divide on the question of a union or a straight Republican local ticket.

The Latin-American Reform Union is about to reorganize. A call for a meeting of its leaders will be issued within a few days. This organization is dissatisfied because it did not get more patronage from the reform administration, and it will probably make another alliance this year.

THEY CRY FOR PATRONAGE.

Republicans Who Look Only for Loaves and Fishes.

At a meeting of Nineteenth Assembly District Republicans at Linden's Hall, Sixty-seventh Street and Western Boulevard, last night, some dissatisfaction was expressed as to the way municipal patronage has been dispensed.

The meeting was the first one held by the Republicans of the district under the new apportionment. Representatives from nearly all the thirty-four election districts were present.

C. F. Bruder presided, and, in accordance with a resolution, he called on the election district representatives to give an account of the political situation in their election districts.

Dr. Edward F. Duffy of the Fifteenth Election District said:

I want to say that we have 140 names enrolled in our district. Out of these only one has received employment by the new city administration, and he would not have gotten a place except for Congressman Quigg. I see in the papers to-day that John H. Gunner says Strong, Waring, and Brookfield are for a fusion with Tammany Hall at coming elections. If this is to be the case, you can count me out.

This remark was greeted with applause.

Mr. P. H. Dunn of the Fourth Election District rose to reply, when Dr. Duffy shouted: "He has been taken care of and does not care what becomes of the rest."

E. E. Snowder, a colored delegate from the Nineteenth Election District, said:

If there is any capital to be obtained, we would love to see some of it coming our way. As yet we haven't received a sock.

Favorable reports were made until the Twenty-ninth Election District was reached, when Mr. J. C. Cummings said:

We helped to elect Gov. Morton, and also the tea-drinker, but we have received very little returns.

"We did not come here to discuss patronage," interposed the Chairman. "Patronage is a—"

"Curse," cried Dr. Duffy, and there was a laugh all around.

After reports of a favorable nature had been received from most of the remaining election districts, Congressman Quigg, who was present, spoke as follows:

I agree that the patronage which the Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District have received has been small, but no one here tonight has said that the Republican vote this Fall would not be as large as it was last year. We now have a solid Republican district from Fifty-second Street to the Harlem River. We will all agree, at least, that the city and State administrations have been honest and decent. We have had a clean City Government.

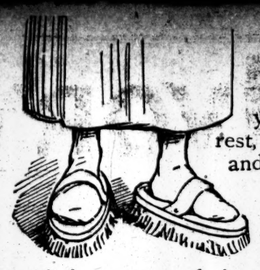
The reason for the increased Republican vote is that the country is poorer than it was under a National Republican Administration. The Government is now practically bankrupt. The Republicans left a surplus, while the Democrats have added $302,000,000 to the public debt.

Mr. Quigg complained of the Government's action in the case of ex-Consul Waller, and his remarks met with applause.

She Got a Piano.

From The Rochester Herald.

A little girl of seven years, who resides in Medina, and boasts of a large family of dolls, thought it would be a nice thing to present her oldest "daughter" with a piano. So she sat down at a table, and soberly penned a letter to a New-York manufacturer, directing the shipment of a piano to her address. In a few days a reply was received, stating that the manufacturer's agent in Rochester would call to effect the sale, and soon after the agent arrived. The mother was obliged to explain the state of affairs, and how the child had ordered the piano for her doll without her knowledge. The result was that the piano was placed in the house on trial, and, though the mother protested that she had no use for it, the seven-year-old is now taking lessons, and the agent counts the sale as good as made.



Better use them this way,

if you don't use **Pearline**. Give your tired arms and aching back a rest, somehow, when you're scrubbing and cleaning.

"An absurd idea?" Of course. But when a person has cleaned house with **Pearline**, year in and year out, and knows how much work it saves, and time, and rubbing, nothing seems more absurd than to try to clean house without it. **Pearline**—no soap with it—just **Pearline**—makes house-cleaning easy.

A WEIRD BIRD THAT PUZZLES HIS KEEPER

A Voice That Appalls and a Strange Effect of Feathers.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Among the rare and beautiful birds that recently arrived at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden is one that is puzzling the keepers very much. It is a small bird, whose plumage looked like a town that had been artistically daubed by a large crowd of sports. It has a peculiar beak, which, instead of being firm and bony, is flexible, like the reed of a church organ. When the bird first came no one could exactly classify it. It is supposed to be the Caroiatrix beatificus, or the "ghost-voiced thrush," one of the rarest of birds, found only in a few small inland towns in the heart of Africa. It apparently had no voice at all, and it had a number of peculiarities that would seem to place it out of the pale of the thrush family.

The pretty red creature had not been in its new quarters long before it began to show signs of uneasiness. It refused all food, and apparently felt bad. One morning last week the keeper was startled by seeing the bird featherless. He looked around the cage, but there were no signs of the brilliant feathers that had been the pride and glory of the new bird. Nobody could solve the mystery. The simple fact was that the bird was featherless.

After guessing for some time, the conclusion was reached that the bird had pulled its feathers out, one by one, and had eaten them. Of course, there was no proof of this, but it seemed plausible. The next day, when the keeper again looked at the bird, he started back as though shot. The bird, which the day before had been featherless, was once more clothed in brilliant plumage.

"What kind of a bird is that, anyhow?" said the keeper. He was destined to more surprises. At about 6 o'clock in the morning of the day following the double transformation he heard sounds coming from the bird house that sounded like somebody talking in a foreign language. First there were whispers, then a sudden shriek that was enough to curdle the blood of strong and brave men. This was followed by rapid and vociferous shouts in an utterly unknown tongue. The keeper was rather afraid to open the door, fearing some undesirable person had entered the bird house. Finally he summoned up courage and opened the door. There was a dead silence. While the keeper gazed about there came in ghastly whispers words that seemed to chill his very bones. They were wild, weird, unintelligible. The subdued tone in which they were uttered added to their terror.

The keeper looked around, but saw no one. The birds were as silent as the keeper himself and seemed to be awed by the voice. Every nook in the bird house was searched, but nothing came of the hunt. Finally the keeper spied the mysterious bird. The day before it had been a brilliant red. Now it was blue, and it stood shivering on its perch as though it were cold. The keeper wiped the perspiration off his brow and glanced at the thermometer. It was ninety degrees. Then he listened and the hushed tones coming from the bird's throat. The longer he listened the more excited he became, and the more ghostly was the voice of the thrush. Finally the bird emitted a series of shrieks and other vocal atrocities, that chased the keeper out headlong. How many other changes the bird has gone through since then nobody knows, for nobody will go within reach of its voice early in the morning.

NAVAL OFFICERS IN CONNING TOWERS

The Effort to Make Egress Easy for the Obese Ones.

From The Washington Star.

Following closely upon its consideration of the much-disputed question as to whether entrance to the conning towers of our ships of war should be made large enough to permit the easy ingress and egress of the more rotund of our naval officers, comes discussion by the Navy Department as to the methods to be employed in removing to the "sick bay" such persons as may be wounded on the decks in action.

The intimate connection of the two topics may not be apparent at first glance, but the thoughtful student of naval affairs will doubtless see that there is a relationship. The principal point to be noted is as to the difficulty that would be experienced in removing from the conning tower the wounded body of one of those obese officers, who, when in possession of all his faculties could barely manage to squeeze his way in.

By projecting himself edgewise, so to speak, most of the ultra-stout among our naval officers could manage to secure admission, but the getting of one of them out in case he should chance to be injured would be a serious undertaking.

Matters like this have to be considered now in time of peace; when a ship is in action and the unconscious form of her commanding officer is so tightly wedged in the slot as to make movement in or out temporarily impossible, it is then too late to discuss the width of conning tower doorways.

A twofold remedy presents itself: Either make the slot wide enough to admit easily the embonpoint of a three-hundred-and-fifty-pound officer and the whole body of a twelve-inch shell, or else insist that officers who cannot easily enter a moderately slotted tower shall stay ashore and do bureau work or roam around on ships that are not equipped with towers or other uncomfortably contracted living or fighting quarters.

Resources of Mississippi.

From The Washington Post.

Mr. Charles E. Hooker, Jr., in conversation, stated some interesting things about the material resources and industrial growth in his State of Mississippi. "My State," said he, "is attracting thrifty farmers, who come there uninfluenced by the extravagant rhetoric and imposing statistical totals of the immigrant and real estate agent. Mississippi has preferred not to be known as a boom State, and to work out its industrial salvation on normal lines, confident that in the fullness of time self-interest abroad would do away with all old prejudices and local or sectional discrimination. The advantages of our soil and climate cannot well be exaggerated. We have no extremes of heat or cold, entire failure of crops from drought, or other cause is unknown, and the Winters are so mild they are not taken specially into account. Our forests of timber are inexhaustible and of great variety, the pine and cypress trees being known to lumbermen the world over. Mississippi sawmills have recently closed a contract to supply a St. Louis firm of manufacturers with [illegible] feet of yellow pine lumber. It will take the mills four years to saw the lumber, and it will require 10,000 freight cars to haul it. Land in Mississippi, well watered and timbered, may be had from $5 to $20 an acre. The extensive plantations of the old régime are divided up into small holdings, including the delta country. Mississippi, having heretofore been principally an agricultural State, has been exceptionally favored with railroad facilities."

The Widow Had Her Way.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

The following story is told about Superintendent Floyd of Evergreen Cemetery in Deering: It wasn't long ago that a certain Portland citizen died, and his widow purchased a lot in the cemetery, but did not pay for it. Mr. Floyd told her that it was contrary to the rules to bury a person in the cemetery until the lot was paid for. This made no difference to the widow. She went ahead with the funeral, had her husband's body carried to the cemetery, and the coffin left on top of the lot, where, of course, no grave had been dug. Then she went to Mr. Floyd, and, with tears running down her cheeks, said: "Mr. Floyd, there is S——, you can bury him or leave him on top, just as you've a mind to," and away she went. Of course, Mr. Floyd had to bury the abandoned coffin. There was no way out of it.

DRILLMASTER GRANT AT GALENA

HOW THE RAW RECRUITS FOUND THE MAN OF DESTINY.

One Suggested that, if Asked Right, He Would Teach Them the Rudiments of the Art of War.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

Galena, Ill., was not much of a town at the outbreak of the rebellion. It was neither very populous nor generally known as a commercial or industrial centre. But there were brave hearts there, and scarcely had the call for troops been flashed over the wires from Washington until the little Illinois town was stirred to its four corners by a call for a public recruiting meeting. The young men of the place within less than three days had organized two good companies. But there was no one to drill them. They had forgotten for the time the one man in all Galena who had passed through West Point and had been graduated with honor.

At one of the meetings of the first company recruited, after the question of a drill master had been thoroughly mooted, a young man suddenly arose to his feet, and above the bedlam of voices shouted: "Send somebody up to the tannery. Grant will drill us if you ask him right. Send somebody to the tannery!"

Up on Main Street, over the entrance to a little commonplace frame storeroom, was a sign which swung out over the sidewalk, and which had creaked on its hinges for a long time. Across the face of the sign were the simple words:

"Grant & Brother, Dealers in Leather and Shoemakers' Supplies."

Over the door was the inscription: "Tannery; Highest Cash Price Paid for Green Hides."

Seated on a box under the old board awning in the shade from an afternoon sun the committee of "raw recruits" found "the man of destiny," whose name was afterward to go through all the civilized world as that of an American who had become one of the great central figures of his country's history.

The committee came up to where he was sitting, formed a sort of semicircle about him, and removed their hats. The Chairman of that committee was the young man who proposed Grant as the drill master. It was William Pringle, who, since the close of the rebellion, has been a citizen of Indianapolis, and for many years has been one of the most successful and popular legal practitioners at the Marion County bar and the courts of the State.

Grant was then, as he was ever afterward known to be, a man of few words, and, turning upon his visitors a countenance upon which no emotion was written, he awaited an explanation.

"Mr. Grant," said Pringle, "we come as a committee of the two companies recently organized in Galena, to ask what is undoubtedly a great favor at your hands. We are well aware that your business claims your close attention, and that you have but little time to devote to outside matters, but we have enlisted in the cause of our country with determination of doing our whole duty as loyal citizens and soldiers. We believe we will be able to do that duty more effectively if we can go to active service with some practical knowledge of the duties of that service which must come to us. We have, therefore, come to you with the hope—"

"That is enough, gentlemen," was Grant's crisp and characteristic reply in interruption. "These are not the times for words; it is action; vigorous, decisive action that is needed. In plain terms I understand you want me to become your drill master. Is that the fact?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the committee in unison.

"Very well, then; so be it. I shall expect you to muster on the public square within an hour from this time. I shall drill you twice each day till you go to join your regiment. I shall expect you to consider that I am your commanding officer, and I shall expect a degree of which will know no relaxation. In this I shall demand of you that you become soldiers from the very start. This is all. Now go. I shall meet you within the hour."

Thus did Grant step once more into military life, and as the drill master of the two companies of Galena "boys," place his foot practically upon the first round of that ladder, planted in the groundwork of one of the most awful conflicts of modern times, from whose top he stepped to his proper place among the most remarkable military characters of history.

"At his home in Galena," said Attorney Pringle recently, "Grant's life was marked by the same peculiar characteristics that followed him through his wonderful career to the day of his death. He was reticent even to secretiveness, firm in his convictions as the everlasting rock, and indomitable in his strong energy to a degree which gave him a personality possessed by few men. He was simple and unassuming as a business man and citizen. As a General his great forte lay in his ability to judge accurately of men, and it was this faculty which enabled him to draw about him in council men of keen judgment and intelligence, upon whose advice he could faithfully rely when military movements of subtle, strategic force were to be planned and carried into effect. He was a strict disciplinarian, and this characteristic was so marked in the man that it made enemies for him, and out of the plenitude of the enmity of these men frequently proceeded many of the libelous stories intended to injure him before the country.

"It was in Galena, while he was drilling our companies, that I had my first experience with Grant as a disciplinarian. Now, I had known him and his brother Orvill in their social and business life in Galena for a long time. Whenever I had met Grant we had exchanged the ordinary courtesies existing between neighbors. One day, after he had for weeks been my drill master, I was walking up Main Street, and passed him. Without any thought I bowed to him. I was speaking to an acquaintance and neighbor, I simply said: 'Good day, Mr. Grant.'

"He never opened his lips, but with a cold and expressionless cast of countenance passed on. The cut was pointed and direct, and I felt it. I turned about in my path and stared at the man. But he never turned, and apparently had no care as to whether I was in Galena or the South Sea Islands. The next day I was passing the little tannery, and he stood in the door. He called to me to stop, and I went up to where he was standing.

"'Sergt. Pringle,' he said, 'you realize that you are an enlisted soldier in the service of your country, do you not?'

"'Yes, sir,' I replied.

"'You understand by this time that the necessity for a perfect discipline must be constantly before the man who expects to become a good soldier, do you not?'

"'Yes, sir,' was all I could say, but for the life of me I could not conceive what he was driving at.

"'Very well, Sergt. Pringle,' he said with considerable emphasis; 'I wish to remind you that you met me yesterday on the street; that I, as drill master of your company, am your superior officer; that before addressing me it was your duty, as the subordinate, to salute me before opening your lips. I did not notice you simply for the reason that I wished to convey to you a lesson in that military etiquette which you will have to observe if you ever expect to come up to the standard of a perfect soldier. Now take this home to yourself and realize that it was not out of any lack of regard for you that I cut you when you spoke to me on the street.'

"I took the lesson just as it was intended and I beg to assure you that I found it of inestimable benefit to me before I finished my army life with the old Twelfth Illinois regiment and came back to the habits of the vocations of peace."

Pennsylvania Christian Endeavorers.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 23.—The Pennsylvania Christian Endeavorers held prayer meetings all over the city to-day. The feature of the meetings was the noonday sessions at the shops, docks, jail, hospital, and other public places. They were conducted by band leaders, who were accompanied by forty to fifty singers and speakers. Secretary McDonald of Altoona reported a total of [illegible] societies in the State, with a membership of [illegible], a gain of 506 societies in ten months. Every county in the State is represented. Philadelphia leads with 402 societies, and Allegheny County is next. There has been raised $25,188 for missionary and benevolent work. The Treasurer reported a deficit of $300. The Rev. W. A. Stevens, D. D., of Pittsburg preached this forenoon.

VALKYRIE NEARLY RIGGED.

Continued from Page 1.

but that she will carry an immense amount of canvas. She appears to be a very smart craft, and I have little doubt but that she will sail as well as her lines in dry dock indicate."

The Vigilant had the Herreshoff mainsail unbent yesterday, and the other big sail that was retrimmed by John Sawyer bent on. Sawyer is making a new set of headsails for the yacht, and they will be ready by the next trial race.

Mr. George J. Gould and his family will arrive this morning on the steamer Paris. Mr. Gould's steam yacht Atalanta has been thoroughly overhauled in the Erie Basin and will meet the Paris. On this steamer are Thomas Ratsey and four sailmakers, who are coming over to look after the sails of the Valkyrie.

DEFENDER'S NEW MAST.

To be Stepped To-day—Endangered Through Grounding on Hog Island.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 23.—The Defender's mast was unstepped this morning, and now lies on the pier at the works here, where a gang of men are at work stripping it. The new steel gaff is all ready, and the steel boom is not expected to be finished before next Tuesday, and will not be used in the trials with the Vigilant. The steel gaff will probably not be used either until after the races next week.

The new mast for the Defender will be stepped to-morrow, and the work of rigging her will be rushed.

The boat will be ready by Monday, and will at once leave for New-York. She suffered not the slightest injury by touching the mud yesterday afternoon. All on board the Defender expected that she would ground, as there was a very low tide.

Mr. Iselin was seen to-day, and, while he did not care to talk very much, said freely that there was absolutely no truth in the story that the hull of the boat is in any way injured. The mast was simply weak. As to the boat's going aground at low tide it is almost to be expected here.

Mr. Woodbury Kane said: "The boat is all right, and the trouble was not with the hull, but with the mast, which was a trifle light, and showed signs of buckling."

Mr. Herbert Leeds was positive that the boat was not strained a particle. He said: "Do you think there is anything wrong with a boat that carried all her sails in a good, fresh southwest breeze, and logged twelve and a half knots from New-London? If her plates were strained in the least no chances would be taken of sailing round to Bristol.

"We have long known that the mast was too light, and when it began to show its weakness it was decided better to withdraw from the race and not risk taking the mast out of her. It is a pity of its going over the side, straining the aluminium plates, and perhaps putting a hole through the boat."

"Mr. Iselin cared nothing for the Astor Cup, and thought it was better to take no chances. He could have kept on, and I am satisfied the Defender would have taken the Vigilant, but the boat was withdrawn because it is too near cup race time to have to repair accidents, and there is plenty to be done on the boat yet."

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Passed East—Steam yachts Almy, Frederic Gallatin; Linta, Walter Lutgen; Stella, James H. Brown; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Katrina, Henry F. Nowes; Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt; Nourmahal, John J. Astor; Jessie, Charles H. Murray; Forest, Mc-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Kanapaha, the Rev. William L. Moore; Orienta, F. R. Lawley; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; Aquilo, the estate of George A. Thayer, and Josephine. Schooner yacht Columbia, Stephen H. Tyng.

Passed West—Steam yacht Alicia, H. M. Flagler; schooner yachts Fenella, William A. Hazard, and Elfin, F. D. Wright.

Came to anchor here from Oyster Bay—Sloop yacht Edith, George H. Cooper. Sloop yacht Banshee, Henry Dascher, was launched to-day on Piepgras's ways to clean and paint. Sloop yacht Coya, James

NEW PUBLICATIONS

DR. SPITZKA'S VIEWS OF NORDAU

THE DEGENERATION CHIMERA. An Answer to Nordau. By E. C. Spitzka. Reprinted from The American Journal of Insanity. 8vo. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

Not only every artist, but all to whom the arts are dear and true arts are the objects of admiration and respect, owe Dr. Spitzka a debt of gratitude for having turned the light of his knowledge and the sword of his indignation upon Max Nordau and his "Degeneration,"—the one, perhaps the worst caluminator since Titus Oates, and the other, perhaps the most abominable book printed in modern times. Hitherto, the critics, almost without exception, have contented themselves with denying Nordau's conclusions, ridiculing his judgments, and questioning his motives; Dr. Spitzka attacks the very foundation of the man's laboriously constructed edifice, exposes the depth of his scientific ignorance, and strips the wretched creature of every vestige of authority, deprives him of any claim to a future hearing, and takes away from him such poor chance as he may have had to make another whining protest like that which appears in one of this month's magazines.

All this the famous alienist does in a modest pamphlet, couched in words as moderate as the subject allows, and yet written with satisfactory vigor and directness. It contains only a few pages, but any more would be superfluous, since no more are needed to prove conclusively that, to use Dr. Spitzka's own words, just as "Nordau's metaphysics are a century behind the age," so is his science "as wrongly in advance of it—in the same direction as the pseudo-astronomy of Camille Flammarion, and the pseudo-zoology of Jules Verne." "In fact," concludes the essayist, "there is only one pseudo-science with which his philosophy is synchronous, and that is dead just about three years—the pseudo-anthropology of Lombroso."

For, surprising as it will be to the majority of people, Dr. Spitzka does not bow, either humbly or otherwise, to the one and ultimate authority upon whom Nordau, by his own repeated confession, implicitly relies. And if the great Lombroso, best advertised of Italians and of criminologists, is to be, or rather has been, pulled down from his high place, in what a fearful plight is his Hungarian pupil and slavish admirer left! One really feels his anger turning to something not much unlike pity at the very thought.

This is a deadly blow at one who exhausted every possible resource in the search for shameful epithets, and called upon the whole vocabulary of malignant abuse to find adequate expression for his opinions of writers, painters, sculptors, musicians—what class of artists escaped him?—not a few of whom the whole world, himself excepted, honors, at least for conscientious aspiration after truth and beauty, and some of whom it praises for a measurably successful attainment of them both. "Nordau," says Dr. Spitzka, "can see of past epochs only the prominent which survives, and as for our epoch, he not only fails to discriminate between high and low, bright and dull, good and bad, but seems to have had his attention monopolized by the low, the dull, and the bad." In other words, he is guilty of "realism" in the worst sense of that so frequently misused term—of exactly the realism he condemns in Zola.

Especial attention is called in the essay to the numberless errors into which Nordau falls when he assumes his favorite attitude—that of the man learned in psychiatry, deeply acquaint with normal and morbid mental conditions, and speaking with the physician's authority. Dr. Spitzka, to whom the experience of a particularly busy lifetime has given some right to judge the claims of another in these matters, declares that Nordau simply does not know what he is talking about when he glibly makes his diagnosis of society and condemns it.

"Degeneration" is called an attempt to force modern literary aberrations into the Procrustean bed of the great Morel's 'Dégénérescence,' and failing to find Morel sufficiently elastic, to negotiate cast-off clothes from Lombroso and Maudsley." He only draws of to-day the picture that Addison, Smollett, and Thackeray drew of another century's end, and then exclaims that "things as they are, totter and plunge, and they are suffered to reel and fall because man is weary, and there is no faith that it is worth an effort to uphold them."

Meanwhile, affairs go on much the same as ever. Follies abound, and manias do not lack, but wisdom and sanity have their places, too, and only the Nordaus mistake youth for illustrations of the latter, or old age for something "unnatural." Enthusiasm is as normal as cynicism. Vanity, imitation, cyriosity, the desire for novelty, are not in themselves degeneracy, and Dr. Spitzka says that Nordau has kept the methods by which he succeeds in maintaining that these are the diseases of degeneracy and hysteria, as profound a secret as the one by which he has proved that they are diseases at all.

Not finding indisputable evidence of degeneracy in Wagner, Ibsen, and Schopenhauer to warrant the manufacture of a very loud sensation, Nordau descended to the very lowest strata of literature in order to season an unpalatable dish with overwhelming spices. The greater number of terrible examples cited by him are of a class not at all peculiar to the close of the nineteenth century. Writers of the kind that give Nordau so much concern have always existed, just as men as incompetent as he to appreciate a Maeterlinck or a Rossetti have always existed.

Speaking of "spurious cults," to which the author of "Degeneration" gives so much attention, Dr. Spitzka asserts that the "uomo deliquente" school is one of the most empty, the most vague, and at the same time the most insistent and self-advertising of them all. He declares that it hoodwinked people for a while with an apparently scientific endeavor to bring cranial and cerebral anomalies into some system; it concluded with such wild absurdities as the classifying of tattoo marks. It is, he says, dying the death it deserved, and such requiems of mutual admiration as are sung by Bohemians—literary, scientific, and mongrel—will soon sound their last diapason.

One particularly vigorous paragraph in this criticism upon the most presumptuous critics deserves quoting in full:

"Nordau cannot lay claim to immunity on the score that he does not know anything whatever of the matter he is writing about. He is at least nominally a physician, though lacking in that humanity toward the insane which is not only a matter of duty with alienists, but with any and every physician. He has exhibited such glaring ignorance of what has been, and is being, done in scientific psychiatry, and demonstrated such a stupendous incapacity to grasp its humane ends, that we feel no compunction in repudiating one who has added to the list of feuilletonistic sensationalists who are responsible for the unjust aspersion that 'doctors can find insanity anywhere.' Nordau affects to speak as a psychiatrist where it suits his purpose, but doffs the psychiatric disguise when he can pose, or thinks he can pose, as a clever paragraphist. It is our duty to tear the mantle of science from unworthy shoulders, and we do not believe that any refuge, outside that which the ostrich is libelously credited with using, is available for Dr. Max Nordau."

FICTION OLD AND NEW

Hajji Baba Again.

THE ADVENTURES OF HAJJI BABA OF ISPAHAN. By James Morier. With an introduction by E. G. Browne. In two volumes. 12mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $2.50.

It is significant of increased interest in the East that two publishing firms should have revived this book, for many years out of print, and it is to be hoped that the resurrection will prove permanent. We have already noticed the one-volume Macmillan edition, but the Chicago firm's enterprise gives opportunity for again commenting on a charming and vital book. The book is indeed invaluable for any one who could understand Persian character, and the understanding of Persian character is absolutely essential to the understanding of Persian politics. The average reader will probably look upon the story as a burlesque. But it is not. It is sober truth, as any one will testify who has had personal knowledge of the country and its inhabitants.

One fact must be kept in mind. The Persian Government is not Persian, but Turkish. The Kajar dynasty is cousin to the Ottoman, and throughout Northern Persia there are more Turks than Persians. In the region of Teheran, however, the two have mingled, and the result is a character quite different from the Turk of Turkey. He is different in every respect. As a Moslem he is heterodox, owing allegiance to Ali rather than to the true succession of Caliphs. Once astray from the true faith he becomes a prey to all sorts of isms, and the sects of Persian Mohammedans are almost as numerous as those of Christians. He is not, however, more liberal; in truth, he is more bigoted. No Persian will drink from the same cup that an infidel has used, though a Turk thinks it no disgrace to eat salt with any Christian. The Ottoman is boldly, even brutally hostile; the Persian cowardly, cunning, and treacherous. Such a defense as that of Plevna would be simply impossible on the borders of the Caspian, or even in Persian Kurdistan. The Ottoman, in his private life, is ostentatiously truthful, the Persian as ostentatiously a liar. A traveler once asked a Persian scribe what he could carry back with him as the most significant memento of history in the Shah's domains. "Get a bag," said the white-turbaned priest, "fill it with lies and take it home. It will be the most truthful representation of this country."

Combined with these offensive characteristics are some quite the reverse. The Persian is scrupulously polite. The formalities of society are kept up to the very highest point. He is also extremely entertaining. His gift of story-telling is something that would have proved a fortune even to the raconteurs of the Middle Ages in Europe. He understands comfort and good living, and the traveler will always find a cleaner and pleasanter room and a better cooked dinner even in a poor Persian town than in the larger towns of Turkey or Russia. He is very fertile in expedients, and will always find a way out of any difficulty. This, indeed, sometimes works to the disadvantage of his guest, especially if he be a foreigner, but it also smooths over many hard places. He is smooth of speech, and there is a certain satisfaction in being cheated handsomely if cheated one must be.

Hajji Baba is a typical Persian. The son of a barber in Ispahan, he starts out to see the world, is taken captive by the Turcomans, whom, under the stress of threats and promises, he guides to his native city and assists in pillaging his own father's shop, protecting, however, his father's life. He turns up thereafter in many places, chiefly in and near Teheran, in different rôles, as water carrier, tobacco seller, companion, victim of Dervish frauds, attendant on the Shah's physician, and incidentally a practitioner himself; gets involved with a black-eyed Kurdish slave, only to find the Shah himself his rival; loses his position in the doctor's household, but takes advantage of an executioner's misfortune to get appointed in his place; shares in an expedition to the Caucasus; returns to find himself implicated in a harem scandal, and flees to a sanctuary.

So far the story runs with its accompaniments of fraud, lying, and cowardice, now comical, then tragical, always, to the Occidental, absurd, yet always, to the Oriental, truthful. The next phase is, however, perhaps the most absurd and yet the most truthful of all. In it Hajji, the cheat, the coward, the regular man of the world, becomes a Moslem saint, and so saintly a saint as to deceive the very elect. The result is that at the next visit of the Shah he gets a release and starts out a wiser if not a better man, with his Persian shrewdness almost preternaturally sharpened. The scene changes to Ispahan, where he arrives just in time to close the eyes of his father and despoil his stepmother of her ill-gotten gains. Having secured a small fortune, he sets out to make a show in the world, but loses all his money to a shrewder rascal, who, however, gets punished for a crime of which Hajji himself was guilty. Persia then becomes too hot for him, and he tries Bagdad and Constantinople, returning only to ingratiate himself with the Prime Minister, who sends him with the Ambassador to England. The book closes with the triumphal entry of Hajji Baba, the barber of Ispahan, into his native city as the great Shah's deputy.

This brief outline gives only a hint of the many characteristics that make the book most entertaining, as well as instructive. There are dervish stories equal to any of the famous Nasr Ed-deen Hoja; there are bits of description which give the country, its people, and customs a vivid lifelikeness that is remarkable. But the best of it is that it is probably as true a book as ever was written. Not a trait is exaggerated or underrated. It is a perfect picture, both in detail and in general character, of Persian life as it is to-day. Every one who has lived there knows Hajji Babas by the score—men whose story, could it be written, would tally very closely with this tale of one of the brightest men that ever represented England in any country.

Balzac's Youthful Romance.

THE CHOUANS. Translated by Ellen Marriage, with a Preface by George Saintsbury. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.40.

Mr. Saintsbury has written a preface for this volume of the new English edition of Balzac that may deter the purchaser of the edition from reading or re-reading the master's early romance of the Vendée, and that certainly will relieve him of the necessity of forming an opinion as to the merit of the work. "Le dernier Chouan" was published in 1829, but it was written two years earlier. Fougères, in or near which most of the events of the novel are supposed to occur, was the place of the composition. In 1834 a revised version was published with the present title, "Les Chouans." Twelve years later the work was incorporated in the Comédie Humaine as part of the "scenes of military life." But it has never received the meed of admiration given to other parts of that immortal work.

As a matter of fact, "The Chouans" is a remarkably good story told in a bungling way. There are splendid passages in it. The description of the massacre at the Château of the Vivitière, for instance, could not be surpassed. Marie de Verneuil is a wonderfully complex and interesting personage, and all the other characters are living men and women. But the narrative is overcrowded with needless details, and there is an excess of conversation, all eminently natural, which wearies and even perplexes the reader.

Mr. Saintsbury explains that Balzac in "The Chouans" is still trying his hand at "the adventure novel." His model is Scott. Previously he had been an imitator of Mrs. Ratcliffe and Monk Lewis. But he imitates Scott's faults more than his virtues. He has not yet learned his trade, and the book would be better reading if a third of it could be cut away.

Still, one does not know Balzac and the Comédie Humaine well who has not read "The Chouans." Corentin, the police spy of Fouché, appears frequently in the other books. The romance of Marie and Montauran is elemental, and as perfect in its way as that of Romeo and Juliet. The story has inspired other novelists and dramatists. A play founded on "The Chouans" by Pierre Berton about ten years ago reminded old playgoers of a much earlier work by Tom Taylor, called "Plot and Passion," which clearly owed its existence to the influence of Balzac's work. The new English edition of the Comédie Humaine is praiseworthy in every respect. The translations are good, the type and printing excellent. The few illustrations are well chosen. And, above all, Mr. Saintsbury's sympathetic, informing work as editor is most acceptable.

A New Swiss Family Robinson.

ON THE POINT. A Summer Idyl. By Nathan Haskell Dole. Boston: Joseph Knight & Co. $1.

The likeness of this tale of Summer life to that dear old companion of our youth, "The Swiss Family Robinson," is not due to its form or its moral, but it is irresistible. Mr. Dole's family Merithew of Boston are not shipwrecked. Their voyage is neither long nor perilous, though it has its discomforts. The protagonist, the narrator, is not a parson or a moralist—or, if he sometimes moralizes, it is either in a trivial or a sentimental way. Yet this Boston journalist, in his relations to his family, and to the reader of his rambling story, constantly reminds one of good Pastor Robinson. He is so delightfully helpless in the face of difficulties, out of which some member of his family is sure to find a way, so mindful of his dignity as head of a clan, so loquacious and so much given to particularizing, that the likeness is held in mind from first to last.

We do not say this in disparagement of the book, which is entertaining and refreshing. Mr. Dole has hitherto been known chiefly as a translator. As an originator he must hereafter occupy no mean place among his contemporaries. This Summer has brought forth few books better worth reading.

Merithew is aged fifty, and the father of a considerable family. He writes for his living, which, therefore, is precarious. When a friend offers him, free of rent, a cottage "on the Point" for the Summer, the offer is accepted promptly. The narrative is confined closely to the journey from Boston to the "point," which, it seems, from the photogravure illustrations, is somewhere on or near the line of the Maine Steamship Company, and the mild incidents of the sojourn there. But there are humor and sentiment in plenty. Mr. Dole's rambling manner suits his subject. His humor is often fresh and spontaneous. He exhibits that love for the sea and the shore common to most natives of the Atlantic coast. his story is wholly unconventional, and so easily and graphically told that it seems to be a statement of actual happenings, and this seeming is strengthened by the manner in which trivial things are dwelt upon.

A Pleasing "Modern Antique."

THE LITTLE HUGUENOT. A Romance of Fontainebleau. By Max Pemberton. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

This little story has the charm of a finely-conceived, and well-executed "modern antique." It is a pleasing imitation. It would be perfect of its kind if the author had not thought it necessary, for the sake of "local color," to sprinkle common French phrases and expletives so freely through the text. He writes simple and luminous English, which is marred by the "Parbleus" and "Corbleus" that occur so frequently as to irresistibly remind the reader of Southey's "How the French Marched to Moscow." An occasional French word in such a book would not be amiss, where an English word would not serve as well. But when Pepin soliloquizes, "Ho, ho, mon maitre goes to pray. Surely the stars will fall!" one reflects that he might as well have said, "My master goes to pray. Surely les étoiles will fall!" or even "sûrement the stars vont tomber!"

That is the only defect in a dainty little morsel of an eighteenth century love tale, but it is a grave one, for the manner in this story is everything, the matter nothing. The plot is nothing, the intrigue is nothing, the climax devoid of ingenuity and impossible as well. But the atmosphere is most refreshing, the word pictures of forest scenery so graphic that one who does not know Fontainebleau feels himself transported by them to the fragrant wilds of the Adirondacks, and the sketches of character are well within the modesty of nature.

The little Huguenot is no Huguenot at all, but a devout little widow, very young and very beautiful and very rich, who secludes herself in the forest, where, surrounded with a little court of her own, she lives a pure, simple, but expensive life. The debauched old King, Louis XV., hears of her charms, and sends a young soldier to entice her to his Court. But the soldier falls under her spell and loves her, thus imitating Marie de Verneuil in her pursuit of the Marquis de Montauran in Balzac's story, with a difference. Louis is stronger than the lovers, but a mysterious Jesuit priest, under a ban, is stronger than he, and strangely rescues the victims in the crisis.

Certainly, the story is so well worth reading that few who pick up the dainty volume will lay it aside until they have finished it. But Max Pemberton must write with more originality, and more virility before he can fairly earn the praise injudicious friends have showered upon him, and rank with the masters of fiction.

Far Western Tales.

BUNCH-GRASS STORIES. By Mrs. Lindon W. Bates. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Mrs. Bates writes stories of the far West, with reminiscences of the early gold-seeking and ranching times. There are eight stories in the volume, of which "The Great Concern" and "The Mavericks on the Trail" are the most ambitious. A good example of Mrs. Bates's constructive power is found in "Resurrection of the Umpqua." What shall a poor little mining town be called? Nearly all the dwellers in the place are financially ruined and the possibility of making of Umpqua a respectable place is far distant from their imagination. In Town Council some are for calling it "Judgment." Then steps forward a guileless lad, who wants the place called "Resurrection," and he is laughed down. But Ramson argues and pleads. Finally he asks what the women folks would do if they had to come to a place called "Hungmint." That brings back to the men outlaws memories of their homes. There is John Rowe, who had deserted his wife. Ramson writes a letter for Rowe, and one fine day John's wife comes to him, and so Umpqua becomes "Resurrection" for want of a better name, and grows in decency.

An Uncle and His Talk.

SELECT CONVERSATIONS WITH AN UNCLE. Reminiscences by H. G. Wells. 16mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. $1.25.

What a capticus uncle he was, and when he had made his money at Kimberly he came to spend it in England and to look around him and to pass remarks on society, but he was not lucky, for the British woman captured him, and she was a widow at that, and so a really honest career was wrecked. First the uncle tried literary society. "Let us try the smart," said he, and he found the smart the very stupidest. But he accounted for it in this way. These literary people wrote themselves out. "Their brains were weary when they came into company." Of course they were as fresh as paint in the morning when they dipped their pens into the ink, but when of nights they condescended to social intercourse they were fagged out, jaded. "But," asks the innocent uncle, "why didn't they go to bed?"

That uncle denounces vigorously mural decorations—that is, "British mural decorations." He wants to make out a schedule of "fifty correct pictures for the British people." Concerning his engagement the uncle is peculiar when he describes its joys. A girl may be exactly suited when "engaged" who would be utterly unsuitable if you married her. If Adam and Eve had always kept engaged, suggests the uncle, there would have been no serpent, but a perpetual paradise. But the uncle's engagement is the preface to his marriage. Then he ventures on some strange remarks about "the trousseau business." He calls it by a horrid compounding of words "prenuptial rags," and he is convinced that there is "a secret society of tradesmen, a kind of priesthood, which gets hold of our womanhood and muddles them up with all these fancies."

It saddens one to read how dreary was the avuncular marriage. The uncle's garrulity had fallen from him like a garment. He fumbled with the ring. The nephew "grasped his hand in silence." Silently he mastered his emotion, and in silence that uncle went "into the new life."

Puzzling and Introspective.

WHEN LOVE IS DONE. A Novel. By Ethel Davis. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.

What kind of a man was Casper Shea? Why did he teach school at Capeport? What induced him to go to that little town, whose main business it was to pick and put up cranberries, and teach literature and art there? Why did he bother Mary Eldredge, who had a queer cast in her eye?

Of incomprehensible stories, "When Love Is Done" is the most puzzling. Eva loved Herr Schmidt, who was a fiddler or something, and then she didn't love him. As to Shea, his course in regard to Mary was equally eccentric. What abhorrence some people do have when they write about New-England people! Entertaining this romance is not, but puzzling it is, with its introspective and retrospective ways.

A Child's Mission.

DRUMSTICKS. A Little Story of a Sinner and a Child. By Katherine Mary Cheever Meredith, (Johanna Staats.) New-York: The Transatlantic Publishing Company. $1.

This title is at least a quaint one. Pierrot, whimsical, side-splitting Pierrot, in the baggy white breeches, his face marble white, his grin painted crimson, called the child "Drumsticks." When you are eating a chicken, there is the breast, wings, and drumsticks, but nobody with common sense eats a drumstick. It is exactly that portion of the bird which is not wanted, and so, when the Columbine and Pierrot had lived together, and the baby was born, and was not wanted, there was a mock christening, and the mother, Sophie Strang, being a heathen, and a light of love, thought, as did Pierrot, that Drumsticks just suited the situation; and so the supposititious father, dabbling his finger in the cheap wine, made a purple smear on the baby's white forehead, and the whole company roared when he suggested Drumsticks as a fitting name for Sophie Strang's baby. Then Pierrot shambled off in his white slippers, clean away out of this world, and, to keep up his characteristics, had a white tombstone put over his grave—and to Sophie Strang, the mother, all this made no matter of difference. Pierrot was off the scene, that was all, and Drumsticks remained.

Sophie was not bad to children. Drumsticks was not precisely neglected, but the baby certainly was very much in the way. To the variety woman the child was only a bit of useless theatrical property. Then, when Sophie came to New-York, and made a hit in "The Golden Bubble," she lived in style in a gaudy house, and her little girl was hidden up stairs, all alone, and yet the mother dressed her in tawdry clothes, and was not harsh to her.

John Poole was married, and Charlotte was his wife, and Mrs. Twombly Applegate was John's mother-in-law, a hard person, and so when John had a little son born to him, the father seemed to think that maternity had separated him from his wife and made his mother-in-law more aggressive, and John became an ass, and a bad one at that.

Sophie Strang caught John in her lures, and the author of "Drumsticks" does not spare a word in the narration of how John was fascinated by the Variety Lileth. Then he became acquainted with Drumsticks, a strange, lonely child, who told him once that she was sure she had a little bird beating in her breast, and the small one won John's bad heart, and he became her "play papa," for she wanted one, because other little girls had real, true for true papas. And from this little waif, the child of wayward Pierrot and thoughtless Columbine, came the resurrection of the erring husband, and the little bird that fluttered in Drumstick's bosom broke bounds and flew away heavenward, for the child died.

Drumsticks, who prayed for a rose in Winter, for she had such implicit trust, is a remarkable creation, and the story itself cleverly conceived. It is a little rough at times, for Johanna Staats does not hesitate as to the using of a strong English word now and then, and she delights in putting blocks in the way of the running wheels, so that she jolts you. For all that "Drumsticks" has an original flavor about it and it is not unlikely that the little story, written with a purpose, will be widely read, for it deserves to be.

LITERARY NOTES

—A new volume of Scottish stories, by Ian Maclaren, and relating to Drumtochty, will be published in October by Dodd, Mead & Co., with the title "The Days of Auld Lang Syne." The same publishers have in preparation an illustrated edition of Maclaren's "Doctor of the Old School," the drawings to illustrate actual scenes.

—It is announced in a London paper that Tolstoi is engaged upon a new novel, in which the general procedure and peculiarities of the Russian district courts of justice will be particularly described and criticised. The Count is availing himself of the aid of a specially invited guest, in the person of a well-known Moscow jurist. Tolstoi is known to entertain very little respect for Russian judicial methods.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

There are only a few brands of manufactured articles that are kept by *all* grocers, Ivory Soap is one of these.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

Some years ago, when summoned to sit on a jury, he refused to be sworn, and was mulcted in a fine of 500 francs.

—Stevenson's Vailima Letters will be issued, with a new portrait.

—One of the volumes in preparation for the Cambridge Historical Series is "The Europeans in India, from the Invasion of Alexander to the Present Time," by Prof. H. Morse Stephens of Cornell University.

—Robert S. Hichens, the author of "The Green Carnation" and "An Imaginative Man," is a young man of about thirty, who has traveled in the East for his health, has written songs set to music, and has seen service in journalism.

—Roberts Brothers have in preparation a volume of poems by Lilian Whiting, with the title "From Dreamland Sent."

—Laurence Hutton's prominent Harper articles on Rome, Florence, and Venice will be illustrated by F. du Mond, who has visited the three places to make his drawings. After their publication in the magazine the articles will be enlarged and issued in volume form.

—Edward Arnold will bring out in London Slatin Pasha's account of his experiences in the Soudan, where for many years he was a captive in the camp of the Mahdi.

—Mrs. Oliphant is engaged on a sketch of "Joan of Arc, and the Struggle for the Independence of France," which will be issued in the Heroes of the Nations Series.

—A London paper hears that a firm of publishers in America have offered Sarah Bernhardt £32,000 for her autobiography, and remarks that "this beats by £12,000 the check which the Messrs. Longmans paid Macaulay "for one edition of a book," as Macaulay himself expressed it, the book being his "History." The same paper adds that "it does not appear that Mme. Bernhardt has begun her autobiography. She is collecting her materials."

—The next additions to the Annotated Editions of the British Poets, published by George Bell & Sons, will be volumes on Kirke White and Thompson. To this series about thirty of the English poets have now been added.

—A volume on Russian scenery and folklore by F. J. Whishaw, which the Messrs. Longmans will publish, will contain descriptions of Finland and Lake Ladoga, with details concerning the superstitious ideas of the peasantry.

—William Morris will issue in the "guinea type" of the Kelmscott Press "The Tragedies, Histories, and Comedies" of Shakespeare, edited by Mr. Furnival. Mr. Morris has in hand an edition of Coleridge's "Christabel," and other poems, the price of which will be $7.50, with a few copies on vellum at $42.

—Future volumes in the English Classics Series, to which belongs the Stone & Kimball edition of "Hajji Baba," will include Southey's "English Seamen" and the poems of Burns.

—A story announced by Stone & Kimball as written by Angus Evan Abbott is called "The Gods Give My Donkey Wings."

—An illustrated edition of De Amici's "Guore" will be published by the Messrs. Crowell. Since Miss Hapgood translated this work about ten years ago, it has had an enormous sale.

—A volume apparently published in the interest of life insurance in England is one announced in London with the title "Provident British Authors: Their Investments in Life Assurance," by Mr. A. Arthur Reade. The author has secured information relating to the policies of Coleridge, Southey, Dickens, Wilkie Collins, and Scott. A fac simile of Dickens's proposal will be given, as well as a fac simile of Scott's policy.

—Sir Walter Besant, who edits The Author, prints in that paper a verbatim report of the speeches made at the banquet given in honor of his knighthood, and it is stated that he is "relieved from a certain natural modesty in the matter because the Chairman orders the publication."

—The fund of $6,250, presented to Prof. Mommsen last year, at the time of his jubilee, a good part of it having been subscribed in England and America, has been given by him to the Berlin Academy of Sciences to defray the cost of preparing a complete record of Greek inscriptions on coins.

—The Bookman reminds its readers that Col. Waring is the author of "a very pleasing volume with the poetic title, 'The Bride of the Rhine,' which first saw the light in 1878," and which "narrates the voyage made by the Colonel in a new boat down the Moselle, from Metz to Coblenz, and is replete with dainty little pictures of that interesting region, garnished with German poetry." It may be added that Col. Waring, besides his several books on house draining and agricultural topics, has written a volume on the Tyrol and the Alps.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

LEGENDS OF FIRE ISLAND BEACH AND THE SOUTH SIDE. By Edward Richard Shaw. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. 75 cents.

THE OLD SETTLER, THE SQUIRE, AND LITTLE PELEG. By Ed Mott. Illustrated by D. A. McKellar. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company. $1.

THE CHOICE OF BOOKS. By Charles F. Richardson. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. 75 cents.

ONLY A COMMONER. By Nat Gould. 12mo. New-York: George Routledge & Sons. 50 cents.

NONO; OR, THE GOLDEN HOUSE. A Tale of Swedish Life. By the author of "The Swedish Twins." 12mo. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons.

BORIS, THE BEAR HUNTER. A Tale of Peter the Great and His Times. By Fred Whirham. 12mo. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons. $1.25.

THE ELIZABETHAN HAMLET. A Study of the Sources and of Shakespeare's Environment, to Show that the Mad Scenes Had a Comic Aspect Now Ignored. By John Corbin. With a Prefatory Note by F. York Powell. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.15.

MY STRANGE RESCUE, AND OTHER STORIES OF SPORT AND ADVENTURE IN CANADA. By J. Macdonald Oxley. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

NOT COUNTING THE COST. By Tasma. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

GRANIA. The Story of an Island. By the Hon. Emily Lawless. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

THE WORLD AND THE WRESTLERS' PERSONALITY AND RESPONSIBILITY. By Hugh Miller Thompson. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE. Discourses upon Holy Scripture. By Joseph Parker, D. D. Volume XXVII. Ephesians-Revelations. 8vo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

Spurt in the Cotton Market.

There was an exciting spurt in the cotton market yesterday, the price advancing from 12 to 17 points for the different grades. The total sales aggregated 261,600 bales. This unusual activity and advance in price was attributed mainly to the efforts of the bull faction, which was led energetically by Col. J. C. Graham.

The steady advance in the price of "future" cotton within the past week has been the cause of much elation among the bulls. Some of the speculators who deal in margins claim that yesterday's prices yielded them a profit of about 300 per cent.

ATLANTA GETS NO REST

Arrived Yesterday, She Must Start for Bar Harbor To-day.

HAS BEEN KEPT STEADILY MOVING

Boilers in Bad Shape and the Vessel in Need of Extensive Repairs—Saw No Filibusters in Key West's Vicinity.

With engines "slambanging home" again, the old cruiser Atlanta, which has been on the verge of a dry dock and an appropriation for so long, made her way into harbor yesterday, and after resting a couple of hours in the lower bay limped past the Narrows, and stole wearily into a berth off Tompkinsville, S. I., and unless present orders are changed the footsore craft will be told to "move on" to-day.

The boilers of the ship have claimed much attention recently.

"Oh, they are all right," Lieut. Purcell, the officer of the deck, said jocosely to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. "Going at top speed, we can average seven knots an hour. How many boilers? Oh, eight in all. We start fires under one, and that leaks; then we start fires under another. That plays out in a few hours, and we try another. Just like wearing out an old suit of clothes, you know, picking out the best from the worst.

"We had a little fog coming up the coast. Now, you know the regulations require us to go at moderate speed when the weather is thick. Seven knots being our full speed, three or four knots is moderate speed for us. We complied with the regulations."

The Atlanta is from Key West, where she was sent to head off filibusters, and is now on her way to join the North Atlantic squadron sojourning up the coast. As to filibusters, the officers explained that they had not seen any.

The ship was in need of new boilers, and extensive repairs when she started southward early in the year, but disturbances on the Isthmus required her presence there, and to Colon she went. Then there was need of a war vessel at Broco del Toro and the Atlanta was dispatched to that point, After launching, and re-embarking her men there, the cruiser tripped her anchor and returned to Colon. There she was joined by Admiral Meade's squadron and returned to Key West in company with the Raleigh. It was expected that the Atlanta would go thence straight to a dry dock, but it was not to be. Instead, Capt. Cromwell received orders to go to Savannah, and to Savannah the Atlanta and the Raleigh went. The Amphitrite joined the two cruisers there and the three, instead of anchoring in Tybee Roads as was expected, ventured up the channel which was then being dredged, and anchored within plain sight of the city. Capt. Cromwell estimates that at least 10,000 persons visited the ships during their stay.

From Savannah the Atlanta made her way to Hampton Roads, and the stone dock in the Norfolk Navy Yard yawned to receive her. A telegram came to the Captain after the ship had dropped anchor, and the ceremonies attending the opening of the Harlem River Canal made the next event to be recorded in her log.

The salute fired by her guns had hardly been finished, before another telegraphic order came. It directed the ship to attend the Grand Army doings at New-London, and to be there the next day. The gala flags were accordingly furled, and up the Sound the cruiser went, arriving at New-London in time to take part in the events of the day.

Then something broke out in San Domingo, and in a deprecating awful-sorry-you-know-but-it-can't-be-helped sort of a way, the Navy Department intimated its desire to be represented by the Atlanta around the waters of the Black Republic.

From San Domingo the cruiser went to Port-au-Prince, and thence to Santiago de Cuba. Yellow fever was epidemic, and the vessel cut her visit very short, and passed on to Key West, where she was immediately placed in Quarantine for a week. Just before the time expired, came orders to go to Havana, and the cruiser went there, and gathered unto herself a fresh period of quarantine. Upon her return to Key West, the people there would have nothing to do with her until she had cleansed herself of all possible microbes by disinfection at Dry Tortugas. To that lonely spot Capt. Bartlett took his ship, and there she stald until the Marine Hospital surgeon pronounced her free from suspicion, and a safe craft to give papers to.

She steamed away to Key West. Before there was time to flaunt the documents, came orders for the cruiser to proceed north. None lingered to say farewell to the tropics, and aided by the Gulf Stream and her engines, the vessel floated up the coast.

Shortly after the anchor had been let go, Capt. Cromwell boarded the steam launch and paid an official visit to the commandant of the navy yard. He returned, and soon afterward word went through the ship that the vessel would be coaled to-day and leave immediately afterward for Bar Harbor. The officers who were expecting a large accumulation of mail heard the cheerful news that the ship's mail had been forwarded to Bar Harbor, which induced voluble comments.

The ship has had no sickness during her long cruise around infected harbors, a record of health which is due to the extraordinary precautions and vigilance of Surgeon Bertolette, Capt. Cromwell, and his officers.

Following is a list of the vessel's officers: Captain—B. J. Cromwell; Lieutenant Commander—E. D. Taussig; Lieutenants—C. W. Bartlett, Ridgely Hunt, T. T. Walling, J. L. Purcell; Ensigns—H. P. Jones, M. H. Signor, and P. Symington; Chief Engineer—J. S. Ogden; Paymaster—J. B. Redfield; Surgeon—D. N. Bertolette; Assistant Surgeon—J. M. Moore; First Lieutenant of Marines—B. H. Fuller; Cadets—Walker, Cushman, and Brumley; Sailmaker—Martin; Gunner—F. L. Hoagland, and Pay Clerk—Hanche.

OTHER SIDE OF THE SASSOUN MASSACRE

An Armenian's Answer to the Assertion Blaming Revolutionists.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I respectfully call your attention to an anonymous letter from Constantinople, published in The New-York Times this morning under the heading of "The Sassoun Massacre."

There is no more a shadow of doubt about the reality of the unparalleled atrocities committed upon thousands of defenseless men, women, and children in Sassoun. Still an anonymous correspondent is trying to create, if possible, doubt in the minds of the readers of your valuable paper by rehashed stories of Armenian revolutionary parties.

The tone of the letter shows the spirit of the writer. Are you aware that the same assertions have been published over and over again and answered every time? I will not trouble you by another answer.

Please take note of Dr. Hamlin's answer to the quotations from his article to The Boston Congregationalist:

"It is to be greatly regretted that the Ottoman Ambassador should attempt to cover up the path of these horrid atrocities, which have agitated the whole Christian world, and for which Turkey must give an account. It were far better to deplore the fact and work for justice and judgment. It may be the time has passed when such deeds of blood and torture, committed upon unarmed men, women, and children, can be condoned by the civilized world.

"The plots of the revolutionists were harmless as to any effective force, but were very pernicious in arousing fanaticism. The fact that a few harebrained young men in foreign lands had plotted a revolution, was a sufficient reason in the view of Moslem fanaticism for devoting the whole race to destruction. It was this which I feared, and it is this which has happened."

As to the letter of the special correspondent of The Associated Press, that also is an old exploded story, and does not need any answer. The letter itself is a ghastly fiction, full of contradictions and slander.

In the face of the testimony of hundreds of impartial witnesses, in the face of past experience, and in opposition to men like Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Westminster, and Dr. Dillon, the Special Commissioner of The London Daily Telegraph to Armenia, and in contradiction to the reliable reports of a score of disinterested American missionaries in the field, will you let an anonymous correspondent calumniate a martyred nation, and try to hurt the generous efforts of public-spirited American citizens, who have nobly undertaken to heal, if possible, the still unhealed wounds of the many victims of Turkish atrocities? ARMENIAN.

New-York City, Aug. 23.

KORNBLUM,

the Optical Specialist, has returned from his vacation and will be at his offices,
353 5TH AV., COR. 34TH ST.,
daily, Fridays and Saturdays excepted, these days being devoted to his Pittsburg interests.

CLOSING OF THE SUMMER SCHOOLS

Exercises Held Yesterday in Grammar School No. 79—Trustee Haight Opposed to Bicycle Riding.

The Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor has conducted Summer sessions in six schools through the hot season, and five of them have now finished the Summer term. In these schools special attention is paid to manual training, both for boys and girls. These schools have all been well filled during the term, and many more pupils applied than could be received.

Singularly, the children do not come from the families of the very poor, but rather from a great middle class, in which neither poverty nor wealth is known, but intelligence is common.

At Grammar School No. 79, 40 First Street, five of these Summer schools held the closing exercises of the term yesterday morning. The exercises consisted of singing, speaking, and calisthenic exercises by the boys and girls, who range from ten to fourteen years in age. This programme was nicely carried out under the supervision of the Principal, Frederick J. Foster, and Mr. Haight, Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Wicklow Postmaster.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:00—Kismet.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Other People's Money.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15—Vaudeville.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—Baseball—St. Louis vs. New-York.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Dorothy.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	65	64	64
6 A. M.	64	63	67
9 A. M.	71	66	70
12 M.	82	77	77
3 P. M.	88	83	81
6 P. M.	82	80	79
9 P. M.	76	76	78
12 P. M.	72	75	75

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....73⅞
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Generally Fair, South Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

WHAT REPUBLICANS COULD DO.

We referred yesterday to the certainty that the Republican Party, should it regain complete control of the National Government, such as it possessed in 1890, would be compelled to undertake a change in the tariff in the direction of protection. We do not mean by this that there would be any serious attempt to restore the McKinley tariff as a whole, or even to advance rates to the McKinley level on any important schedule. That would be madness. There would be no effective demand for it from the persons whose demands are considered imperative by the Republican managers. But there would be a series of changes, more or less consistent, and in the general direction of higher duties, the amount and object of which would be determined without much reference to the prosperity of the country, but chiefly with reference to the strength and value of the persons pressing the changes. It would not be a question of mere political consistency, though that would count for a good deal. The party press and party speakers having denounced the Democratic tariff from the moment it was undertaken and having insisted that the law which was repealed was wise and necessary, the feeling of the party, should it regain power, would be strongly in favor of retracing the steps that have been declared ruinous. This feeling might not of itself produce legislation, but it would make it possible for those who seek legislation for private ends to sway party action.

This is the unavowed but continuous and powerful influence that has decided the course of the Republican Party ever since the questions growing out of the war have disappeared, and to a great extent even before that. The essential idea of protection is legislative favor to some at the expense of the many. That idea once adopted by a party in power, legislation becomes a means of money getting. Men who seek to avoid foreign competition and to control the home market know that they can do so for a time at most through a sufficient duty. Their interest in obtaining the duty is direct, immediate, and permanent. The interest sacrificed is scattered, indirect, feeble. It is no one's particular business to attend to it. It is not likely to trouble immediately any party that neglects or offends it. And so the course of legislation is along the line of the greatest pressure and the least resistance. There are men who can make money out of legislation. There are politicians who can make money, or its equivalent, in resisting legislation. In plain English, one set can profitably buy what the other set can profitably sell, and the result is profitable.

We do not by any means think that all Republican legislators or managers proceed in this way or that all of them acknowledge to themselves that this is the way legislation is secured. But the fact remains, apart from those who act honestly on the theoretical belief that protection is beneficial or necessary, there is a certain number of men in power who determine the course of legislation. Any one who knows this has but to recall the history of the efforts to repeal the McKinley tariff and the disgraceful bartering by which they were accompanied and, in great part, defeated. The forces that brought about this state of things were not accidental or temporary. They were inherent in the situation by which private interests were advanced. They still exist, and would make themselves felt the moment the Republican Party again obtained power.

We do not think that the party would go very far in the direction, because we are convinced that the greater number of interests affected by the tariff are doing much better under the present law than they did or expect to under a higher one. But the attempt would surely be made, because there are certain very powerful interests that would demand it. The question would be completely reopened, and that, in the present situation of the country, would be extremely unfortunate. Nor do we think that there would be any chance that this misfortune would come upon the country but for one thing—the degree of doubt existing in the public mind as to the course of the Democratic Party in power. That is the one serious obstacle in the path of Democratic success, and has been for now a score of years. The party has won two out of five Presidential elections in that time. It would have won at least twice as many but for this difficulty. We believe that it will win the next if this can be removed, and in many directions the signs indicate that it will be removed. But there will have to be no doubt of it if the party is to have the slightest chance for victory next year. That is the point to which the energies of all national Democrats should be directed.

THE IRELAND BUILDING.

It ought to be good news that seven persons have actually been put under arrest to await the verdict of the Coroner's inquest into the fall of the Ireland building. It is not credible that without somebody's criminal incompetence or negligence a new building should have collapsed before it was done and killed fifteen people in its fall. It seems likely that, although there are conspicuous omissions in the list of arrests, they include some of the persons who are criminally responsible.

And yet these arrests are not calculated seriously to frighten the persons arrested, much less to deter parsimonious owners, incompetent architects, and reckless builders, who may even now be engaged in setting eight-story mantraps elsewhere. The reason is that the fall of a building in Orchard Street last Spring was quite as disgraceful as the fall of the Ireland building and formed as clear a case against the men concerned in its erection. It was so clear to the Grand Jury that they indicted them, but it was not so clear to Col. Fellows as that he was overworked and had enough to do without troubling himself with the protection of human life in New-York by trying manslaughter cases. He has not tried them yet nor taken any steps to bring the indicted men to justice. Until he or a reforming successor of his does this, the authors of this second massacre will continue to be comfortable in their minds.

TRAFFIC AGREEMENTS.

For more than two months influential representatives of the railroads in the Trunk Line Association and the Central Traffic Association have been engaged in framing an agreement designed to regulate and enforce standard rates on freight traffic both east-bound and west-bound. Such an agreement as is proposed would apply to the vast volume of traffic between Chicago, with its Western connections, and the Atlantic seaboard; therefore, should it become operative, it will exercise an immense influence.

That there was urgent necessity of doing something to stop the increasing demoralization in freight rates was apparent to all railway managers, consequently the work of preparing a plan was entered upon with zeal, and it has been pushed with commendable celerity. President Depew of the New-York Central aroused his associates to action. The framers of the plan determined to devise an instrument more effective and lasting than anything hitherto put into operation by the trunk lines. They worked with care and took legal counsel on every important point. The result of their labors is an elaborate agreement which, if finally adopted, will invest a controlling board of railway governors with as much power, almost, as is exercised by the Governors of the New-York Stock Exchange.

This agreement has been informally approved by a committee representing sixteen trunk lines. It will be discussed by the Presidents next month, and, if approved by them, will be referred for ratification to the Directors of each road interested.

The fundamental idea of the proposed agreement is that the cutting of rates must be stopped. This step in the preliminary work was taken without argument. Mutual candor conceded that unless a fair standard of freight rates can be maintained railway stockholders need not expect dividends. The means suggested to put an end to rate-cutting troubles is something in the nature of a pool, although there is to be no money pool. It is proposed to establish a board of nine Governors, representing the sixteen trunk lines. This board is to have absolute power in making rates, enforcing the rules, and in imposing penalties. Heavy money penalties for flagrant violations of the agreement are proposed. There is also to be a board of arbitrators, and all complaints must be passed on by that board before any of the disputing lines can take action of a disturbing nature.

An interesting feature of the plan is the proposition to abolish all fast freight lines and dispatch lines as far as possible. Where such abolition is found to be impracticable, it is provided that the private freight lines must come within the jurisdiction of the Board of Governors. It has long been a contention of many conservative railroad men that the existence of private freight lines was a serious bar to the maintenance of proper relations between the railroad companies. Special rates are certain to follow in the trail of a private freight line.

There appears to be a general disposition among the railroad men to favor a clearing house. Of course, if all of the trunk lines agree to combine in a common interest, some provision must be made to insure to each road its proportionate share of the fruits of the traffic. By having a periodical settlement of balances through a clearing house, it is thought that the rights of each road would be well protected. It was doubtless this suggestion of a division of traffic that incited the irrepressible Senator Chandler of New-Hampshire to write a long letter warning the Inter-State Commerce Commission that "a gigantic railroad trust" was about to violate and defy the law. Unquestionably the watchful members of the commission know far more about what is going on than does the overzealous New-Hampshire politician. The framers of the proposed agreement have not only consulted the most eminent railway counsel in the country, but they had the wisdom to seek information on doubtful points from persons not far removed from the Inter-State Commerce Commission itself.

Whether this elaborate and far-reaching agreement shall become operative or not, there is no denying that the sentiment in favor of honestly maintaining rates is steadily spreading among railroad men. It used to be a familiar saying that every railroad traffic manager cheated, not because he was dishonest, but because he knew that his neighbor would cheat and he could not afford to be left. From present appearances it will not be long before the average freight traffic manager will see things from another point of view. It was Jay Gould who said, when the first "gentlemen's agreement" was framed: "It is a good enough agreement to watch each other with. If we all really want to maintain rates, why not be honest with each other and maintain them?"

PLAIN TALK.

The text of Lord Salisbury's speech at the reassembling of Parliament shows a much more decided attitude toward the Government of Turkey than had been expected of him, and more aggressive than previous reports had indicated. Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Armenian question at Chester on the 6th of August was cautious compared with that of the Premier. Lord Salisbury declared in effect that the independence of the Sultan depended on the agreement of the Powers, and he added that the Powers now felt the danger that in maintaining this independence "they should be upholding a mechanism which did not work for human happiness and progress." He concluded: "The Sultan will make a grave and calamitous mistake if, for the sake of maintaining a mere formal independence, for the sake of resisting a possible encroachment on his nominal prerogatives, he refuses to accept the assistance and to listen to the advice of the European powers in extirpating from his dominions an anarchy and a weakness which no treaties and no sympathy will prevent from being fatal in the long run to the empire over which he rules."

This is nothing less than a threat that in the treatment of his Christian subjects—in a matter, that is, as purely domestic as the treatment of the Jews by Russia or the Irish Catholics by England—the Sultan must do what the Powers wish, and not what he himself wishes, or his refusal will be "fatal to the empire." It is, of course, open to the Sultan to count on the disagreement of the Powers, but Lord Salisbury would hardly have used such words unless he either knew what the Powers would agree upon, or felt willing and able to act alone. Considering that the Turkish question has for a half century been the one as to which European concert has been most difficult, and that the course of England has, in all that time, been the most important factor in the maintenance of the Turkish Empire, this speech must be regarded as highly significant.

NOW FOR LOCAL OPTION.

Now that the surrender of saloon keepers to the law is complete and will be put in formal shape by the Liquor Dealers' Association at a special meeting next week, there should be no further obscuring of the issue of local option. Many people who have joined earnestly in support of a vigorous enforcement of the present law are in favor of modifying it, and would be glad to see a reasonable and moderate regulation of Sunday selling instead of absolute prohibition. But the present issue is not that, but the right of the people of the city to determine the regulation for themselves. Whether they are in favor of Sunday selling under any conditions is for them to say, and those interested in enforcing all laws and in having laws adapted to the wants of the people should unite in urging the policy of local control.

Those who have little faith in the effort to secure legislation are apprehensive of the attitude of the rural legislator, but the cities have claims in this matter which can be urged with great force. We should not ask the Legislature to repeal the Sunday prohibition for the whole State, or to exempt this city or any class of cities from its operation. That would be strongly opposed, no doubt. We should ask for cities only what we are willing to grant to rural communities, the right to determine the question for ourselves by a popular vote. We see no reason why that should even be opposed, much less refused.

Rural counties, and even towns and villages, have, in most respects, complete powers of self-government in local affairs, and they should be allowed to regulate such details of excise matters as the time of allowing saloons to be open, or allowing them to be open at all, and they should be willing to consent to the exercise of the same privilege by the people of cities. The rural constituencies have a power in legislation out of proportion to their population, and on that ground the cities have some claim upon their consideration. Each of the thirty-five members of the Assembly from this city will represent approximately 40,000 citizens. The average of the districts is little more than that, and none has so few as 38,000. There are 21 counties in the State, each entitled to an Assemblyman, whose citizen population is less than the ratio of representation, and the average for the 21 is less than 30,000. There are 7 others which have 2 Assemblymen each, with an average constituency of about 31,000. The 35 Assemblymen of these 28 counties represent about 410,000 fewer citizens than the 35 of New-York City.

Here is a great constituency, with one-half more people than twenty-eight of the rural counties, but with only an equal voice in lawmaking, which simply asks that in a point of legislation which concerns different communities separately in their local life it shall be allowed to decide for itself. It is in the same situation as Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, and other cities, but it has abandoned the pernicious policy of acquiescing in the existence of a law and conniving at its violation. No honest legislator or decent citizen, whatever his opinion about liquor selling or about Sunday observance, can desire the continuance of that disgraceful policy. The people of the cities should desire obedience to law and should desire laws that they can cheerfully obey, and they should work together for local option in the matter of Sunday liquor selling. The people of the State must surely be willing to have them accept the responsibility for themselves.

Whether local option would lead to opening saloons on Sunday at all in any city, whether it would result in a restricted and regulated beer and wine selling, or in a pretty free traffic, nobody can tell, but it would result in an observance and enforcement of law, according to the popular decision, and put an end to one of the most corrupting and demoralizing influences that have been undermining local government and sapping the law-abiding sentiment of the people for many years.

McKINLEYISM IN PRUSSIA.

The attempt of the Prussian Government to McKinleyize the business of life insurance is a curious but perfectly logical application of the doctrine that has made our Ohio Napoleon famous. The Prussian insurance companies, finding themselves hard pressed by the energetic methods of our New-York companies, have apparently succeeded in persuading the Government that they need protection. Accordingly, the three leading life insurance companies of this city found their Prussian business subjected to a systematic series of exactions evidently intended to drive their representatives from the country. They have been called upon to furnish statistical exhibits of the state of their business so voluminous and complicated as to make it evident that the demand was made not so much for the information of the Prussian Government as to embarrass the companies, which find it practically impossible to comply with the requirement.

The chief difference between Prussian McKinleyism and the McKinleyism of the United States of America is the superior frankness of the latter article. We imposed customs duties on German products avowedly for the purpose of making their importation expensive, or impossible. We have been accustomed to do this as a favor and a measure of protection to our home industries. American McKinleyism makes no concealment of its intention to prohibit imports of foreign goods. To avow the motive of the annoying restrictions which are placed upon American life insurance companies would be a confession that Prussian companies were carrying on an infant industry. We have been accustomed not only to make that confession, but to flaunt in the faces of foreigners vast statistical exhibits proving beyond cavil that our manufactures were still in their puling babyhood. Prussia has not reached that state of robust devotion to McKinleyism. A frank avowal of the purpose of the regulations in regard to American life insurance companies would be more admirable, but they seem to be tolerably effective.

The Government may carry out its primary purpose of excluding the American companies, but one is moved to doubt whether this will be a measure of benefit to the Prussian people, or at least to that part of them who desire the protection of life insurance. It is one of the failings of protection that while it confers prosperity upon the protected producer, it does so at the expense of the consumer.

A STRANGE ELECTION.

Last Tuesday delegates were elected in South Carolina to a convention to revise the Constitution of the State, and the purpose of the revision is to establish such regulation of the suffrage as to put an end to election frauds, and at the same time to maintain "white supremacy."

One would suppose that the occasion would be regarded as of exceptional interest and importance by the people of the State, but The Charleston News and Courier says that it was treated with the utmost apathy and indifference. In that city the total vote was not more than "one-sixth of the registered voting strength," and throughout the State not more than a third of the qualified electors voted. In some precincts the polls were not opened at all, and in others nobody voted. "Thousands of white men," says The News and Courier, "staid at home or went fishing, and thousands of negroes who were qualified to vote did not take the trouble to go to the polls."

The newspaper above quoted attributes the apathy partly to "loss of faith in the machinery of elections," and says that "the people are tired of the kind of politics we have been having in South Carolina, and of the methods which have prevailed in the conduct of elections." They seem to have been so "tired" that they would not exert themselves in what was supposed to be a proceeding for putting an end to prevailing methods, if not to the prevalent "kind of politics."

Everything that has been done in preparation for a Constitutional Convention has been done by politicians, and the controlling action has been directed by such men as Senator Tillman and Gov. Evans. The "sovereign people" have had little to do with it. Nearly all the delegates chosen are called Democrats, but a majority of them are Tillman "reformers," and they will make the Constitution. The people will probably have as little to do with accepting it as with framing it. It is a strange state of things, but it is the result of forcing negro suffrage upon the State, almost immediately after the negroes had come out of slavery absolutely unfitted for the exercise of the suffrage, and when they constituted a majority of the people.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton's arraignment of the American educational system, in his address at the Sanderson Academy dinner at Ashfield, was pretty severe, but probably not unjust. "We have a very imperfect system of instruction," he said, "but none of education"; and he put in the A. P. A., the statesmen and public speakers, some of the newspapers, and "the greater part of the books that are published" as exhibits in proof of the defects of the schools. It is incontestable that in the department of primary education American schools are woefully defective. Times without number, from examination papers and the records of recitations, the weird results of common school education have been set forth to amaze and sadden patriotic Americans. But in the field of intermediate and higher education the conditions are wonderfully improved. The occasion of the very festival at which Prof. Norton uttered his plaint proves that the old New-England academy is still cherished as a working force for good. And even though the New-England academies have declined in vigor and in numbers during the past quarter of a century, it is because the high schools of the towns and villages have taken their places, and much more. The children of New-England parents have not lacked for educational facilities because the old academy on the hill has closed its doors. In another part of this issue of The Times there is printed a register of educational institutions in various branches of letters and arts and various types, from private schools to endowed universities, mostly in the State of New-York and in the immediate vicinity of this city. The list is interesting as showing the marvelous extent of the facilities for really sound education that have been provided within a radius of say fifty miles from this city. These schools could not exist without pupils. Every year they send forth a great body of pupils, young men and women, for the most part trained so intelligently and so well as to put them out of the reach of Prof. Norton's criticism, for very many of these institutions have become celebrated for the excellence of their methods and the soundness of the education they impart. Indeed, the private schools are numerous and successful because they give a better training than the public schools. Their pupils constitute a useful leaven in the life of the Republic.

Nobody doubts that the "green-goods operator" is a cowardly and despicable sort of person, whose incarceration in jail is a good thing on general principles, and whose right to live at all could not be logically maintained. Yet it is difficult to get up any vehement hatred of him, or, indeed, to regard his accustomed deeds with any feeling much stronger than contemptuous amusement. This is probably due to the fact that green-goods swindlers never injure, and never can injure, by this particular game at least, people who are not fully as dishonest as themselves, and considerably less intelligent. The fool parted from his money rarely excites sympathy, and when he is a peculiarly low-down scoundrel as well as a fool, the general inclination is to exclaim, "Served him right!" and let the matter go at that. Dog will not eat dog, it is said, but wolf will eat wolf if he can do it safely. The only possible objection other animals, including men, can have to such displays of dietary enterprise lies in the fact that, having devoured his weaker brother, the surviving wolf is the more likely to consider himself, and perhaps really to be, strong enough to attack higher game with some chances of success. Similarly, that the "come-on" is robbed is a circumstance hardly worth consideration. He is only a two-legged potato bug anyway, and if it were quite certain that his predestined parasite, the green-goods man, would never get big and ambitious enough to bite other creatures, he would really be a beast, with no little claim to encouragement.

Twenty-one Reasons for Hatred.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A correspondent, whose sex we decline to divulge, sends us the following twenty-one answers to the above question, "Why I Hate Woman:"

1. Because she stabs me in the eye with her parasol, offers no apology, and looks as if I did it.
2. Because she pushes for a place in trains and omnibuses, and, being in, never makes any room for other people.
3. Because, in public, her prattle is audible and unceasing, and includes the biographies and characteristics of all her friends by name.
4. Because she discusses frocks with her sister opposite, and describes fabrics and fixings as if at her dressmaker's.
5. Because she climbs to the tops of omnibuses, to descend from which demands grace and decency.
6. Because she thinks the only way to make an omnibus stop is to prod the driver, if she cannot reach the conductor.
7. Because, being of the class for which omnibuses are not, she spoils her coachman and ruins her horses by her ignorant or inconsiderate use of them.
8. Because, being of any class, she loves a "remnant day" and dotes on bargains.
9. Because she mislays her bag, loses her handkerchief, and carries her purse in her hand.
10. Because she recites, plays violins, and rides on bicycles.
11. Because she reads accounts of weddings and lists of presents in ladies' newspapers.
12. Because she walks three in a row upon the pavement, and expects every one else to make way for her.
13. Because she worships priests and deacons, as well as illustrious persons and cavalry officers.
14. Because she is "fluent but not lucid," and more concerned about the number of her facts than the truth of them.
15. Because, in nine cases out of ten, she can neither sew, nor read aloud, nor make tea.
16. Because she is always writing letters, and wanting me, and others, to answer them.
17. Because she is the slave of fashion; and that, not only in clothes, but in art, music, manners, religion, flowers, jewelry, language, and furniture.
18. Because she does not value anything simply because it is "good," (following a fashion set in the days before woman existed,) but because it is "worn," or "done," or even "talked about."
19. Because if she is "nice," she is sure to be conventional; and if she is not conventional, she is generally not "nice."
20. Because if you tell her a secret, she passes it on at once to other friends—"I don't mind telling you, dear, but it mustn't go any further."
21. Because she is often careless as to food, and thinks cheapness the first requisite in wine.

A Terrible Danger Avoided.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The ominous number thirteen, which is still the cause of so much anxious perturbation from end to end of Christendom, has been "disenchanted by a happy providence," says the Freie Rhätier, in a village of the Hinterrheinthal. The brave mother of a family of twelve children found herself about to become the mother of a thirteenth. The new baby, whether boy or girl, was destined beyond all doubt to a life of ill luck. The parents eagerly consulted all the wise persons in the neighborhood as to the possibility of averting the disasters of a "thirteenth child" from the expected new citizen of the world. They found miserable comforters in all their friends, so they were driven to the forlorn hope that the child might be stillborn, and thus escape this world, and go straight into the limbo infantium, when the mother suddenly gave birth to—twins. The joy of the parents in the possession of fourteen children instead of the dreaded thirteen was exuberant; and the happy father invited all his neighbors to a generous christening feast, where the family and the community were both congratulated on their deliverance from the misfortune of possessing "Ein Dreizehntes."

The Curfew Law in the West.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

One or two Indiana towns have recently made unsuccessful attempts to introduce what is known as the curfew law. The idea is borrowed from Minnesota, where it has been applied in quite a number of towns, with alleged good results. The reason assigned for its enactment in many Minnesota towns is the growing incorrigibility of children and the belief that it is promoted by the habit of "running the streets" at night. There is reason to fear there may be some ground for the main allegation, not only as to the children of Minnesota, but as to those of Indiana as well, but the remedy is not to be found in curfew laws. The true remedy for juvenile incorrigibility is better home training and parental restraint.

AN AMERICAN CYCLER IN EUROPE

HE FINDS NOTHING BUT PRAISE TO SAY OF ITS ROADS.

Popularity of the Sport, and the General Effort to Make the Participants Comfortable.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

A few days ago Mr. Harry H. Hodgson, one of the oldest cyclers in the city and the founder of the local division of the League of American Wheelmen, returned with his wife from quite an extended tour of Europe.

Mr. Hodgson has possibly done more for the bicycle riders of this city than any other person. It has been his one hope to secure for the riders some system of road legislation which would give to the public good roads throughout Louisiana. Having made the question a close study, he realized the importance of the work, and at once attempted to secure the calling of a convention with the object of placing on a working basis a plan for improving the miserable country roads of the State.

While in Europe Mr. Hodgson paid particular attention to the cycling of that country, and the roads which the cyclers had at their command. The magnificence of these thoroughfares was, indeed, striking. They showed even more clearly the utter lack of pathways in the South, and the carelessness exhibited in the construction of the few good roads of which the State can boast.

Speaking of cycling in Europe and the bicycles used, especially in France, Mr. Hodgson remarked that the foreign wheel was of a much heavier weight than the American machine, and still it was not more durable. The American wheel has gained much prominence in France, and especially in Paris, where it is considered the best. The French machine weighs from thirty-two to thirty-five pounds; the American wheels weigh about twenty-five to thirty pounds.

While in Paris, Mr. Hodgson witnessed the races between Banker of Pittsburg and the Belgian champion. The Belgian rider had defeated all the fast riders of Europe, but when he met the American he was simply played with. Banker allowed his rival to lead until the stretch near the finish, when he went by him with comparative ease. There were hundreds of Americans at the race, and the money won amounted to thousands. Every bet was taken, and even odds were given. The Americans showed their true American spirit, and played on their country representative in every manner possible.

The cafés and restaurants all over Europe cater to the wheelmen. In the early evenings the waiters place on the sidewalk bicycle stands, and riders can have their machines locked up, and when they are ready to depart they present a check and their wheel is released.

It is a common sight to see from ten to twenty wheels at one time in front of cafés and restaurants of the cities of Europe. The craze for cycles has swept over the world, and the number of riders is wonderful. In Europe this growth is not so extraordinary for the reason that the country roads are so magnificent. Among the most famous of these roads, and possibly the most magnificent piece of engineering in the world, is the driveway from Nice to Monte Carlo. It is the Corniche road, made in the side of the mountain. The surface is of the hardest broken granite, and is kept in such constant repair that it is actually as smooth as a billiard table. The foundation was so properly laid and the road itself so well drained that five minutes after a rain it is dry. There are gutters on the roadside, and these gutters are drained at intervals to deep ditches where the water is held until carried off again and distributed among streams.

In France every department cares for the roads, which are kept in the most perfect repair. Should one department have a surplus, after the roads in that section have been properly attended to, that money, instead of lying idle, is expended in laying out another road, and when more money can be secured this new road is completed and made as beautiful as the old ones. Immediately upon the laying out of a road, trees are planted, and within a few years there is an archway to shade the riders in the Summer months, and the big trees break the wind of the Winter.

The roads of Italy, as of all Europe, are very fine, but these are sadly in need of repair. The country, however, is bankrupt, and can hardly make the necessary improvements, yet the roads were so well and properly constructed originally that they have stood the ravages of time. In many instances there are good roads which have not received a bit of improvement in twenty years, and they are better than the best streets of New-Orleans. Of course, these public driveways are not cut to pieces by heavy wagons and floats like the streets of the American city. One of the most striking examples of a road and the manner in which a road should be built is the Appian Way, which leads from the City of Rome. Built 2,000 years ago by the Cæsars, it is even now considered one of the best roads in the world. Within the past fifteen years there has not been a cent expended upon the driveway, and, from general appearances, it can stand another twenty years without repair.

The one secret for the preservation of the streets of Paris is proper legislation. Vehicles, under the laws, are required to carry tires according to the weight to be carried on the wagon. Carriages and pleasure vehicles are allowed a certain width for their tires, but the heavy floats and wine wagons must have a much wider tire. In this manner the extreme heavy loads are distributed over a much larger space than the weight of a cotton float, and its narrow-tired wheels. Then, too, the wagons are not allowed to pass over certain streets, which are reserved for the pleasure vehicles, like the Champs Elysées, where heavy traffic is forbidden, and only light vehicles are allowed, and many of these have rubber bands over their tires and pneumatic tires to their light wheels.

In Germany the same grand roads exist. There are very few clubs in that country. The bicycle riders are great tourists, however, and can be found over all parts of Europe. In Germany there exists the Radfahrer Verein, an organization much after the fashion of the League of American Wheelmen. It has about 45,000 members.

The greatest feeling of friendship exists among all wheelmen of different countries. To show the fraternity of the wheel all over the world, Mr. Hodgson cited an incident which occurred in Genoa, Italy. He was about to catch a train, and at the depot he was approached by an Italian cyclist. He had recognized the League of American Wheelmen badge pinned on the lapel of Mr. Hodgson's coat, and, seeing the American, came forward with great exhibition of friendship, shaking his hand and saying something in Italian about America.

As the train pulled out the Italian could be seen standing on the platform waving his hand. In Brussels the cycling fever was found to be universal. Thousands were riding wheels, and Antwerp is now a cycling centre. The Aerstause, which borders Lake Lucerne, is another of the famous roads of Italy, and is visited by almost every tourist who goes that far south.

The principle which seems to be followed in the building of roads is, first, a proper foundation, made hard by drainage. Then there is placed a layer of broken stone, and the top surface is usually made of small stones, which are watered and rolled by immense stone rollers, until the surface is as solid as a rock and smooth as possible. The improvement in the machines for making roads has advanced and is still advancing. The roads of all Europe are so extremely good and are so well built that there is not a country which a rider cannot tour in its entirety, no matter how wet or how cold and warm the weather may be. The engineers of Europe consider asphaltum the best material for building streets, and this is used very extensively both in Paris and London. Wood pavements have also been very extensively used, but several prominent physicians hold that wood pavements catch and hold the germs of disease, and that they should be done away with.

The cycling among the women has advanced as much as among the men. In Paris the costumes worn by the lady riders consist of everything from bloomers to racing tights, the bloomers, of course, being the most popular. The white sweaters are often worn. Among other interesting things about cyclers, Mr. Hodgson told of a strange costume which a lady in France had made. The costume was neatly made for bloomers, and in the country, for the lady lives outside one of the cities, the bloomers were worn, but as soon as she approached a city a skirt, which was buttoned clear down to the hem, was swung around in place and buttoned up, and this protection made matters decidedly more comfortable, until the country was again reached, when the skirt was placed in a bag.

In concluding, Mr. Hodgson remarked that the road is that physical sign or symbol by which you may understand any age or people. If they have no roads they are savages, for the road is the creation of men, and the type of civilized society. No comparison could be drawn between the streets and roads of Louisiana and those of Europe, but with proper attention and proper engineering, which was not prompted by a desire to make personal gain, the roads of Louisiana could be made equal to those in any other State in the Union.

A CELESTIAL INQUISITOR

Liu Ping Chang to Investigate Massacres of Missionaries.

BUT HE COMMITTED THEM HIMSELF

At Cheng-Tu He Was Viceroy, and His Sayings and Actions Are Recorded in the Archives at Washington.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Shanghai to The Pall Mall Gazette says the Chinese Government has made a most extraordinary appointment in connection with the outrages upon the English missionaries.

The formerly degraded Liu, who is generally regarded as the actual originator of the Cheng-Tu riots, has been definitely appointed Imperial High Commissioner to investigate the circumstances which led to the outbreak, and the facts connected with the outrages themselves.

The appointment has caused the utmost dissatisfaction and indignation among the foreign residents.

A dispatch to The Times from Shanghai confirms the report that Liu Ping Chang, formerly Viceroy of Szu-Chuan, has been appointed Imperial High Commissioner to investigate the recent outrages upon foreign missionaries.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The news contained in press dispatches from Shanghai that Liu Ping Chang, the degraded Viceroy at Szu-Chuan, had been appointed Imperial High Commissioner to investigate the outrages on the English missionaries, has not been confirmed officially through any dispatch received at the State Department, but when such confimation does come the resentment of this Government is likely to be made known in such a manner that China will realize how much in earnest the United States are in bringing the Ku-Cheng massacre to a conclusion satisfactory to this country.

Liu's record, as contained in official communications received at the State Department this month, is not calculated to impress the United States with belief in any desire on his part to make an impartial inquiry.

A bulky packet came to the department Aug. 9 from Mr. Jernigan, the United States Consul General at Shanghai. It contained copies of statements made to Mr. Jernigan by American missionaries in respect to the looting of their property at Cheng-Tu and other mission stations by Chinese fanatics, and several of the writers made grave charges against the Viceroy.

Spencer Lenir, one of the Americans who wrote to Mr. Jernigan, claimed in his letter that the Viceroy would give no protection to the missionaries because "as he had been degraded, and was soon to be recalled, he was bent on giving a parting hit both at the foreigners, whom he hated, and the Government."

Mr. Lenir also says that when the flames burst out in the Roman Catholic Bishop's residence at Cheng-Tu, scarcely a stone's throw from the Viceroy's yamen, the Viceroy is said to have remarked that this was a matter for his successor to attend to.

According to Mr. Lenir, it was only after everything had been quite destroyed that the Viceroy made an effort to restore order. In the meantime having sent our telegrams that a mutilated child had been found at a foreign place, with the result that nearly all the natives believed the story.

When the Chen-Tu riots took place, it was claimed that they were instigated by the Viceroy, who was alleged to have spread stories that the missionaries were killing children. It is probable that Mr. Denby will be instructed to request the Chinese Government to revoke Liu's commission, on the ground of his actions at Cheng-Tu, and his hostility to foreigners.

So-called Vegetarians of China.

The men organized to expel foreigners from China, or kill them, are vegetarians, but this is not their assumed title. All faithful Buddhists are vegetarians; but those anti-foreigners are not faithful Buddhists. They are a secret society, a continuation of the White Lotos Society, which gave often, in the eighteenth century, the signal of revolt against the Tartar-Manchu dynasty. The White Lotos Society was watched so closely that, apparently, it was forced to disband. In reality, it only changed its name. The men whom the press dispatches name Vegetarians call themselves "Do nothing." Do nothing harmful, is what they insinuate; do nothing, is what they mean literally, for it is a criminal thing to do nothing! They eat fruit and vegetables, there are no colors in their clothing, and they have only the use for life of the property which they own. They cannot bequeath it; it reverts to their community. They obey a Grand Master and a hierarchy of dignitaries modeled on that of the official administration. The mob attributes a magic power to them. They may live for days in suspended animation, and they may give souls to paper birds. In 1876 they struck Shanghai and Nankin with terror by going through the streets with diminutive scissors and cutting off with these the cues of their countrymen.

CANADIAN CATTLE EXPULSION.

Defense of Board of Agriculture Against Objection of Dundee.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Sir John Leng, Liberal, member for Dundee, said in the House of Commons to-day that he did not believe there was any true or solid ground for excluding Canadian cattle from Great Britain.

The Right Hon. Walter H. Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, defended the prohibition of the importation of live cattle from Canada.

He remarked that the numbers of home cattle reared in Berthshire, Forfarshire, and Aberdeenshire, where the exclusion of Canadian cattle was condemned, were very small compared with those raised in the remainder of the country, where the exclusion was supported.

AMERICANS WITH GLADSTONE.

Free Trade for the United States and Something for Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 23—The Daily News will to-morrow say that among the guests at Mr. Gladstone's garden party on Thursday were the American ex-Postmaster General, Thomas L. James, and his daugters and E. A. Quintard of New-York.

In conversation with these guests Mr. Gladstone remarked that he prophesied that if the United States adopted free trade they would attain the highest position in the world.

Nevertheless, they would not injure England; on the contrary, they would improve her position. He declared that sooner or later something must be done for Ireland. His hearers fully acquiesced in his remarks.

CUBAN JUNTA AGENT CAUGHT.

Kingston's Vigilance Disconcerts Plans of Several Filibusters.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—Miquel Valdes Gonzalez, who was sent here by the rebel junta in Key West, Fla., was arrested in this city on Wednesday. He had in his possession $2,000 in United States money.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 23.—A number of influential Cubans, who have come here recently, are leaving in order to return to Cuba in some other way, finding themselves unable to fit out a revolutionary expedition here in consequence of the vigilance of the local authorities.

KING ALFONSO'S FIRST LETTER.

Written to the Pope and Containing Only One Correction.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—King Alfonso has, without assistance, answered the letter recently sent to him by the Pope. He destroyed six drafts of the letter, but the seventh satisfied him, and he showed it to his mother, the Queen Regent, who corrected the single error that was in it.

The King was chagrined because of the correction, but thought that his Holiness might suppose it was his own correction. He was then appeased, whereupon the letter was dispatched. This is said to be the first letter written by the King, who is a little over nine years old.

CONFLAGRATION IN AUSTRIA.

Three Persons Killed and Many Injured in a Panic in a Church.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—An extensive conflagration has occurred at Tlone. Fifty houses were consumed, and 130 families were rendered homeless.

While service was being held in a church at Rogozno, Galicia, an alarm of fire was given, followed by a stampede of the congregation. In the rush to get out of the church, three persons were trampled to death, and many others were seriously injured.

Horn Players in Inaccessible Alps.

The Alps are hospitable mountains; they have lifts and railway trains. If you meet in one of their chalets on an old man laboriously drawing from an old tree trunk disobliging notes, you say to yourself that the veteran is playing the Alpine horn, dear to Byron, Schiller, Berlioz and Schumann, and are enchanted. If you are a doubter and think that the instrument and the wild musician have degenerated, you shall be satisfied next year, for a professor of Zurich, supported by the Society for the Promotion of Commerce with strangers—a touching title—has determined to rehabilitate the art of horn blowing in mountains, with lessons taken from the best records of the Alpine repertory.

Mass on a Peak of Mount Blanc.

Canon Tonda, of Susa, has placed a chapel on the summit of the Roccamelone. He said mass there last year, when the altar was ice. He says it now is a wooden church, three yards in width and four in length. All the Italians are not pleased; some say that the priest is occupying a place where an observatory would be useful, but the church was blessed on the anniversary of the Assumption; the ceremony was beautiful, and the frail, supplicating figure of Canon Tonda's house of worship is charmingly decorative.

Valencia's Republican Outbreak.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—The leader of the recent rising at Chovar, Dr. Rafael Rosas Cantener, and one of his lieutenants, have been arrested in an inn near Chelva, near Valencia. The Government denies that the prevalent risings have a republican tendency, but the authorities are, nevertheless, taking the strictest precautions against further disturbances. At present Valencia is the centre of the movement. Several persons have been arrested there.

Hungary's Estimate of Wheat Crops.

BUDA-PESTH, Aug. 23.—The Hungarian Government has issued its annual statement concerning the wheat crop of the world, which statement is based on Consular and other reports. The estimate production of wheat-importing countries is 740,422,000 bushels, and of exporting countries 1,651,701,000. The total estimated production is 232,000,000 bushels less than the annual estimate of 1894.

International Parcels Post Service.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Robert W. Hanbury, Financial Secretary to the Post Office Department, said, in reply to a question by J. Henniker Heaton, that it was the intention of the Government to follow up the efforts of their predecessors in office toward the establishment of a parcels post service between the United States and Great Britain.

A Scheme to Destroy Derelicts.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Lloyds committee has communicated with the Board of Trade, urging that the Government send a representative to Washington to arrange with the United States Government a joint scheme to destroy derelicts, especially in the North Atlantic. The Board of Trade is considering the matter.

Japan Contracts for Warships.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—It is rumored that the son of the Japanese Premier, who exchanged the peace ratifications with China, will be sent to England to arrange large contracts for warships and arms. He is expected to arrive in November, via the United States and Canada.

Sofia's Sentence for a Grave Charge.

SOFIA, Aug. 23.—The editor of The Svoboda, which was the personal organ of the late ex-Prime Minister Stambuloff, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for charging Prince Ferdinand with direct complicity in the murder of M. Stambuloff.

Italian Agitators Leave Genoa.

GENOA, Aug. 23.—The Genoese police give notice of the departure from this city for Marseilles of a large number of Italian Republicans and Socialists. It is believed that they are on their way to take part in the revolutionary movement in Spain.

French Ambassador Urges the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.—M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, has had an interview with the Sultan, and strongly urged his Majesty to accept the proposals of the powers in regard to the administration of affairs in Armenia.

A Destructive Storm in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 23.—During a storm at Nyroburg, on the Lym-Fiord, yesterday, several farmhouses were struck by lightning. The houses were set fire to, and the flames spreading, fifty buildings were destroyed.

Tonquin Infested with Pirates.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 23.—The French steamer Cheribon, which has arrived here from Chinese waters, reports that Tonquin is infested with pirates, who constantly harass the French troops.

Madrid Express Derailed in France.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Madrid express was thrown from the track between Biarritz and Bayonne yesterday and several passengers were injured.

Strike of Jute Workers in Dundee.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 23.—The strike of the jute workers in Dundee is still increasing. Over 25,000 men are now out. There has been no disorder.

Sillein, in Hungary, Takes Fire.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—The town of Sillein, in Hungary, took fire late last evening. Assistance was sent from near-by towns. Fourteen houses were destroyed.

Solicitor General of England.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Globe announces that Robert Bannatyne Finlay, Q. C., has been appointed Solicitor General of England.

Higher Wages for Garment Makers.

Freedman Brothers, at Broadway and Prince Street, announced yesterday that they had met a committee of their hands and had signed an agreement giving them an advance of about 50 per cent. on the wages formerly paid. This statement was confirmed by the officers of the Cloakmakers' Union, who said that all of Freedman's hands had returned to work and were satisfied with the terms made.

The vestmakers' strike still drags along. About 100 contractors and manufacturers have yielded, and more than half the hands are at work. There are still about forty-contractors who stand aloof.

The upholstery trade is now well involved in the prevailing epidemic of strikes. P. Nathan & Co. of 158 Chester Street, who employ 400 hands, made an unsolicited advance of 10 per cent. in pay early this week, and yesterday they made a further advance of 25 per cent. This action is wholly satisfactory to the hands.

The thirty-five employese in the National Parlor Furniture company's shops and those in three other and smaller ones, have been on a strike for several days. The union announces that it is about to call out 100 men who are employed in small shops. The upholsterers demand an increase of 35 per cent. in pay.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

SS Theresina, (Br.,) Hughes, from Para Aug. 11, with mdse. to Shipton Green. Sighted off Scotland Lightship at 11:30 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on Aug. 15 Fenwick Island Shoal Light Vessel, No. 52, was replaced on her station, about four miles east-southeast three-quarters east from Fenwick Island Shoal, off the coast of Maryland, and about five and one-eighth miles northeast five-eighths east from Isle of Wight Shoal, and the whistling buoy and the bell buoy, each painted red, temporarily marking the station, were removed.

CONSUL WALLER'S CASE

Member of the Embassy Is Permitted to See the Prisoner.

SECRECY OF THE FRENCH OFFICE

Illegal Treatment May Not Be Considered Until Transcript of Court-Martial Proceedings Arrives.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Central News from Paris says that the French Government has issued a statement concerning the negotiations between France and the United States in regard to the case of John Waller, formerly American Consul in Madagascar, who was sentenced by a court-martial to a long term of imprisonment on conviction of the charge of having given information to the Hovas concerning the movements of the French troops.

Proceeding in a most courteous manner, the statement sets forth that a member of the American Embassy in Paris has been allowed to visit Waller in the prison at Clairvaux, and adds that the American claim that he was illegally and illegally convicted and imprisoned can only be examined when the official transcript of the proceedings of the court-martial held in Madagascar arrives in Paris.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In response to the urgent request of Acting Secretary Adee that Ambassador Eustis send a representative to visit imprisoned Waller in prison near Marseilles, the State Department today received a telegram from Mr. Eustis saying that upon the return of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs to Paris, after an absence of some fortnight, he and Mr. Eustis had come to an understanding regarding the despatches to be sent to Clairvaux to Mr. Waller, who is confined at that place.

Newton B. Estes, the Second Secretary, and Mr. Alexander, the counsel of the Embassy, have been despatched to the Ambassador, and all necessary steps have been taken to insure their access to the prisoner. They were to start on their errand today.

That's an old story," said Acting Secretary McAdoo to-day when he saw the published dispatch from Commander Perry of the United States gunboat Detroit, saying he had declined to receive the French flag at Tamatave, Madagascar, where he had gone in connection with the case of ex-Consul Waller.

A report from the commander in question was received weeks ago, but the Department has neither approved nor disapproved of his course. It is quite likely that silence in this matter will be construed as a part of the agreement.

It appears from Commander Perry's report that there was some misunderstanding between him and French officials at Tamatave, Waller having been under the official charge of the latter. The French authority in Madagascar has never recognized the Protectorate over Madagascar.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH HERE.

On His Way Around the World—Will in New-York Only a Few Hours—Going to Newport.

The Duke of Marlborough arrived here to-day on the Campania. He was one of the first passengers to leave the steamship and lost no time in getting out of the city and making his way to the Waldorf.

The Duke made his maiden speech in Parliament a few days ago, when he made an eloquent reply to the Queen's address from the throne.

He is but twenty-four years old, and has rather studious habits. Coming, as he has, amused himself by reading the works of Gladstone, Bright and Beaconsfield. He is accompanied only by his valet, an intelligent young fellow, who alludes to the Duke as "His Grace," and is perfectly willing to tell you about Blenheim Palace and the 2,000 surrounding acres, which make it the most valuable estate in England.

The Duke wore a blue serge suit, a "pot" hat, "imitation" tie, and russet shoes. He is about 5 feet 7 inches in height, of a slender build, with a smooth face and rather sallow complexion. Despite the latter he is exceedingly athletic, and follows the hounds like a veteran sportsman can.

He has a keen eye, and if his speech in Parliament lately may be taken as a criterion, is possessed of considerable ability as a law-student and a near neighbor of whom Lord Herbert, alluded to him as a "likely chap for a Duke as Dukes go," of ordinary brain power.

The Duke could not be found at the Waldorf last night, but had his baggage been sent there. It was said that he had gone to Newport.

This is the Duke's first visit to America, and he expects to make a complete tour of the country, spending some time in hunting. He is on his way around the world.

MORE GOOD REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH

The Industrial Condition of That Section Still Prosperous.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Tradesman, in its review of the industrial situation of the South for the week ending Aug. 19, reports continued activity in industrial and commercial circles. Railroad earnings show satisfactory gains over last year. The demand for lumber is increasing, and prices on all standard lumber have been advanced. Machinery is in active demand, and an encouraging feature of the week is the large number of new industries reported. The demand for iron and steel is firmly maintained, the furnaces and rolling mills being taxed to their utmost to fill orders for immediate delivery. The coal trade is very busy, the Fall business having already begun, and the reports of manufacturers on all lines of industry are favorable as to the present and future condition of trade.

The Tradesman reports thirty-seven new industries in the South for the week ending Aug. 19, the most important of which are works at Greenville, Ala.; a steel mill at Birmingham, Ala.; a one-hundred-thousand dollar manufacturing company at Hot Springs, Ark., and a fifty-thousand-dollar oil mill at Charleston, S. C. A one-hundred-thousand-dollar cotton mill will be erected at Henderson, N. C.; a four-spindle mill at Malee, N. C.; one with a capital of $50,000 near Statesville, N. C., and another to cost $100,000 at Yorkville, S. C. The Adams-Thornhill Manufacturing Company will erect a twenty-five-thousand-dollar plant at Lynchburg, Va., to manufacture building material; the W. B. Wright Company, capital $250,000, will establish a woodworking plant at Pensacola, Fla., and the Tasa Co-operative Company, capital $25,000, a buggy factory at Waco, Texas. A one-hundred-thousand-dollar lumber company has been chartered at Milton, Fla., one at Morgantown, and one at Roaring Creek West Va., with a capital of $300,000 each. Other woodworking plants will be established at Jacksonville, Fla., Orange and Timpson, Texas, and Howerton's, and Norfolk, Va.

The Tradesman's list of new buildings includes an asylum to cost $18,000 at Chattahoochee, Fla.; a twenty-thousand-dollar Court House at Jeffersonville, Ga.; a college buildings at Little Rock, Ark., to cost $17,000; a one-hundred-thousand-dollar hotel at Ocean Springs, Miss.; a twelve-thousand-dollar office building and warehouse to cost $18,000 at Louisville, Ky.

CONVICTS NARROWLY ESCAPE BURNING

Mine Hospital at Pratt City, Ala., Destroyed by Fire.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 23.—The hospital at Shaft No. 1 of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company at Pratt City was burned to the ground at 9 o'clock this morning. The fire originated from a defective flue, and rapidly consumed the frame building.

Twenty or thirty convicts who worked in the mine at that place were in the hospital at the time the fire broke out and were rescued with great difficulty. Tom Wesley, a life convict, was overcome with the heat and smoke, and his life is despaired of. Others suffered minor injuries.

The building, worth $2,000, and a laboratory and surgical instruments, worth several thousand dollars, were totally destroyed, with partial insurances. Had it been night time the fatality would have been great.

CAPT. EAKINS CALLED TO COURT

Justice Jerome Begins an Inquiry As to an Alleged Disorderly House in Thompson Street.

After hearing the evidence of Alice Wilson relating to the alleged disorderly house, 230 Thompson Street, Justice Jerome, in Special Sessions yesterday sent a messenger for Capt. Eakins of the Mercer Street Station, in whose precinct the house is.

The woman was charged by Perry S. Singleton, a seaman, with having robbed him yesterday of $15. Singleton said she took him to 230 Thompson Street. The Wilson woman corroborated him in that, and said she had been frequenting the place with a score of other women for the last two years.

Capt. Eakins was promptly in court at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in full uniform. Soon after Herman Schlechter and Amelia Gluvlett, both of 230 Thompson Street, came to court in answer to subpoenas issued to John Doe and Jane Roe. Schlechter, according to Alice Wilson, ran the house, and the woman with him was the housekeeper.

Capt. Eakins, Schlechter, and the Gluvlett woman did not know why they had been summoned to the court, Justice Jerome instructed that they be kept in ignorance. As soon as court opened for the afternoon, Capt. Eakins was called to the stand.

"Do you know 230 Thompson Street?" asked Justice Jerome.

"I do. There was a complaint lodged against it in May, 1894."

"Did you find out its character?"

"I sent Officers Zimmerman and O'Rourke to investigate. They reported that it was a furnished-room house."

"Was that a written report?"

"No, verbal."

"Couldn't you procure evidence against the place?"

"My officers reported that they tried, but found it difficult."

Capt. Eakins added that he had instructed his officers to keep a lookout on the place. He said he had received no complaint against the place since January, 1895, the time Singleton said he began to frequent the place.

Capt. Eakins promised to send before Justice Jerome this morning, at 11 o'clock, such of the men as either had the Thompson Street post or as he had sent to investigate the place. The Captain was then excused.

Singleton was then sworn and identified Schlechter and the Gluvlett woman as the persons who had charge of the house when he visited it yesterday morning.

Eva Rosenthal, who says she lives at 230 Thompson Street, testified in favor of Alice Wilson. She said Singleton had made a similar charge against her seven months ago. In answer to Justice Jerome's questions, witness said she paid $5 a week at 230 Thompson Street. She said she knew nothing against the character of the house.

Policeman Kenna of the Mercer Street Station was called to testify as to the character of 230 Thompson Street. He said he had not even heard any policeman or detective say anything against the character of 230 Thompson Street.

"You tell the truth," said Justice Jerome, "and you have nothing to fear. But if you don't, there is danger. We'll sift this matter, and we'll come pretty near getting the truth."

Kenna insisted he knew nothing against the house. The Wilson case was then adjourned to Monday.

Justice Jerome committed Schlechter and the Gluvett woman in $500 each, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. They will be examined at 9:30 A. M. Monday.

J. Schildknecht of 28 Stanton Street was offered by Lawyer Purdy surety for Schlechter and Gluvett, but Justice Jerome said he was not satisfactory. The prisoners were locked up in the Tombs.

MANY FIRES IN A BUILDING

Zinc Dust Causes Much Trouble in a West Street House—The Structure Said to be in an Unsafe Condition.

In the building at 91 West Street there have been five fires since July 25, two of them occurring last night.

The first of the five fires was due to spontaneous combustion in a cask of zinc dust. Fires in the place on Aug. 9 and 16 were due to the same cause, it is said. On each occasion the fires were quickly extinguished by the Fire Department.

Acting Sergeant W. H. Saul of the Church Street Police Station, notified the Building Department on Aug. 10, that the West Street house was in an unsafe condition and liable to collapse at any time. The property belongs to the Beam estate, of which George W. Murray of Goshep, N. Y., is executor, and the Building Department notified him of the dangerous condition of the building.

The first fire last night is said to have been due to the carelessness of some men sweeping up in a cask of zinc dust, and the second fire started on the same floor just before midnight, and again, zinc dust is supposed to have been responsible.

The fires were quickly extinguished. The danger is trifling, but the firemen were there all the time that the walls might fall.

WILLIAM T. MINOR'S WIDOW

Sudden Decease Widely Mourned in Connecticut.

From The Stamford (Conn.) Advocate.

The many friends of the family of the late William T. Minor were pained and shocked by the news of Mrs. Minor's sudden death. In an unfortunate accident on Tuesday, she sustained a fracture which undoubtedly hastened, if not caused, her death. The deceased had endeared the friendship and esteem of a large circle of family connections, friends and acquaintances, especially among the people of this, her native town. She was the second daughter of the late John Davenport, President of the old Stamford Bank, and its organization in 1834 until its [illegible] in 1865.

In 1849 she became the wife of the late Gov. Minor, then a rising young lawyer who had attracted the favorable attention of the profession and public at the head of the County bar.

During a term as State Senator and other responsible offices, Mr. Minor was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1855 and [illegible]. Mrs. Minor, who always showed active sympathy of a loyal and devoted wife in the vicissitudes of her distinguished husband's career, was particularly helpful to him while he filled the office of United States Consul General at Havana from 1864 to 1867, including the last year of the war, during which it was his privilege to render his Government highly important services in connection with the movements of the formidable Confederate cruiser Stonewall Jackson until he had a United States fleet in the offing, when the Confederate and her commander was compelled to turn over the vessel to the Spanish Captain General, from whom she was surrendered to the United States. In the diplomatic and other influences as well, which brought about this result, Mrs. Minor's intelligent and social tact played an important part.

Gov. Minor died in October, 1889. Very soon after she built a chapel in South [illegible] as a loving memorial of her husband, for many years a vestryman of St. John's, and a Vestryman and Warden of the parish. An ample [illegible] had been given by the family to George A. Hoyt for the purpose of erecting thereon a building for the use of [illegible] Church Home and Hospital, and as a chapel. On a portion of the [illegible] in the presence of the two families [illegible] had thus become specially interested in the work, and of a large [illegible] commissioners and others, the first [illegible] laid by Mrs. Minor, after suitable services by the rector, and on [illegible] the corner stone was laid, the [illegible] and namesake of Gov. Minor [illegible] the trowel. On Ascension Day [illegible] the chapel was consecrated by the [illegible] of the diocese. The cost of the [illegible] was about $10,000.

One of Mrs. Minor's [illegible] acts of a public nature was the [illegible] to the Fairfield County bar of a portrait of her husband—a [illegible] it may be believed, will long be cherished and honored by that body.

Of the five [illegible] born to Gov. and Mrs. Minor, [illegible] One is a daughter, Emily C. [illegible] other a son, Charles W., who is engaged in the practice of law in New-York City.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Red Bank, N. J., [illegible] fire destroyed John Rhodes's tailor's [illegible]. Loss, $2,000.

Pittsburg, Kan., [illegible] fire last night destroyed the business [illegible] of the town of Herwin, north of [illegible] and important houses are in ruins. [illegible] will reach $65,000; partially covered by insurance.

Marion, Ind., Aug. 23.—The Indiana Horse-collar factory, owned by [illegible] company, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $40,000, with no [illegible].

EUROPE'S WATCHING EYES

Foreign Financiers Waiting to See Balances Adjusted.

CONFIDENCE GROWING IN AMERICANS

Charles R. Flint's Observations Abroad—Proposed Organization to Look After Investments for Europeans.

Mr. Charles R. Flint arrived from Europe yesterday on the Campania. His two months' quest of recreation and pleasure on the other side of the Atlantic was brought to an enjoyable termination by a week's grouse shooting in Scotland, where he and President Low of Columbia College, Charles A. Dana, and ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy were the guests of Andrew Carnegie. He also met at Cluny Castle Mr. Thompson, the former proprietor of The Pall Mall Gazette, now owned by William Waldorf Astor.

In response to inquiries as to the feeling in financial circles abroad in regard to American securities, Mr. Flint said:

"The re-establishment of confidence abroad in the stability of our currency has made great progress of late. European financiers recognize that the wage earners of America are appreciating the fact that if money is cut in two, wages will be cut in two also. In all countries where the currency has been debased, the wage-earners have always been the principal losers. Wages have never advanced proportionately to the decline in the value of the currency.

"The fact of the silver agitators not being able to influence either of the great political parties of the United States to declare in favor of legislation tending to a debasement of our currency is impressing Europeans that the American people can be depended on for sound judgment when really brought face to face with a great question. But, while confidence is being rapidly established in Europe that the United States will secure the gold standard, they note our increasing imports without corresponding increase of exports.

"The unprecedented expenditure abroad by American tourists (estimated this year at £25,000,000) is also considered an important feature by those who are asking how the increasing balance of account against the United States is to be settled. It has been reported that representatives of the bond syndicate have paid commissions to bankers to draw on London on time to be covered later, in order to prevent gold shipments, but such arrangements only postpone the final settlement, and Europe is watching with interest to see how our balances will be adjusted.

"Another loan would simply be a temporary measure. Therefore, to change the balance of trade against us, unless exports should largely increase, we must either reduce imports and expenditures abroad or attract European capital.

"Some of the bankers whom I met thought that the United States should have a bank similar to the Bank of England, that would prevent the export of gold by advancing the rate of interest. Others thought that economy, reducing imports and expenditures abroad, might be forced by a contraction of our currency. But it seems to be generally considered that for both the United States and Western Europe, the most beneficial method for a settlement of the balance of trade against us would be found in the sale of American securities in Europe. It would give Europe an opportunity of using the large accumulation of capital which now exists in all her financial centres, and would enable the United States more rapidly to develop her great and varied resources.

"The difficulty of bringing about this desirable result is that so large a volume of American securities is held in Europe was placed at prices considerably above those ruling at the present time—a natural condition following the period of contraction since the Spring of 1893. But, unfortunately, in addition to the natural decline there have been disclosures in regard to large properties, showing that the management has been unwise, and in some important instances facts have been revealed different from the representations made at the time the securities were placed with the investing public. Prominent financiers in London and Paris, realizing the opportunities for profit in placing large amounts of surplus capital existing in Western Europe, say that they would welcome any plan which would enable them to secure investments in the United States under satisfactory guarantees.

"One suggestion made by European financiers of prominence, which struck me as original and thoughtful, was that if some organization could be created composed of men who have been intimately connected with investment and other financial companies in the United States, which here would be successful, it would be easy to bring into such an organization some of the financiers in Europe who have the confidence of the investors of their countries. Such an organization would be very likely to lead the way to a large movement of funds to America. They recognize that such an organization might, to some extent, supply the place heretofore occupied by private banking firms in the placing of American securities, but they make the point that apart from the interest these firms would have in such an organization, the movement of funds to America for industrial enterprises would more than compensate them by creating a prosperity in the United States in which they would be benefited to so great an extent as to counteract any curtailment of business opportunities.

"The success of such an organization would depend principally upon the high character of those composing its direction. Many plans of organization were proposed such as creating a corporation of large capital and responsibility, which should issue bonds secured by a substantial capital, and the responsibility of the stockholders, and specifically secured by a well-distributed line of securities, purchased under the direction of the ablest and most experienced men in the United States. Another plan suggested was to offer American securities to European investors with the guarantee of a corporation, which should receive a certain percentage of the interest on investments for guaranteeing principal and interest, which guarantee, while being materially less than the total amount of the securities floated, would be a very substantial earnest of the intelligent investigation and approval of such securities.

"Another suggestion was that a company might be organized with a large capital and only 25 per cent. paid up, which, for the further satisfaction of the small investors of Europe, could be put in United States bonds or equally high-class securities and deposited in the Bank of England and Bank of France, such sum to be kept good by further calls on the stockholders in the event of any of the said securities being sold for the purpose of meeting any default."

Mr. Flint said that he was interested in observing the general disposition on the part of the public in Europe to invest in mines and other enterprises in South Africa. He stated that he found the correspondents of Flint, Eddy & Co. engaged in mercantile affairs in South Africa, doing a very prosperous business, owing to the great impulse given to that section of the world. But he felt that while the mining and other developments in Africa had substantial value, speculation was carrying these securities far beyond their intrinsic worth, and that a reaction would ultimately take place that would show large losses to speculative purchasers of "African shares," and would assist in turning the attention of investors to the United States, where time will show there is greater security if investments are made under the responsibility of Americans of experience.

Examination of Elections Officers.

Police Commissioner Parker issued a notice yesterday stating that the examinations of persons for positions as elections officers will be very simple, but effective. The questions will be few in number and of such a nature as to be answered by a competent person in fifteen minutes.

The examinations will be held in the court-room at Police Headquarters, 300 Mulberry Street, and will be under the supervision and direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Elections. Due and timely notice will be given to the persons designated, and every such person will be provided several days beforehand with a copy of the election laws in order to qualify himself for the performance of his duties.

The Democratic nominees will be examined on Sept. 3, 4, and 5, and the Republican nominees on Sept. 6, 7, and 9.

Killed by a Cable Car.

Robert Price, a laborer of 436 Second Avenue was struck by a cable car at Ninety-seventh Street and Third Avenue at 8:30 o'clock last night, and was so badly injured that he died two hours later without regaining consciousness.

COL. SPALDING'S PLANS FOR A CABLE

With a Subsidy from the United States of $260,000 Yearly He Thinks He Can Lay One to Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 23.—Col. Z. S. Spalding, who has obtained exclusive concession from the Hawaiian Government for a telegraph cable from the United States to Honolulu, had a conference with the Trustees of the Chamber of Commerce to-day. He explained his project in full, and the Trustees pledged themselves to give it all the aid in their power.

Col. Spalding said that he desired to obtain from the United States Government a subsidy of $260,000 a year for twenty years, which, with that already secured, would aggregate $300,000 a year. He estimated that the cable complete, with stations, plant, land lines, cable ships, and running expenses, would require $4,000,000 capital.

To realize this amount the Colonel said it was his intention, as soon as he had secured the Government subsidy, to form a company. He would expect to sell at least $250,000 worth of stock in San Francisco, as much in Honolulu, and the rest required in the East and Europe. He calculated that at any rate there would be a yearly expenditure of $400,000, of which $300,000 would be supplied by subsidy and $100,000 from the business receipts. The proposed company would thus have to possess at least $1,000,000 capital in order to properly finance the project.

HAWAII IN A BAD WAY, HE SAYS.

Ex-British Minister Woodhouse Talks About Government and Finances.

Major Woodhouse, ex-British Minister to Hawaii, who arrived here yesterday morning from Honolulu and is at the Windsor Hotel, was visited there last night by a reporter. He said of the situation in Hawaii:

"I have not been in Honolulu except for a few days at a time since I retired from my official position a year ago. I have been living on another island. The Government of Hawaii at the present time can be described in a very few words. It is a despotic oligarchy, propped up by bayonets; that is, from my point of view.

"Just before I left Honolulu I asked permission of the Hawaiian authorities to make my farewell to the Queen, to whom I had been accredited as British Minister by Queen Victoria, but was refused. I had no opportunity of seeing her, or ascertaining what her condition was. All I know is that she is a State prisoner in her own palace, which has now been converted to other uses—namely, for Government officers and troops. As I was not allowed to see her I cannot say what her future may be.

"The present situation of the country is very discouraging. There are claims to the amount of between $400,000 and $500,000 on behalf of British subjects against the Government for illegal arrests, imprisonment, and deportation. They are now before the English Foreign Office, and if they are just claims, they will be supported. There are also claims for about $250,000 on the part of the United States Government for illegal arrests, imprisonment, and deportation of American subjects, and in one case compensation has already been asked for. The claims would have been pressed by the British Government, but the change of administration caused a delay.

"The financial condition of the country is very bad, and the Government are getting deeper into debt every day. If all the claims are allowed, there will be no money to meet them, and there is no saying what may transpire.

"The native Hawaiians, and the English residents want a monarchy, but the Government and its supporters want annexation to America, while the United States is not, in my opinion, at all anxious to annex the islands."

Major Woodhouse said he was unable to give any estimate of the numerical strength of the two parties, but added that the Government had control of everything, including the finances such as they were.

The Major, who is accompanied by his wife and two daughters, will sail for England this morning on the Etruria. He does not expect to return to Hawaii, and says he considers the thirty years he has spent there quite sufficient.

"I like the people very much," he said, "and I am sorry that they lost their independence. I was very popular with the natives, and presume the only reason I was not allowed to see the ex-Queen was because the Government were afraid that their opponents would place a different construction from an ordinary farewell on the interview, and rise against them."

Prisoners Sent to Siberia.

From The London Daily News.

According to an official report just published by the Russian Ministry of the Interior, it appears that during last year 11,500 prisoners were banished to Siberia. Of this total number, 9,207 were adults and 2,373 children of both sexes. Classifying the prisoners according to religious belief, 8,881 were Orthodox, 1,224 Mohammedans, 510 Jews, 506 Catholics, 235 Lutherans, 119 Sectarians, 35 Lamaists, 45 Gregorian Armenians, 30 Skoptzi, and the rest heathen. The number of those sent to hard labor in the mines was 1,266, including 79 women. All these prisoners were dispatched by road and on foot via Tiumen. In addition to the deportations to Siberia, 1,800 prisoners were transported to the Island of Saghalien.

Charges Made Against a "Count"

Joseph Roseana engaged a room from Mrs. Aurelia Ricco, at 2,215 First Avenue, soon after he arrived in this country from Italy some months ago. Mrs. Ricco says that Roseana broke open a trunk in her house, from which he took $482. He then disappeared.

The police heard of a man answering his description in the neighborhood of Plattsburg, where he passed as an Italian Count. A wire was received yesterday that he had been arrested.

This man says there must be some mistake.

OBITUARY NOTES

—Frank N. Sill of Albany died at Ballston yesterday morning. Mr. Sill had been a resident of Albany for over forty years, and was seventy-eight years old. The early part of his life was spent on a farm, but in 1853 he went to Albany, and started in the coal business. This he successfully conducted throughout his life. He was a partner in the Albany Malleable Iron Works Company, and a Director of the Albany County Bank from its establishment in 1871. He was also Trustee of the Albany County Savings Bank since its establishment in 1874. In 1892 he was chosen President of the Albany County Bank, and continued in office until his death. He was also First Vice President of the savings bank. Mr. Sill had been at Ballston since the beginning of the Summer. He leaves a son, John D. Sill, and two grandchildren, a son and daughter of his deceased son, W. H. Sill.

—Benjamin W. Flack, Vice President and General Manager of the Baltimore branch of the Standard Oil Company, died yesterday at his residence in West Arlington, Md., of nervous prostration. Mr. Flack was born in Monongahela City, Penn., fifty-two years ago. He entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Pittsburg as messenger boy simultaneously with Thomas T. Eckert, now President of the company. During the war he entered the telegraph service of the War Department. For several years Mr. Flack was President Lincoln's private telegraph operator at the White House. He afterward returned to Pittsburg and engaged in the oil business. Eighteen years ago he became connected with the Standard company as manager of the domestic trade departments at Pittsburg.

—Benajah K. Mason died at Hartford, Conn., yesterday morning,

TO RACE FOR THE FUTURITY

A Good Field Named for the Big Race at Sheepshead Bay.

TWENTY-TWO HORSES MAY TRY

Handspring, Hastings, Axiom, Requital, and Hazlet Are Expected to Fight It Out To-day for the Big Stakes.

The Sheepshead Bay track of the Coney Island Jockey Club was a busy place yesterday. Superintendent Frank T. Clarke had an army of men at work putting the finishing touches on the tracks which are to be used during the fourteen days of the Fall meeting, which begins this afternoon. If fair weather is vouchsafed to-day, the tracks will all be in perfect condition, and last time, which the average man considers a criterion in good racing, should be made both on the dirt and the turf tracks.

But whether the time be fast or slow, interest in the sport to-morrow will centre in the running of the Futurity Stakes, which will be worth between $67,000 and $70,000 to the owner of the winner. For this twenty-two horses are named as possible starters, though the field is not expected to exceed fifteen in number when the bugle is blown to summon the horses to the post.

Last evening there was considerable doubt expressed as to Applegate's starting in the race, in which event Handspring will carry the top weight. But McCafferty is a shrewd one, and the poor trial made by the horse may have been anything but a true line as to the capabilities of the animal. It was, in fact, generally believed that Applegate would not only start, but would be the selected one of his string, which also includes Jefferson and Wishard.

There is a pretty general belief that the race for the rich prize will be between Handspring, Hastings, Requital, Axiom, and Hazlet, who are fancied in the order named among the owners and trainers, though there are several "dark ones" of whom great things are expected, as Merry Prince, who was very highly tried in the Spring; King of Bohemia, Mormon, and the California candidate, Crescendo. While dark ones rarely pan out well in such races as the Futurity, there is, of course, a chance for them, and as the stake is so very valuable, any horse that seems to have even a remote chance will be started. So if owners can get jockeys there is every chance for a big field and a red-hot contest for the major portion of the big prize.

While Handspring and Hastings seem to overtop the rest of the field, there is so much confidence in the merits of several others that the race promises, from a speculative point, to be one of the most exciting of the year. The two named will be favorites, but a good price can probably be had against both of them as there are indications that several others will be so heavily supported that at least 1 to 1 will be laid against each of the favorites. The McCafferty selection is bound to have a good following, as it is thought the stable is playing a bit "foxy" about the race.

King of Bohemia has received a special preparation for the race which Pierre Lorillard is anxious to win, not only for the honor in it, but for the advertising thing and to give his stable prestige for a possible European campaign. But John Huggins, who trains the horse, is far from being as confident of winning as are Frank McCafferty, who has Handspring and Axiom; John Hyland, who has Requital and Hazlet, or "Jack" Joyner, who has Hastings and Merry Prince in charge, and each of whom are certain that they will win the rich stake for their employers.

Whatever the outcome may be, it is certain that there will be a big crowd on hand to see it run. The boxes have all been engaged for the season and there has been such an unusual demand for reserved seats, not only for the opening day but for the meeting, as to make it a certainty that the Fall meeting of 1895 will be the most successful ever held at the track. There is a clearer atmosphere about the improvable tracks than there has been for years, and the lines between honest track and Saratoga racing are so sharply drawn that there will be no room for doubt as to the quick, rapid and effective one. There is no doubt Saratoga racing at Sheepshead Bay will have some effect in the way of the powerful Jockey Club officials as a result of the fact that has made thoroughly well known to jockeys, owners and trainers what is the track yesterday.

Mr. James Hepigue will, as in the past, have charge of the catering at the track. He will furnish the music, and from all indications will have charge of the finest lunch counter on the grounds this season. Those who have patronized this popular caterer before, and those who have visited the race course, know what a treat is in store for them in the way of the comfort in the usual fine shape.

The horses named to start in the various races to be run with the weights assigned to each are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $30 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

Horse	Weight
Lorraine	105
Carib	105
Brisk	105
Prediction	105
Yankee Doodle	105
Kamsin	105
Peconic	105

SECOND RACE.—The Fall Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; $500 added, of which $200 to second and $100 third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Horse	Weight
Domino	122
Rey del Carretes	122
The Butterflies	120

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Horse	Weight
Hugh Penny	112
Sir Francis	112
Chesspeake	112
Wernberg	112
Lustre	112
Waltzer	112
Liza	112

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $30 each, with $1,000 additional, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; starters to be struck out at 5 P. M. the day before the race; to add $17 for each additional starter, of which $2,000 to second and $1,000 to third; the breeders of the winner, second, and third horses to receive $2,000, $1,000, and $500 respectively. For maiden colts and geldings.

Horse	Weight
Applegate	112
Handspring	112
Hastings	112
Hazlett	112
Nimrod	112
Palmerston	112
Roundsman	108
Requital	108
Jefferson	108
Beau Ideal II	108
Merry Prince	105

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $200 to second, and $50 to third; for three-year-olds. Mile and a quarter.

Horse	Weight
Dorian	94
Matt Byrnes	92
Certainty	88
Look Out	88

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $200 to second, and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Horse	Weight
Certainty	112
Dungarven	112
Little Matt	106
Look Out	106
Nimrod	103

WIND-UP AT AQUEDUCT.

Only Two Favorites Won in the Races at the New Track.

The Summer meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club, which ended yesterday proved a success, from a racing and financial standpoint. "Father Bill" Daly headed the list of winning owners with $3,400 to his credit. Dunning came next with $3,050, and D. Higgins was third with $2,050.

The racing yesterday resulted in some good sport, and, though there were no great upsets, the crowd, as usual on get-away day, was mighty worsted in selecting winners, only two first choices being returned winners.

The feature of the sport was the fourth race, a handicap, at a mile. Kingbet and Lingle, the top weights, each was well supported, the former going to the post at 7 to 10. Lingle won the race easily by two lengths, but had Bergen kept Kingbet up with his field in the first part of the journey instead of laying out for a rush he would have given the winner a hard race to get at the end. He came strong at the finish, but he had so much ground to make up that he barely succeeded in getting the place, losing Kingbet but a neck.

Bergen rode another poor race on Chiswick in the fifth event. Chiswick, however, weighs 10 pounds better than any other horse in the race, succeeded in getting Bergen home first under the wire in front of Speculation, who beat Barbaree a length and a half for the place.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:08½. No bid for the winner.

1—Venetia II., W. C. Daly's b. f., by Sensation-Ynonda, 91 pounds, $300.....(Keefe)
2—Connemaugh, P. C. O. Reilly's b. f., 89, $800..(O'Leary)
3—Fred Train, F. Hadlich's b. c., 104, $700..(Penn)
4—Wellman, 92. | 7—Millie L., 95½.
5—Mary Nance, 89. | 8—Gloria, 89.
6—Sweet, 91.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Venetia II..	7—5	15—1..Mary Nance	6—1
8—1..Connemaugh	3—1	30—1..Sweet	10—1
4—1..Fred Train	7—5	15—1..Millie L.	6—1
3—1..Wellman	1—1	5—2..Gloria	1—1

Won by a half length; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03½. No bid for the winner.

1—Ameer, J. Kneale's ch. c., 4 years, by Kingston-Jewelry, 113 pounds, $700..(Hamilton)
2—Bel Demonio, D. Higgins's b. h., 6, 107, $500..(Ballard)
3—Maggie K., P. Halton's b. m., aged, 96, $300..(Wynn)
4—Sea Bird, aged, 96. | 6—Lady Adams, 4, 96.
5—Fatality, 4, 106. | 7—Ananias, 4, 104.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1..Ameer	1—2	6—1..Fatality	2—1
4—5..Bel Demonio	1—3	50—1..Lady Adams	12—1
12—1..Maggie K.	8—1	15—1..Ananias	4—1
50—1..Sea Bird	12—1		

Won by five lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds. One mile. Time—1:44½.

1—Inquirendo, J. Kneale's b. c., by Enquirer-Bonnie Meade, 104 pounds.....(Hamilton)
2—Cherrystone, A. Shields's b. c., 100..(Wynn)
3—Lancer, R. D. Leach & Co.'s ch. g., 97.....(O'Leary)
4—Captain Jack, 100. | 5—Reifer, 103.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9—10..Inquirendo	1—4	25—1..Captain Jack	6—1
10—1..Cherrystone	2—1	8—1..Reifer	8—5
9—5..Lancer	1—5		

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. Purse, $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:44¼.

1—Logan, A. Shields's b. h., a., by Voltigeur-Pert, 120 pounds.....(Noble)
2—Kinglet, R. Le Clair's b. h., 5, 125.....(Bergen)
3—Mirage, G. Anderson's, b. c., 3., 105.....(O'Leary)
4—Clarius, 4, 88. | 5—Tom Moore, 3, 97½.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Logan	4—5	30—1..Clarius	8—1
7—10..Kinglet	Out.	8—1..Tom Moore	8—5
3—1..Mirage	7—10		

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51½. No bid for the winner.

1—Chiswick, J. E. White's b. h., 5 years, by Mr. Pickwick-Alice Bruce, 115 pounds, $500..(Bergen)
2—Speculation, W. Stears's b. h., 6, 115, $500..(Camp)
3—Barbaree, C. Cornehlsen's b. f., 4, 110, $500..(Sims)
4—Sprite, 4, 112. | 7—King Paul, 4, 115.
5—Florinda, 4, 110. | 8—Buckeye, 3, 105.
6—Daly, 4, 112.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2..Chiswick	4—5	10—1..Florinda	4—1
2—1..Speculation	7—10	40—1..Daly	10—1
9—5..Baroness	3—5	50—1..King Paul	15—1
25—1..Sprite	8—1	100—1..Buckeye	30—1

Won by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:58¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Sir Dixon, Jr., F. Berlew's gr. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Gammacita, 91 pounds, $500..(O'Leary)
2—Diabolus, J. V. Elliott's b. c., 3, 109½, $400..(Sims)
3—Mendicant, E. Forbes & Co.'s ch. m., 5, 99, $300.....(Sheedy)

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
Sir Dixon	Out.	5—2..Mendicant	1—2
6—1..Diabolus	1—1		

Won by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

SARATOGA'S MEETING CLOSED.

Not a Financial Success This Year—Marcus a Winner.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—What will ever be considered a very unsatisfactory race meeting for the Saratoga Association closed to-day. The attendance was unusually good, the weather perfect, and the track fast. The programme offered was only of the ordinary kind, and was made up of very small fields, which were further reduced by scratching.

Jockey Scoot, who rode the favorite, Fifield, in the fourth, and finished third, claimed a foul against Cotton King, who finished second. The Stewards allowed the claim, and disqualified him, placing Fifield second and Sherrick third.

Six races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies. Four and a half furlongs. Florrie, 111 pounds, (Cassin,) 1 to 5, won; Miss Celestina, 101, (Gardner,) 9 to 2, second; Miss Hannah, 104½, (Scott,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:56¾. Bernardine also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Six furlongs. Jim Flood, 105 pounds, (Cassin,) 4 to 5, won; Manchester, 106, (Martin,) 3 to 5, second; Kandor, 109½, (Stack,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Dr. Morris also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile. Ingomar, 107 pounds, (Cassin,) 6 to 5, won; Gallifet, 100, (Gardner,) even, second; Kilkenny, 110, (Lendrum,) 10 to 1, third. Time —1:42. Laurel and Kapanga colt also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. Ellsmere, 94 pounds, (Gardner,) 3 to 1, won; Fifield, 108, (Scott,) 4 to 5, second; Sherrick, 100, (McClain,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Cotton King also ran. The latter finished second, but was disqualified for fouling.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half; over six hurdles. Marcus, 145 pounds, (Veach,) 2 to 5, won; Campayne, 142, (Pines,) 5 to 1, second; Beau Brummel, 148, (Kennedy,) 6 to 1, third. Time—3:00. Indicator also ran.

STAR POINTER'S FAST HEAT.

Paced a Mile in 2:05 1-4 at Rochester Grand Circuit Meeting.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 23.—John S. Johnson's record-breaking half mile in 0:52 2-5, and Star Pointer's heat in 2:05¼, were the features of the last day of the Grand Circuit meeting.

The wheelman accomplished his feat by coming from the sixth furlong pole and finishing in the first quarter. He was paced by two of the same one of them dropping out at the quarter in 27 seconds, while Weinig and Sevey completed the trip with the champion. T. W. Eck [illegible] this the fastest time made by a single [illegible] a tandem, the previous record being [illegible]

Star Pointer's great feat was accomplished in the fourth heat of the 2:04 pace. He had won [illegible] at his leisure, and Geers let him step [illegible] last time. The stallion was at the [illegible] starters to [illegible] took it easy to the half in 1:03¾, [illegible] after reaching the three-quarters in [illegible] the fourth quarter at a 2:01 clip. [illegible] Star Pointer earned a record of [illegible] fourth heat, and he was not at [illegible] he has done only to-day. Mascot could do [illegible] him, and Directly was even worse.

Trotting; purse $1,000.

[illegible]	by Greenlander,		
[illegible]	Rysdyk's Hambleton-		
[illegible]		1	1
[illegible]	g., (Powen)	2	2
[illegible]	Nake, b. s. (Dodge)	5	5
[illegible]	(Kinney)	4	3
[illegible]	(Green)	6	6
[illegible]	A. McDonald)	5	4

2:17¼, 2:19¼, 2:17¼.

[illegible] purse $1,000.

[illegible] by Brown Hal-Sweepstakes-Snowheels (Geers).. 1 1 1
[illegible] (Andrews) 2 2 2
[illegible] McDowell) 3 3 3
2:09, 2:05¼, 2:08½.

[illegible] purse $1,000.

[illegible] by Young Jim-Cap-Lambert (Slim).... 1 2 1 1
[illegible] by Mambrino King
[illegible] 2 1 2 3
[illegible] (Dickerson) 5 6 6 2
[illegible] 3 3 5 5
[illegible] 6 4 3 4
[illegible] 4 5 4 6

2:10¾, 2:12, 2:11.

Racegoers.

[illegible] of the Official Turf Guide, [illegible] contains all races run up to [illegible] date, [illegible] day at Saratoga, a com[illegible]mendation [illegible] The Messrs. Goodwin are [illegible] made more and more valuable with [illegible]

Racing [illegible] Aug. 21, inclusive, is [illegible] in the Form Book, out last [illegible] September has a timely article on the [illegible] now in run to-day.

POTTER AND WATERBURY WIN.

Fine Polo [illegible] the Tournament for [illegible] Newport.

NEWPORT, [illegible] Aug. 23.—The polo tournament for [illegible] to-day, and the handsome cup given [illegible] Potter goes to the pair composed [illegible] and James M. Waterbury [illegible] representing the Country Club of Westchester [illegible] opponents were R. G. Shaw second [illegible] Jay of the Myopia Club of Boston. [illegible] pair were the favorites, and [illegible] upon them, but Shaw, who has [illegible] polo this season, was singularly [illegible] at play, while young Waterbury played [illegible]

On actual play [illegible] pair won, however, but the handicap [illegible] they lost is considered a very fair one. Shaw and Fay were rated at 18 goals, and Potter and Waterbury at 11. The allowance by the Boston pair was therefore 2 goals.

At the very outset Waterbury and Shaw collided violently, and the latter claimed a foul, but it was not allowed. Summary:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goals.	Made by	Time.
1....	Shaw	7:30
2....	Potter....	1:00

SECOND PERIOD.

3....	Shaw....	11:30
4....	Potter....	1:30
5....	Shaw....	0:30

Score on Actual Play—R. G. Shaw second and F. B. Fay, 3. E. C. Potter and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 2. By handicap, E. C. Potter and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 4; R. G. Shaw second and F. B. Fay, 3. Referee—E. L. Winthrop, Jr.

Later two teams of four, without handicap, played for other cups given by the Westchester Club. The Yellows, Reginald Brooks, H. Phelps, E. K. Stowe, and Lawrence Waterbury beat the Blues, Robert Winthrop, R. L. Agassiz, Townsend Burden, Jr., and W. Eustis, 7 to 3.

To-morrow cups are offered for two teams of three to play for. One is composed of Townsend Burden, Jr., J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Columbus C. Baldwin; the other of Moses Taylor, Lawrence Waterbury, and Reginald Brooks.

NEEL CAUSES A SURPRISE.

Defeats Malcolm Chace at the Newport Tennis Championships.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Carr Neel, the Western tennis champion, created a big sensation this morning by defeating one of the favorites, Malcolm Chace, in a great three-set match. Neel's game was a revelation to the Eastern critics. His headwork was remarkably good, and his clever volleying of Chace's hard drives brought out tempests of applause.

Neel's smashing was remarkably good, and he played Chace's lobs deep into the corners until the Providence boy put up a short one, when the Western crack shot them across in grand style. There was nothing fluky about the result, as Chace was playing as well as usual as far as strokes went, though, perhaps, his tactics were faulty at times. The score proves that the Western men have a strong candidate for championship honors.

Fred Hovey will be lucky if he escapes from Neel's clutches to-morrow, and the enthusiastic Chicago and Detroit rooters claim that Neel will beat the Bostonian, and then make it exceedingly hot for the winner of the Howland-Larned match.

The attendance was again excellent, and there was crowd enough for the two good matches which were played right after the big contest. The Chace-Neel match was started on the championship court. Ryerson, the Western expert, was referee, and Secretary Whitelsey scored the plays. A good staff of line men was chosen, such players as Champion Wrenn, ex-Champion Slocum, J. L. Clark, S. C. Millett, C. A. Gould, J. C. Davidson, L. E. Ware, and Clarence Hobart. Chace began serving and won the game to fifteen on Neel's bad errors. Neel began running up on his service, and though passed once by Chace, won on beautiful volleying of Chace's attempts at passes.

Both men were wild in the next game, but Chace's errors were more numerous, as Neel's accurate smashing kept him on the jump. The fourth game also went to Neel after a long fight, Chace's drives being splendidly blocked by the Western crack. Chace did great work in the next, passing Neel three times, when the Westerner made for the net. Chace went to lobbing in the sixth game, which was a pretty contest, but he abandoned this plan too soon, and returned back to driving. Neel finally lost by smashing one out and another into the net. Chace ran up on his serve in the next, but made two bad passes, and Neel wound up with two brilliant smashes and led, 4—3.*

Neel's playing was marvelous in the eighth game. He began by volleying the return of his service across court, and followed by three errors. Then he pulled up by smashing a beauty down Chace's backhand line and making a great pass. Chace got vantage on a net, but another pass by Neel and a lob out by Chace made it 5—3. Neel played two outs and scored the fourth game amid applause by a pretty pass and a ferocious smash, but Neel ran out in the tenth game by three great volleys and a net by Chace.

Score—6—4, by points; Neel—4, 6, 0, 6, 6, 1, 4—38; Chace—4, 2, 2, 0, 4, 8, 2, 4, 4, 2—38.

Chace was expected to brace in the next, but to the surprise of the crowd the balls went up regularly on Neel's side of the court, and each Chace broke the ice only in the sixth game. Neel was a veritable stone wall at the net, and his volleying was superb. Chace's errors were partly responsible for the winning of the first two games by Neel to 15—30, respectively, but in the next three games Neel performed the wonderful feat of earning four clean points in each game, Chace losing one to love, the next to fifteen, and the third to thirty. The tide turned in the sixth game, which Chace won on errors, but Neel got the set in the seventh by two outs, a scratch, and a really wonderful pass to forehand. Score, 6—4, for Neel. Points—Neel—4, 4, 4, 2, 4—26; Chace—1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 4, 1—12.

Chace's friends were quite ready to throw up the sponge, in spite of the fact that a strong player usually picks up the third set even after losing two. But Neel went ahead like a race horse and scored four straight. The crowd was with Chace, who was nervy and working like a beaver to avert the threatened Waterloo. Chace's persistent lobbing tactics had proved ineffective up to this point. Neel, a trifle anxious not to let victory slip, began to make errors. Chace got a lucky scratch in the fifth, with Neel at 40—30. Three successive errors by Neel gave the Eastern man his first game. The applause was now almost continuous, the crowd shouting whenever Chace scored a point.

Chace crawled up to 4 all on Neel's inability to handle his lobs, but Neel pulled himself together in the ninth game, scoring some more of his dazzling volleys and winning a deuce game.

The last game was exciting. Chace ran up on his service and worked desperately. Neel passed him clean on the first ball, but the second point went to Chace on a net. A beautiful pass to backhand by Neel followed, and then, after a long rally, Chace's shot went out. Neel pushed the balls back carefully, and at last thumped an easy one. Chace made a great try, but the ball cleared the lines, and Neel was proclaimed victor by a wild whoop from an exclaimed victor by a wild whoop from an excited Chicago man, who was fairly dancing up and down with excitement. Chace took his beating gracefully, going off court with a smile, while the icy Chicago man merely wiped his glasses and bolted to receive congratulations.

Score—6—4. Points—Neel, 4, 4, 4, 4, 2, 1, 2, 5, 4—34; Chace, 2, 2, 1, 0, 6, 4, 4, 4, 8, 1—27. Neel's total was 98 to Chace's 77.

Little interest was taken in a mild counter attraction in the shape of a Hovey-Hinckley contest while the big match was going on, but the crowd split pretty evenly when the Budlong-Howland and Larned-Foote contests were begun. Howland and Budlong started in by driving well, but Howland, after a little bad play, opened up a good lead at 4—1. Budlong picked up a game here and there, but the New-Yorkers scored the set, 6—3. In the next things came Budlong's way with a rush, Howland taking only two games.

Budlong's fast fore-hand drive scored many points, but in the third set the Providence player's lack of sand was plainly evident. After getting a lead of four games to one, Budlong grew scared and started lobbing to Howland's huge delight. The New-Yorker rolled up five games by good smashing, and then gave Budlong no mercy in the last set.

Larned gave a brilliant exhibition against Foote, and, though the Yale player was steady all the way, he seemed to be making points only on charity. Foote got a lead of three games to one in the first set, and Larned ran it out. Again Foote started in bravely with three games in the second set, but Larned took five straight again, dropped one, and then finished his collection of six. Larned was kind enough to permit Foote to score the third set, but after the Yale man had won a game in the fourth set, Larned played real tennis, winning six straight and the match. It was a case of cat and mouse all the time.

This ended the list of big games for the day, though there were inter-scholastic consolation and skittles games until sunset. The Yale inter-scholastic crack wiped Walz out easily, but Ware tired out by his great match yesterday, had lots of trouble with young Beaman. Ware lost the first set on Beaman's excellent playing for the net, but his superior experience told in the long run.

Ware and Sheldon fight out the finals to-morrow morning, but they will probably play to empty benches, as two big games are scheduled in the semi-final round—Hovey meeting the victorious Neel, while Larned and Howland will try conclusions for the fifth time. The Hovey-Neel match will begin first and the other match will be played immediately afterward. The scores:

Championship Singles.—Fourth Round—Frederick H. Hovey beat George C. Hinckley, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5. Carr B. Neel beat Malcolm Chace, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4. John Howland beat Clarence R. Budlong, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3. William A. Larned beat Arthur E. Foote, 6—3, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Interscholastic Championship.—First Round—Leo E. Ware, Harvard interscholastic champion, beat M. G. Beaman, Princeton interscholastic champion, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3. J. P. Sheldon, Jr., Yale interscholastic champion, beat Carl F. Walz, Columbia interscholastic champion, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—R. C. Sands beat C. Bradley, Jr., 6—2, 10—8. John F. Hobart beat C. H. Hatch by default. F. M. Pile beat H. B. Needham, 6—4, 6—4. Ewing Stille beat W. H. Barnes by default. W. M. Scudder beat D. F. Davis, 6—2, 6—4. C. Tete, Jr., beat H. W. Herrick, 6—3, 6—1. W. P. Herrick beat J. H. Masson, Jr., by default.

Second Round—Ewing Stille beat F. M. Pile, 6—2, 6—4. C. Tete, Jr., beat A. S. Taylor by default. George T. Wrenn beat E. A. Thomson, 6—0, 6—3. Robert C. Sands beat John G. Hobart, 6—4, 6—3. J. S. Cushman beat W. P. Herrick, 7—5, 6—3.

Barnes Defeats Heywood.

In the tennis tournament now running in Central Park, Barnes, one of the handicap men, defeated Heywood in the best match played so far. He received forty-two points, and he had need of them, for his adversary put up a good game, except at the very end, when his nerve failed him a little. Barnes seemed wholly unable to handle Heywood's swift first service, often never touching the ball, and when he did, batting it either into the net or out of court. He got only 2 points to Heywood's 20 at the opening, but afterward pulled himself together and kept his opponent from getting a lead at any time. The consolation singles were continued.

Scores:

Second Round—Earl Barnes (plus twelve) beat Heywood H. Heywood, (owe thirty,) 72—64; Edgar Stratton (owe twelve) beat William T. Mullally, (scratch,) 72—43.

Consolation Singles—Emel Millette beat W. C. Cord, 72—64; George Holbrook beat Charles Galwey, 72—62; Del Reed beat Clark, 72—68; Upton Sinclair beat Irwin, 72—64; Frank B. McLain beat John J. Sullivan by default; Upton Sinclair beat Frank B. McLain by default.

AGAINST THE CYCLISTS

Members of the Brooklyn Driving Club Opposed to a New Riding Hall.

TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION AGAINST IT

A Circular Issued to the Members in June Stated that No Riding Hall Would Be Provided for Wheelmen.

The project to use a floor in the proposed new carriage house, planned by the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, for the passage of cycles and for indoor riding has aroused a storm of opposition from a certain element in the organization.

As long ago as last May the new building was talked about, and at that time accommodations were discussed for the wheeling members of the club. The matter of securing additional land for the proposed annex was placed in the hands of W. S. Dykman, President of the club; C. A. Moore, E. H. Barnes, R. B. Woodward, and Sturgis Coffin. At this time no opposition to the plans for the cyclists was apparent. The movement against the cycling members dates back only a short time, but it is very pronounced, and is likely to cause considerable feeling between the factions.

Some of those opposed to giving privileges to the cyclists are said to be Lemuel Moody, F. D. Peabody, Samuel C. Pyne, Clarence H. Robbins, Louis Schott, S. F. Streit, W. E. Thorp, W. M. Tuttle, W. M. Walsh, Jr., St. John Wood, James A. Ayres, E. H. Barnes, Major Henry Bowers, Major W. L. Candee, James H. Hart, J. H. Walbridge, Percy G. Williams, N. G. Ayres, Frank Bailey, Francis Beard, Alexander Cameron, C. Doremus, James N. Jarvie, Col. John N. Partridge, Frank Arnold, George E. Fahys, Frederick W. Hinrichs, George W. Kenyon, Guy Loomis, C. L. Middleton, A. J. Nutting, W. N. Peak, Dr. John E. Richardson, H. H. Salmon, Millard F. Smith, E. N. Sprague, John Arbuckle, James Turner, John L. Heins, William A. Jamison, Paul Libby, and E. F. Luckenbach.

According to a circular issued to the members in June, it was not the intention of the club to provide a riding hall for bicyclists. The cost for such a building and the opposition to it prevented it. Another circular was sent to the members yesterday, in which it was stated that, owing to a mistake of the architect, the cost of the building would be $24,000 instead of $16,000, and that a truss roof is to be substituted for a flat roof, to provide a hall for wheelmen.

The committee having charge of the building arrangements has accepted contracts for the work, and this action has caused all the trouble. The money for the annex was raised by the issue of bonds, with the understanding that no riding hall for bicyclists would be provided. Legal action is talked of by the men who oppose the innovation, and the outcome is awaited with interest.

RACING AT MOUNT CLEMENS.

The Circuit Bicycle Racers Furnish Some Good Sport.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., Aug. 23.—Good sport was had in the second day's racing of the national circuit meeting in this city. Cabanne, Titus, and Murphy were absent, but good fields were left for all the races. Cooper again showed good form, and Bliss came up in the finals and ran into second position in both the open contests. Kiser rode brilliantly in every race.

Cooper will accept no more marks in handicaps, but will start from scratch hereafter. Nine men lined up for the mile open. Class B. Kiser was the first to the tandem, but Brown rushed around to the tandem, closing Kiser out, but quit before a hundred yards had been covered. Kiser then had the tandem with Bliss, Cooper, MacDonald, Johnson, Kennedy, Steele, and Evans in the order named. As the tandem dropped, Cooper and Bliss came up to the side of Kiser, and the three turned into the stretch neck and neck. Then the fight was a warm one, with Cooper gaining rapidly inch by inch on the two little men. Kiser was not quite strong enough, and Bliss managed to gain the decision for second place by an inch.

Eight men started in the half-mile open race, and Van Herick and Lund paced. There was a long rush for the tandem, and Kiser again made a plucky fight, taking second to Kennedy, who had jumped the gun for a length. Gardiner, beaten out for the position, rushed past the tandem and paid no attention to the pacemakers thereafter. In fact the pacemakers were lost from the outset. Cooper, from third position, rushed past Gardiner, and Bliss followed him, with Brown pushing around the outside. But Gardiner did not yield without a game fight, and Cooper won by but half a length back of Brown, who ran a foot back of Bliss, Cooper winning by a length.

Summaries:

Mile Open, Class B.—Cooper won; Bliss second, Kiser third. Time—2:06 1-5. L. C. Johnson, MacDonald, Kennedy, Evans, Steele, and Brown also ran.

Half-Mile Open, Class B.—Cooper won; Bliss second, Brown third. Time—1:02 2-5. Gardiner, Evans, E. C. Johnson, Patterson, Steele, Kiser, and Kennedy also ran.

Ten-Mile Open, Class B.—L. C. Johnson won; Decardy second, Scott third. Time—23:38 2-5. Anderson, Smith, and MacDonald also ran.

Mile Handicap, Class B.—Kiser (80 yards) won; L. C. Johnson, (40 yards,) second; Kennedy, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:04 4-5.

Silk City Club's Race Meet.

The Silk City Bicycle Club has made arrangements for the biggest meet that Paterson ever had. It is to be held on Labor Day at the Clifton track, and the winners will receive diamonds, gold watches, and valuable medals. Entries close at noon on the 26th inst., with E. D. Huntoon, Paterson, N. J. The events are all for Class A men, and are as follows: One mile, for novices; quarter-mile, mile scratch, three-mile handicap, mile-and-a-half handicap, mile-and-a-half tandem, a match race between two Paterson riders, and a team race open only to Paterson clubs.

The Quills to Have a Big Meet.

The Quill Club Wheelmen held a meeting yesterday afternoon at their headquarters, when all the plans for their forthcoming race meet were arranged. The Chairman of the Racing Board has offered to the club a National circuit date in September, which will be accepted, and the entries of "Tommy" Cooper, the young Chicagoan, who has been defeating all the cracks in the Western circuit; D. Cabanne, who was hurt early in the season, and was unable to ride in the metropolitan district; Wells, the gifted Californian, who joins the National circuit this week, and is expected to end the season a winner, besides "Pinkie" Bliss, Titus, Bald, Macdonald, Sims, and the rest of the "circuit chasers" are thus assured. One of the greatest events of the meet will be the professional championship, in which Johnson, Sanger, Tyler, Coleman, Baker, and the rest of the crack Americans, as well as Jacquiin, the French champion, who is expected in America in a few weeks, will be competitors. This will be Johnson's debut in this section as a professional, and it is expected that the race will be the greatest of the year. The club's Racing Board will meet in a day or two, and the list of events will then be announced.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Two Brooklyn cyclists are going to look for trouble away from home. On Sunday they propose to start for the Golden Gate, each with $5 in his inside pocket. They will try to reach their destination inside of six months to settle an alleged wager of $500. When they need money it is expected they will go to work and earn it. Their names are John W. Turner and Joseph Monshimer, and they belong to the South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

—About 700 wheelmen attended the mammoth picnic of the Associated Cycle Clubs of New-Jersey at Greenwood Lake Glens on Thursday. Delegations from Newark, Montclair, Elizabeth, and Plainfield were present. Various games were enjoyed by all. Walter Rutan performed the duties of floor manager in a way which won for him the praise of all the ladies. He was assisted by "Fred" Stone, Richard Bryant, and Carl Von Lengerke.

—The open challenge of Ferdinand Shabel, the 1,000-kilometer bicycle champion of France, who is now in this city, to race 1,000 miles for the world's record, has been accepted by M. A. Seavey, a Boston professional. Seavey wired Shabel at Toronto yesterday from Rochester as follows: "Am ready to race any time or place for 1,000 miles." Shabel has already commenced training for the race.

—The Liberty Athletic Club of New-York, formerly the Liberty Wheelmen of New-York, have just elected the following officers: George W. Ott, President; Francis Charles Bower, Secretary and Treasurer; William R. Platje, Captain; Leo Well, First Lieutenant; William Victor, Second Lieutenant; Alfred Hauser, bugler.

—The Falcon Wheelmen of Greenpoint have issued their run card for next month. It is as follows: Aug. 25, road race of Amity Wheelmen; Aug. 31, Greenpoint Wheelmen's road race; Sept. 1, Coney Island; Sept. 8, Clifton, N. J.; Sept. 15, South Beach; Sept. 22, Rockaway Beach; Sept. 29, to the Oranges.

—The South Brooklyns have quite a number of its members on the road just at present. One party is touring in the South, another in Massachusetts, and another is going to cross the country. The latter started from Brooklyn yesterday, with $5 each, and they will ride to San Francisco and back.

—To-morrow's run of the Liberty Wheelmen will be to Rockaway Beach. Dinner will be had at Schilling's. The start is scheduled to be made from the clubhouse at 9 o'clock.

—The clambake of the Kings County Wheelmen, which was to have been held to-morrow at Cold Spring Harbor, has been postponed indefinitely.

—There will be both professional and amateur races at Manhattan Beach this afternoon, commencing at 3:30 o'clock.

—College Point will be visited on Sunday by a party of members of the Constitution Cycle Club.

—"Charlie" Murphy will ride an exhibition mile at the Westborough (Mass.)

THREE PUBLIC PARKS OF LONDON

AN AMERICAN HORTICULTURIST TALKS ABOUT THEM.

Great Care Taken of Them—Shrubbery Abounds, and All Have Lakes with Many Wooded Islands.

Joseph Meehan, in The Country Gentleman.

One day toward the close of June I took a run through three of the London parks, viz.: Battersea, Victoria, and Finsbury. These are widely apart, but, having a friend with me quite at home in London, we were able to visit the three in one day. A drought still continued, so that the flower beds were suffering very much, notwithstanding the evident efforts being made to supply them with water artificially. In all the parks that I have seen a great deal of attention has been paid to creating a beautiful natural scene. There are good roads, masses of shrubs and trees, and broad stretches of lawn, but little different from a well-kept country residence.

The boundary roads and paths are nearly always heavily flanked with shrubs and trees, and often with a border of herbaceous plants between the path and the shrubs. Along some of the wide drives shrubs have been used in clumps, but all set close enough together to form a continuous line of green.

These parks have lakes in their midst, in which are usually several small islands, heavily wooded always, and proving a nice shelter for the many web-footed occupants of the water. Boats are for hire at these places, but when used their occupants are not permitted to land on the islands. The white flowers of the elderberry were conspicuous on many of these islands, as were those of a herbaceous plant of tall growth, the Heracleum giganteum, an umbelliferous plant, well suited to the situation. Polygonums were also here, flourishing finely in damp places near the water's edge; and here, too, either naturally or artificially planted, were lots of the colt's foot, Tussilago farfara, forming a green ground to the shrubs and trees. The matrimony vine, Lycium Barbarum, seems well in place, forming a low, dense mass of green. There were many clumps of the dog rose, Rosa canina, and these were full of the single light pink flowers.

Battersea Park is a favorite place for women bicyclists. At the time of my visit the broad roadways were thronged with them. But few gentlemen riders were there, though plentiful enough elsewhere.

I have seen the weeping elm and weeping ash in much better shape in these parks and in other grounds here than I have seen them with us. They are grafted high, say at eight to nine feet from the ground, so that as they grow they form a beautiful and cozy arbor. They are much used in all cemeteries. For the covering of buildings the common ivy is most used; next to it our Virginia creeper. The vine so universally used with us, the Ampelopsis veitchii, is seen, but not to a great extent.

The bedding in these parks is looked on as the great feature for the latter months of Summer. There are not too many of these beds. The greensward, leafy trees, and natural scenes predominate. What beds there are add to the charm, without giving too artificial a look to the whole. I am afraid the plants used in many of them could not be turned to the same purpose in ours, our greater heat forbidding it, but I will mention what a few of the beds contained. There was a bed of double-flowered fuchsias, with yellow pansies between them, and having for an edging Coleus verschaffelli. Another had scarlet geraniums, with variegated corn interspersed, and edged with variegated-leaved geraniums. A third had for its base white pansies, with red-flowered fuchsias interspersed, and for an edging blue lobelia. Another was of Coleus verschaffelli, dotted with white fuchsias. Following this was one of tall fuchsias, carpeted with a dwarf, one called Golden Gem. A bed which I would like to see later had as a groundwork Plumbago capensis, with plants of Erythrina crista galli standing well above them; a row of Coleus verschaffelli was outside these, and for an edging was Echeveria secunda glauca. A bed of Mrs. Harrison Weir, a bronze geranium, was intermixed with Grevillea robusta, and edged with blue and lilac pansies and blue lobelias.

Most of these beds were in Victoria Park, which, I am told, contains 200 acres. There is a large conservatory, which is a great attraction in the Winter season when outside flowers are at an end. At the present time the plants in bloom were of common kinds, but nicely arranged, so that visitors found much to admire.

Finsbury Park, which is on the north of London, is on quite elevated ground, affording fine views for miles around. The general features of it are the same as of the others. I saw here an avenue lined with fine trees of our Carolina poplar, and nicely the trees seemed to suit the situation. There was not the too rapid growth it makes at home, and it was more spreading. I have seen the tree in other places here behaving in the same way. Perhaps, too, in this cooler climate it will hold its foliage later in the season than it does with us.

In all these and other parks ample space is afforded for recreation grounds. There is the field for cricket and other games, and there is the place for children, and even one for young children under twelve years of age, where older ones are not permitted, and all the grounds are constantly filled with occupants. These parks seem to have been well wooded, as a rule, before they were used as they are, for they contain very large trees, mostly of the English oak, which, by the way, makes a noble, rounded-headed, spreading tree. Shade trees about dwellings, as we have them, are unknown here, nor are streets lined with trees, as many are with us. Of course, though it adds to the beauty of a city, we plant to screen ourselves from the sun, which is not essential here; though I am sure, were the heat of this Summer to be the rule here, there would be a call for shade trees. The thermometer has ranged above 80 degrees for a day or two past, and it has been warm for weeks, using "warm" in its American sense.

Having an hour to spare on another day in London, I went out of my way a little to see the Thames embankment and its pretty little gardens near Waterloo bridge. Small as these gardens are, as much as possible has been made of them. Trees and shrubs planted some years ago have grown up, and now afford cool retreats and shade; and it was a little pleasure to see children getting the fresh air in such pretty places in the heart of London. And drinking fountains are there, as they are in all parts of England, with all other conveniences for the public. Along the embankment drive are two rows of plane trees, one on each side. The trees are already of good size, and in time will be a conspicuous feature of the place.

Richmond Park, near Mortlake, is a place worth visiting. It is crown land, I understand, and is maintained by the Government. It was evening when I saw it—near 9 P. M., in fact—but here at this season it is not quite dark at any time of the night, and at 9 it is quite light. This park, indeed, was an immense tract of sward and trees. And some of the groves of trees were grand. Containing hundreds of trees each, with not a stick on the ground and no limbs lower than about eight to nine feet, and a perfect sod of green grass under foot, they formed ideal places for picnic parties, for which purpose they are largely used. Deer roam about under them and over the broad fields of grass surrounding them. Some of the largest trees I have seen in England so far were at or near this park. On the road to it from Mortlake one passes Sheen House, occupied for a time by the Comte de Paris, after his exile from France, and about its grounds and in the vicinity are some exceedingly large trees. Some of the finest elms imaginable are there; some that I passed were easily four feet in diameter and were very high. In many cases such trees lined the road on each side, and in some instances, as the roads were of great length, they presented a grand appearance.

Paris's Temperance Society.

From The London Daily News.

In Paris the first French temperance society has just been founded by Dr. Legrain, physician of the Paris lunatic asylums. The society's pledge, which English abstainers will remark dose not enjoin total abstinence, is as follows: "I promise, firstly, to abstain entirely, except on medical advice from brandy and all liquors; secondly, to make use only in moderation of wine, beer, or cider." It will be interesting, our Paris correspondent says, to see whether the society achieves better success than the society against the abuse of tobacco, whose influence may be asserted to be nil. Certainly, all classes in France are fast poisoning themselves not only with spirits, but, what is even worse, with essential oils, such as those found in absinthe, vermouth bitters, and every one of the so-called digestive liquors, however sanctimoniously distilled in convents. The whole Academy of Medicine is agreed that all these pick-me-ups are rank poison, which must lead by degrees to the degeneracy of the race, but I think it most doubtful whether a pledge would have much effect on this fickle race. Most people, moreover, would resent the loss of free will it entails. Some remedy will have some day to be found for the increasing drunkenness, and criminality through drink in France, but as yet one sees none. Legislation has just made an attempt to diminish absinthe drinking by increasing the excise duty, but the financial circumstances of the country prevent the tax being carried up to prohibition point.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Reorganization Plan.

The plan for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company was made public yesterday in the following manner, which is composed of Judges S. Hendelbert, W. L. Bull, George Bliss, Charles S. Fairchild, Arnold Hague, John Crosby Brown, A. A. H. Boissevain, and Henry E. Abbott.

A new corporation is to be organized, with authority to issue $24,500,000 of fifty-year gold bonds. These bonds are to be secured by a second mortgage on property covered by the present first mortgage, and a first mortgage on all other property of the new company. The new bonds will be distributed as follows: $12,583,000 of par to existing consolidated mortgage bonds; $2,591,000 at 50 per cent. to $5,182,000 existing collateral trust bonds; $5,[illegible] reserved to retire existing first mortgage bonds; $1,[illegible] reserved for betterments and terminals, and $2,500,000 to be used for extensions at more than $20,000 a mile of road.

Of stock the new company will issue $11,000,000 of common and $11,000,000 of 6 per cent. cumulative preferred. The preferred will be distributed as follows: $5,962,350 to consolidated mortgage bonds at the rate of 45 per cent.; $5,037,650 to collateral trust bonds at 70 per cent.; $1,000 to present common stock for the 5 per cent. assessment on $24,000,000, and $[illegible],250 for reorganization expenses, &c. The common stock of the new company will be issued share for share to the present common stock on payment of 6 per cent. assessment.

The fixed charges of the new corporation will approximate $[illegible] in the first year of operation, as against the present fixed charges of $1,[illegible]. The fixed charges will be reduced annually by about $1,000,000 through the operation of the existing first mortgage sinking fund, it is proposed to pay the coupon [illegible] on the existing consolidated mortgage bond. This will require $314,375, betterments, terminals, and settlements of claims will require $1,250,000; expenses of reorganization and contingencies, $435,425 [illegible] requirements, $2,000,000. This will be met by the 6 per cent. assessment on existing common stock, ($1,444,000,) and $56[illegible] which will be on hand from operation of the property.

After dividends of 4 per cent. shall be paid upon both classes of new stock, all dividends declared thereafter shall be distributed pro rata to the preferred and the common stock. The preferred stock is also preferred as to assets in case of liquidation, but it shall not be increased without the consent of all the stockholders of the company.

There will be a board of fifteen Directors, eight of whom must be residents of Oregon. A stock trust is created which [illegible] the preferred stockholders the right to nominate ten of the Directors in the new company, common stock electing five. This trust agreement is to remain in force until June 1, 1945, unless sooner terminated by consent of two-thirds of both classes of stock.

AN AUTHORITY ON RAILROADS.

Poor's Manual for 1895 Has Some New and Valuable Features.

The edition of Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1895 has just been issued. This publication is the embodiment of the official reports of all the railroads in the country. It contains detailed statements of all steam railroads in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; statements showing the financial condition, &c., of the United States, the several States, and the chief cities, towns, and counties of the country; statements showing the history, financial condition, operations, stocks, bonds, and investments, Directors, officers, &c., of all leading industrial enterprises, and statements showing for a series of years the mileage, history, operations, financial condition, &c., of the leading street railway companies in the United States.

The new manual shows that up to Jan. 1, 1895, there were 179,279 miles of railroad track in this country. The net increase in mileage in 1894 was 1,831. The aggregate capital stock of all the railroads in the country on Dec. 31, 1894, was $5,[illegible],629,070, the aggregate funded debt $5,[illegible],734,429, the aggregate unfunded debt $388,567,232, aggregate current debt $440,[illegible],650, and the total liabilities $11,565,900,209. The aggregate assets of all the railroads on the same date were $11,924,450,884, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of $358,850,677.

Compared with 1893, gross earnings decreased in 1894 $142,313,275, to which decrease the elevated railroads contributed $1,315,290, the remainder, $140,997,985, being the decrease upon the surface roads, made up by decreases of $35,946,771 in passenger earnings and $108,017,259 in freight earnings, less an increase of $2,946,045 in mail, express, and other miscellaneous earnings. The total gross earnings in 1894 were $1,080,305,015, equal to 9.7 per cent. on the investment. The net earnings were $322,539,276, or 2.9 per cent. on capital.

Broadway Scalpers at Odds.

Differences have arisen among the members of the local association of railroad ticket scalpers that threaten to cause a dissolution of the association. A meeting has been called for to-day to consider the matter. Mr. L. G. Warford is Chairman of the association, and the well-known Broadway brokers, Lansing & Frank, have been perhaps the most influential members. Recently those two gentlemen declined to acquiesce in the wishes of the majority, and evinced a disposition to cut loose from the association. Without their co-operation the local scalpers' association would be very like the Trunk Line Association minus the New-York Central and the Pennsylvania interests.

The Fast Trains in Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Sir John Leng, member for Dundee, asked whether the Board of Trade could not control the speed of railway trains which were now racing daily between London and Aberdeen. The extraordinary speed attained by these trains, he declared, was certain to result in a terrible accident.

Mr. Charles T. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, replied that the board had no power to interfere in the matter. The public, he said, must rely upon the common sense of the railway companies.

Northern Pacific Litigation.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 23.—The hearing of the motion and petition for the removal of the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad commenced this morning before Judges Hanford and Gilbert.

The point under discussion to-day was the jurisdiction of Judge Jenkins of the Eastern Wisconsin Judicial District in the original case in the appointment of the receivers. Counsel on both sides submitted briefs on the point, and the argument was begun in support of the motion of Harold Preston of this city. This afternoon, Counsel Bunn argued for the defense.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad has sent notice to the Baltimore & Ohio that it will make a $9 rate from Baltimore & Ohio competing points in the East to and from Chicago, unless the last named road withdraws its $6 commission on Chicago business.

—F. C. Hill, as referee, sold the Southern Central Railroad at Owego, this State, yesterday. The bidding started at $500,000, and was raised $100,000 at a bid until Referee Hill struck it off to the Reorganization Committee for $1,000,000 cash.

—A dispatch from Chicago says that the St. Joseph and Grand Island Road will soon reopen all stations in Kansas and Nebraska which were closed on account of the crop failure last year.

—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the third week of August were $570,408; for the corresponding week of 1894, $549,643; increase, $20,765.

—President Flagler of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railway proposes to change the name of that road to the Florida East Coast Railway.

—The Stock Exchange yesterday listed $1,644,000 additional general mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds of the Jersey Central Road.

—An increase of $72,200 in earnings is reported by the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Company for the first week in August.

—President Chauncey M. Depew of the New-York Central, who is now in Europe, expects to sail for home on Sept. 7.

—It has been found necessary to work the Reading car shops on double turn in order to meet pressing demands.

—S. W. Fordyce has been made receiver of the Stuttgart and Arkansas City Railroad, at Little Rock, Ark.

—D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway, is at Chautauqua Lake.

A BRAKEMAN SUES FOR HEAVY DAMAGES

Curious Features of His Claim on a Railroad Company.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

Clarence E. Moore of Anderson County has filed a suit for $25,000 damages against the International and Great Northern Railroad Company. He alleges that on Nov. 12, 1894, he was a brakeman on a freight train running between Palestine and Taylor. Between 8 and 9 o'clock that morning the engine was pulling a train of cars, going west, upon which he was working. When about twenty-six miles west of Palestine the train was going down a long grade, and the engine collided with a cow, running over her, which caused the front wheels of the engine to leave the track. It ran a distance of about 1,500 feet on the cross ties, when the other wheels of the engine left the track, and the machine turned over and injured the plaintiff.

At the time of the collision, Moore alleges, he was working on top of the cars, assisting in regulating the speed of the train on the grade. He says that he did not and could not know of the collision and the resulting accident, for he felt no jar of the train, and there was no sounding of the whistle, which he claims was the engineer's duty when the collision occurred. When the train reached the bottom of the grade, Moore alleges that he released the brakes and went forward to the engine, as was his duty, when he discovered the condition of affairs, and also that the engineer and fireman had jumped. He found that he was in imminent peril of losing his life, whereupon he decided to jump, but while in the act of jumping between the engine and the train the latter turned over, and the member fell, wounded, broken, and lacerated, so that he was maimed, crippled, and permanently injured for life.

He charges negligence on the part of the defendant, its servant and agent, being the alleged failure of the engineer to whistle for brakes when the cow was struck, and the front wheels left the track. He says, was a signal to the engineer and train crew of danger, and to assist him in stopping the train, and that the engineer had plenty of time to warn plaintiff and other servants of the company coming upon the track of the danger; to have stopped the engine and train, and have prevented the engine from turning over, thereby causing the plaintiff; that had the engineer given the signal for brakes at any time after his engine had collided with the cow, and before the engine turned over, he would have been able to stop the train setting brakes, and have gone to the engine and would not have been injured.

Moore alleges that he and the engineer were not fellow-servants; that the engineer was the defendant with the authority, independence, control, or command over and with the authority to direct plaintiff in the performance of his duties, and plaintiff was in the service of defendant from [illegible] to time. Plaintiff further alleges that he was an inexperienced railroad man and unfamiliar with his business, and that he was without any fault of his own, but [illegible] the negligence of the engineer was the direct and proximate cause of his injuries. He says that because of his injuries he has since been unable to labor, and has been rendered unable to perform manual labor, and will be for a long time, and has suffered great pain, mental distress, and [illegible] to his damage $25,000. He says that seven years old when injured [illegible] an average of $80 per month, which calculates he could have contributed for forty-three years.

Country Wanted.

$95 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKlyn.—Homelike [illegible] hammocks, lawn tennis, croquet, [illegible] fruit; bridge 15 minutes; [illegible] good table.

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Religious Notices.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av. [illegible] 29th St., Rev. Rodenmar Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; Sunday-school service. The pastor will preach at each service.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, corner Lexington Av., Rev. T. W. Munhall, D. D., will preach at 11 and 8, during service at 7:30. Strangers welcome.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., Corner 37th St.—Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. H. [illegible] Adams, D. D., Pastors. Services Sunday 11th inst. at 11 A. M., Rev. Theodore S. Hamlin, D. D., of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, will preach. Weekly meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St.—Rev. James Frederick Hobart, A. M., M. D., Minister in Charge.—Morning service, with sermon, at 11 o'clock; holy communion at morning service on first and third Sundays of each month.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., Above 45th St.—Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer. The rector will preach.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St.—Services at 11 A. M. Rev. H. Carmichael will officiate. Strangers cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Open-air mixed, congregation worshipping at Sunset Park, outside Presbyterian Church, Boulevard and 73d St.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Paul T. Stapleton, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D Av. and 7th St.—Rev. Cleon F. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. Walter Lindaw will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Closed during August.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. William Rowan Wallace of Palatka, Fla., will preach at 10:30.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—The Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D., of London is expected to officiate Sunday, 25th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.

Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.

OPEN ALL SUMMER.

Rev. Thornton B. Penfield will preach in the Chapel at 11 A. M.

Midweek Meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, Pastor.—Preaching services to-morrow at 11 and 8, by the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.

Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.

11 A. M., Rev. Joseph M. Hutchinson, D. D. Wednesday evening meeting 8 o'clock.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH AV. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor; Associate Pastors, Rev. Henry Wilson, D. D.; Rev. A. E. Funk.—Services every Sabbath, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square South; Pastor, Edward Judson.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome. Church open all Summer.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Cor. West 73d St., Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., President of Princeton College.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST.—Low mass, 7, 7:45; solemn mass, 11 A. M.; vespers, (plain,) 4:30 P. M.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central Railroad; Also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City,G.C.S.,8:33A.M.,6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40P.M.,6:25AM.,and,via Chate'gay,11:05AM

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C.,G.C.S., 8:33 AM.,6:25 P.M.; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y.2:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar.6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S,8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE, Lve N.Y.,G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y.8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar.7:10PM,7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P. M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, NY.—WM.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y. W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Train leaves New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN, 7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

ADIRONDACKS.

TAYLOR HOUSE AND COTTAGES, ON SCHROON LAKE.

This popular resort will remain open till Oct. 1. September is the best month for bass fishing, deer hunting, and bird shooting. For full particulars send for "Mountain, Lake, and Brook." Address C. F. TAYLOR & SON, Taylor's-on-Schroon, Warren Co., N. Y.

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Swept by Ocean Breezes.

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EDGEMERE, L. I.,

OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1.

FOR FULL INFORMATION ADDRESS

A. E. DICK.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

LAUREL HOUSE. RATES REDUCED.

THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE CATSKILLS. Electric bells, baths, and all improvements. CONCERTS DAILY. 3 minutes from R.R. station. Under management of J. R. PALMER, of PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

NEW-JERSEY.

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SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAINS, N. J.

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1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Summer Resorts.

NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sharon Springs, N.Y.

Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15,

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JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

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PASSACONAWAY INN, York Cliffs, Maine.

SEPTEMBER RATES ON APPLICATION.

ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

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A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.

HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

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On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PENN. An ideal steam-heated Autumn home; elevation, 1,700 feet; open through September and October. I. D. IVISON, Manager.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER OF COUNTY ROADS, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. Y. HENRY P. MORRISON, Engineer, P. O. Box No. 582.

Stapleton, S. I., August 8th, 1895.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, N. Y., at the Village Hall, Stapleton, S. I., until

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3D, 1895,

at four o'clock P. M., for regulating, grading, and constructing a macadam pavement and repairing the present pavement on certain hereinbelow-mentioned county roads, in accordance with specifications, plans, and profiles on file in this office.

(15) OLD STONE ROAD in the Towns of Northfield and Westfield, From the end of the present improved roadbed at the road to Richmond to its intersection with the Fresh Kills Road, (except that space to be occupied by bridge and trestlework over the Fresh Kills Creek and marsh.)

Estimated Quantities—14,900 square yards of macadam pavement, 8,800 cubic yards of excavation, 200 lineal feet of 15-inch culvert pipe, 500 lineal feet of 24-inch culvert pipe, 25 cubic yards of dry rubble masonry, 15 cubic yards of cement rubble masonry, 500 lineal feet of 4-inch tile drain.

Note.—On this contract the contractor will be required to supply 800 cubic yards of filling from borrowpits.

(16) HENDERSON AVENUE, FOURTH STREET, AND FRANKLIN AVENUE, from Broadway to Richmond Terrace, in the Village of New-Brighton, Town of Castleton.

Estimated Quantities—13,700 square yards of macadam pavement, 1,500 square yards of macadam repairs, 8,000 cubic yards of excavation, 420 square yards of specification block pavement, 2,800 lineal feet of curb reset, 1,000 square yards of cobble gutters relaid, 1,100 square feet of new bridge stone furnished and laid, 900 square feet of old bridge stone relaid, 40 cents per lineal foot for furnishing and laying 12-inch, 15-inch, 20-inch, and 24-inch culvert pipe, complete, respectively; a price per lineal foot for furnishing and laying 4-inch tile drain, complete; a price per cubic yard for cement rubble masonry.

Note.—The price bid for relaying cobble guttering shall include the cost of furnishing additional cobble stones in such places as they may be wanting to complete the gutter to a width of three feet.

Plans and specifications more exactly setting forth the nature and amount of the work to be done, and the conditions under which the contract for the same will be let, are now on file in the office of the Engineer of County Roads, Stapleton, Staten Island.

The right to reject any or all bids for the above work is reserved by the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, as may be deemed for the best interests of the county.

Specifications and printed forms to be had only on personal application at this office.

By order of the Board of Supervisors,

FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.

au17-1aw3wS P. O. address, Stapleton, S. I.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER OF COUNTY ROADS, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. Y.

HENRY P. MORRISON, Engineer, P. O. Box No. 582.

STAPLETON, S. I., Aug. 8, 1895.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, N. Y., at the Village Hall, Stapleton, Staten Island, until

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1895,

at four o'clock P. M., for furnishing all the materials, and performing all the work necessary for the construction, complete, of a STEEL HIGHWAY SWING BRIDGE and substructure.

Also for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary for the construction of a wooden trestle and two bulkhead cribs, complete, over the FRESH KILLS CREEK and SALT MEADOW, on the line joining the centre line of the Old Stone Road on the northerly bank of the Fresh Kills Creek in the town of Northfield with the Fresh Kills Road in the Town of Westfield at its intersection with Sea View Avenue, as indicated on plans and by plans and specifications which more particularly set forth the exact nature and extent of the same, now on file in this office.

GOLF AT BAR HARBOR

A General Interest Is Being Taken in To-day's Tournament.

MISS JULIA D. GRANT'S LUNCHEON

The Links at the Kebo Club Continually in Use—Mrs. Carnegie and Mrs. Lodge Among the Latest Arrivals.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 23.—The island is still being favored with a steady stream of arrivals, every boat bringing a host of new faces to join the already large colony of Summer visitors now at this resort.

The golf links at the Kebo Club to-day were, as usual, the favorite rendezvous for the young people. A party of New-Yorkers spent nearly the whole day on the links, the gentlemen in the company getting into trim for the tournament to-morrow. They were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Mairs, Miss Sturgis, Miss Knowlton, William Laimbeer, Joseph Sherman, and George T. Newhall.

Miss Julia Dent Grant, the daughter of Mr. Frederick Grant of New-York, drove over to Kebo to-day with her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and spent several hours playing golf. Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a luncheon at Kebo, in honor of Miss Grant and a few Twenty-four young people have received invitations.

The handicap golf tournament to be played on the Kebo links to-morrow morning will doubtless be a very exciting one. The handicaps are being carefully arranged in effort to make the contest as fair as possible. Those who have entered are: J. Irving Martin Van Buren, R. F. Phifer, [illegible] McVoy, F. H. Bohlen, Edward C. Knight, Jr., George P. Bowler, William Emlen Thomas Patton, Llewellyn Barry, Ralph Pfeltzer, Theodore A. Cork, Robert Thomas, W. C. Falls, A. Howard Hinkle, H. A. Black, George C. Mairs, and George Thomas.

Mrs. M. Carnegie and family of Pittsburg have arrived on their steam yacht Pocahontas. They have been spending the week at Marblehead, but will remain for a few weeks at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Anna Cabot Lodge, the mother of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, will spend the rest of the season at this resort.

Justice Andrews, Chief Justice of the New-York Court of Appeals, has come to Bar Harbor with his wife to spend the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Paran Stevens gave a dinner party to-night at Cedar Cottage. The floral decorations were exceedingly pretty and the occasion a very enjoyable one. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Guy Fairfax Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blair, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Howard Hinkle, Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Neff, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, and Mrs. W. W. Seely, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bonner Bowler.

The latest arrivals are Daniel Appleton, J. Howard Wyckoff, New-York; Arthur Dixon, Clara S. Dixon, Grace E. Dixon, Homer Dixon, Chicago; James R. Poor, William J. Dale, Jr., E. E. Sammond, E. H. Gay, Boston; G. H. Strong, F. D. Howell, L. M. Rietman, Mrs. S. F. Hazard, W. T. Cooper, J. Glen Eddy, Edward Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Miner, Mrs. Theodor, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Miss Alice Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Garvey, J. A. Louis, the Misses Boyd, Robert Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Wissman, Mrs. Louis Colfore, J. Gillmore, William Hollister, L. R. Young, Miss Prentiss, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Durkee, Mr. and Mrs. David Camerick, New-York; D. H. Graves, Albert Davis, George E. Hensey, [illegible] York, Jr.; Charles D. Reed, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. M. Seymour, Mrs. J. E. Pope, East Orange, N. J.; Eugene N. Goodby, Miss Ruth Moore, New-York; I. P. George, Mrs. F. M. Boykin, Miss Boykin, E. F. Boykin, Richmond, Va.; Major Balmer, England; W. H. Clark and wife, Philadelphia; Mrs. L. A. Carroll, Bayshore, L. I.; Mrs. C. B. Gardiner, Miss E. Gardiner, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Joseph S. Parish, William A. Paris, W. H. Wetherell, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. S. Hawley, J. W. Louis, Louis S. Pierce, John C. Gulick, Mr. and Mrs. Wing Parker, A. L. Wetmore, Miss Wetmore, Miss Botts, New-York; F. M. Hatfield, Herbert D. James J. Green, Mrs. M. J. Eilling, E. L. Quigley, L. C. Davenport, A. Piper, F. J. Boynton, Boston; George Prather, E. P. Bayne, A. E. Greene, Mr. and O. L. Bayne, H. E. Whitney, Miss Miss Grace M. Dutcher, W. W. Cary, George L. Black, F. H. Baxter, Burnett, William Sullivan, Miss Miss H. S. Hunt, E. H. Dalton, Woodard, and James Talbot, New-

NEWPORT

R. I., Aug. 23.—Visitors at cottages and hotels seem to increase and the capacity of both is almost. Many arrived to-night for the wedding of Miss Emily Tooker and Wentworth Ritchie to-morrow at the Saints' Chapel. There will be [illegible] Miss Cushing and Mrs. [illegible] were asked to be such, and yesterday to have none. Among arrivals at the cottages were New-York—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ward, visiting Mr. and Mrs. George [illegible] Thomas C. Meyer, visiting Frederick [illegible] and D. Maurice, visiting Edward [illegible]

Herbert [illegible] of Stamford is visiting Col. William [illegible]. A. B. Vitt of St. Louis is at the cottage of Street Cleaning Waring.

Baron [illegible] Russian Consul at New-York, and Mrs. John P. Altgeld of Chicago, are also among the arrivals of the day.

Other prominent arrivals to-day include William [illegible] B. Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Donald, Commodore Montgomery [illegible] United States Navy, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Stephen W. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Collins, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. [illegible] York; J. M. Thompson, Covington, Ky.; Agnes Foy, Julius Foy, St. [illegible] Helen B. Holman, Miss Holman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward [illegible] Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. George [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Grier, Debarry, Dr. Wilson Bucksby, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] S. McQuaid, Mr. and Mrs. George [illegible] Charles E. Trump, Philadelphia; W. Harter, Newberg, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Brainerd, Samuel J. Walker and Mrs. L. W. Moyes, W. A. Hoffheimer and Mrs. John McKinlock, Chicago; F. F. Cole, R. Curd, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. [illegible] I. Upham, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Barnes, Jr., F. A. Turner, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wellington, Mrs. Davis Hunt, Miss Mary A. Crocker, R. W. Sturgis, Boston; E. A. Flack, Brookline, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. K. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Parker, Graffortown, Utah; F. M. Swift, Fall River; the Rev. J. W. [illegible] Providence; Robert D. Wrenn, Richmond Park, Ill.; Sydney A. Lawton, William Buell, E. W. Riley, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Anderson, Kansas City; Miss Mary W. Clark, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Robert P. Clarke, Miss Daisy R. Clarke, Baltimore; Mrs. D. Murray Forbes, Milton, Mass.; Mrs. Charles E. Perkins, Miss Perkins, Des Moines; Dr. C. S. Hamilton, N. Y.; Darrow, Columbus, Ohio; Gardner Emerson.

Registered at the Casino were Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, R. R. Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward, Miss Germain Robinson, William Gammell, Harrison, S. Walsh, F. H. Gallatin, F. J. Paton, Frank B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Atkinson, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Gross, Mrs. Mary Stuart, Miss Mary E. Jones, Francis C. Barnwell, Chicago; Mrs. J. P. Richardson, New-Orleans; R. H. Gaines, A. George Lee, Richmond, Va.; W. B. Brooks, Erie, Penn.; Stanford Lawton, Stamford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Crocker, Denver; Edward Sandford, Yonkers; Mrs. C. E. Perkins, Mrs. Murray Forbes, Miss M. F. Perkins, Miss S. W. Battelle, Miss M. W. Carr, Boston.

Rehearsals were begun to-day at the Casino for the private theatricals to be given Sept. 3 by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at their villa, in the hall of which a stage with all fixtures will be erected. Two farces will be given, the characters being taken by Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Edith Cushing, the Misses Bilgh, Miss Virginia Fair, Grafton Cushing, Miss Sherman, and Harry Whitehouse. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt saw the rehearsal, and were delighted with its success.

Mrs. Robert Goelet has issued cards for a musicale, at her villa, Aug. 31.

Ex-Commodore Gerry gave a luncheon to-day on the Electra.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. H. A. Johnson, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. Fitz-Hugh Whitehouse, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mrs. William H. Osgood, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. William Gammell, Mrs. John C. Gray, and J. B. Wolfe. Newport never had so many brilliant dinners in a single evening. The guests went to the Casino dance later.

Mrs. Beekman's dinner was in honor of her guests, Charles Keller and John W. A. Davis of New-York.

Arrivals at the Conanicut to-day include A. F. Hopkins, Robert C. Wilkins, and John Watkins, Washington; Charles C. Harrison, Jr., Philadelphia; Edward S. Stanley, Henry Foster Small, E. Bayard Halstead, D. C. Halstead, and E. M. Lockwood, New-York; Clarence S. Kempff, United States Navy; Mrs. J. Van S. Barrett, Miss Carrie F. Pope, St. Louis; John P. Wilson, Chicago; and Mrs. W. N. Kerr, Miss Betty Marden, and Robert W. Henniker, Pittsburg.

The Casino hop to-night proved to be a superb dance. Not since the night President Arthur was present has it been surpassed in numbers and brilliance. Mrs. Prescott Lawrence wore a rich gown of black velvet, with black silk trimming. A beautiful diamond ornament glistened in her hair. Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt was in yellow silk, with white trimmings. Mrs. Duncan Elliot wore figured satin, and Mrs. William F. Burden in green satin, with silver trimmings. These were the most conspicuously handsome gowns.

Others present were Mrs. George S. Scott, George L. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. James Hudebeekman, Mrs. Alexander Barrett, Mrs. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. G. V. C. Hamilton, Miss Gammell, William Gammell, Capt. N. Ludlow, W. W. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Miss Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Harper Pennington, Lady Clark, H. L. Cleveland, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Major and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Draper, Philip Kearney, O. H. P. Belmont, Commodore Gerry, Miss Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Francis F. P. Freeman, Mrs. T. E. Stillman, Mrs. C. M. Cottrell, Heber R. Bishop, Miss Cleveland, Miss C. Ogden Jones.

Miss Vanderbilt, Thomas F. Cushing, Mrs. William Fay, Miss Anna S. Sands, Miss Barger, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mavroyeni Bey, Milton Barger, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. William Barton Hopkins, Col. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Grafton Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. R. Henshaw Ward, Mrs. George W. Kidd, Lieut. W. McCarthy Little, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Brockholst Cutting, Stanley Mortimer, W. Fitzhugh, Hanse Whitehouse, Jr., Miss Barret, Cecil Barret, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, the Misses Blight, Maxwell Agassiz, Miss Augusta Hunter, Miss Lillian Whitehouse, Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, Jr., D. R. Baldwin, John Lord, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, the Misses Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, H. Carr, Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James Otis, Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, and Mrs. W. F. H. Whitehouse.

LENOX

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 23.—It has been a breezy day at Mahkeenac Lake. The brisk wind from the southwest rolled up the white caps, so that the young women who drove down to-day were delighted, because they saw they were to have some fine sport sailing. When the canvas was spread they had about all they could do as they went skipping over the lake, to keep the boats right side up. Among the young women who acted as skippers to-day were Miss Anna Sands, Miss Eunice Ives, and Miss Barnes. There were a number of canoes and row boats out.

Miss Furniss and her sister, Miss Clementina Furniss, came to Edgecomb to-day, after some time spent at Bar Harbor.

J. R. Gibeney of New-York has for a guest Mrs. A. B. Searles.

Henry G. Hilton of New-York, with a party of friends, arrived in Lenox to-day on his four-in-hand drag. He drove four fine bay horses from New-York, and after stopping here a short time, went on to Pittsfield, where he stopped to-night. He will drive up into Vermont before returning to New-York. His drag has a dark body, with red running gear, and is well-fitted for driving over country roads.

John Sloane has changed his plans, and will sail from Southampton to-morrow on the St. Louis. His son, William Sloane, who has been in Europe with him, will also return to Lenox.

A party of young people held a picnic to-day on the shores of the lake. Among those in the party were Miss Marion Haven, Miss Crocker, Miss Lila Sloane, and Mr. Barclay. They drove back to Lenox about 6 o'clock to-night.

Baron Thielmann of the German Legation is receiving much attention here, and is invited out a great deal, as are the other members of the Legation. Baron Hermann went to Washington to-day.

Baron Fava, who has been in Lenox several previous seasons, will come on some day next week, to remain through the Autumn festivities.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden returned to their country place here to-day from Nantucket.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn, who has been staying with his sister, Mrs. Auchmuty, the last week, went to New-York to-day. After a short yachting trip he will return to Lenox.

Several dinner parties were given last night and to-night. Mr. J. W. Davis had a company of fourteen last night, including Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barclay and Mr. and Mrs. H. Cooke. Mrs. Parkman Shaw gave a dinner last night, and Mrs. John E. Alexander one to-night.

Among the arrivals yesterday and to-day were Mrs. A. B. Searles, Mrs. O. S. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Shillito, N. Y.; J. McA. Vance, Chattanooga; Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Miss Margaret Mitchell, Chicago.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Saratoga Association's running meeting of twenty-eight days came to a close this afternoon. To-night a large proportion of the sporting fraternity disappeared in the direction of Sheepshead Bay, where to-morrow they will see the Futurity race. Very few horses are left at Horse Haven.

Two commanderies of Knights Templar reached town to-day. They are moving in the direction of the triennial encampment of Knights Templar in Boston, next week. Colorado Commandery of Denver only passed a few hours here. They were entertained last night at Buffalo. To-night they will be the guests of Temple Commandery of Albany. The Colorado people left home Monday and will return there Sept. 15. They number sixty-five and travel in a special Pullman train. Tancred Commandery of Pittsburg, Penn., which left home Monday, arrived here this noon from Quebec and are at the Grand Union Hotel, where they will abide till to-morrow morning, when they will proceed to Boston via the Hudson River and the Sound. There are seventy-four in the party.

Louis La Point of Plattsburg to-day lost $100 in a poker game at a hotel and caused the arrest of David Clark, George Wiley, John Roach, and David Davis of New-York City, all of whom are held for examination. La Point has been locked up to insure his appearance against them. George T. Van Hyning, the proprietor, charged with keeping a gambling house, has been held in $500 for the Grand Jury.

Prof. G. Frederick Wright of Oberlin, Ohio, this morning delivered the fourth in his series of Saratoga Summer lectures. Subject, "Man and the Ice Age of North America." The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts will, next week, deliver a series of lectures on Christian sociology from four points of view.

The First Presbyterian Oriental festival closed to-night.

Among late arrivals from New-York City are J. Delaney, E. Brown, C. P. Farrell, Mrs. C. F. Farrell, Mrs. E. J. Farrell, Mrs. H. Rosener, I. W. Harrison, G. B. Ginley, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Fanning, M. B. Furlong, L. L. Van Allen, T. F. McAvoy, C. Durin, Col. A. B. DeFrece, H. D. Hotchkiss, J. Jones, S. F. Donohue, S. M. Church, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Pinkey, W. H. Brixey, A. H. Sharp, O. Moser, C. H. Luengene, Miss A. Van Allen, W. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Runyan, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dunlap, Miss M. Frank, Mrs. C. Frank, Mrs. A. Suydam, E. A. Brown, F. W. Pitkin, E. C. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. A. Meitz, Miss Frank, Mrs. A. M. Crosby, Miss Runyan, Master Dunlap, J. H. La Vigne, T. C. Van Pelt, Mrs. E. Suydam, G. Bowman, E. B. Pitkin, G. L. Mackenzie, S. Frank, W. H. Goldstein, Mrs. M. A. Del Rio, W. L. Mangan, T. C. Williams, W. Jerome, W. B. Wood, B. Farrell, W. J. Yalis, S. G. Bogart, W. S. Vanderbilt, C. S. Webb, F. Solomon, F. M. Doughton, Miss A. T. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Brokaw, Mrs. H. C. Nichols, G. M. Rosenblatt, W. Mack, F. Shepard, C. D. Hunt, W. Myers, W. H. Davies, Miss L. H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. G. Brokaw, Jr.; H. Stettinheimer, Mrs. I. Oppenheimer, H. Page and family, H. W. Houghton, Jr., J. E. Milholland.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Brokaw, Miss Nichols, H. C. Larrabee, Mrs. H. C. Larrabee, Miss W. Larrabee, E. J. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mulligan, N. Schloss, Dr. and Mrs. S. Phillips, Mrs. Benedict, J. H. Thompson, Miss and Master Belais, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Price, Miss M. D. Montgomery, Miss E. F. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Page, Mrs. R. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Gray, Miss E. S. Gray, Miss C. J. Gray, Miss H. M. Fanning, Mrs. H. Hardenbergh, Miss Ogilvie, J. T. Gillie, Mr. and Mrs. L. Spofford, Miss M. De Freece, Dr. Curtis, Mrs. F. B. Cadwell, Master H. Cadwell, J. G. Humphrey, J. W. MacCalaman, J. H. Thomas, A. E. Kenney, M. J. Frank, O. H. Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hawkes, J. McDonough, R. W. Fatt, F. R. Blanchard, W. R. Platt, W. N. Wilson, A. Russell, J. J. Coffin, W. F. Gilligan, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Cheney, Mrs. E. Baldwin, Mrs. R. H. Sterns, Mrs. F. L. Mathey, C. H. Van Hise.

From Brooklyn—Miss S. Doscher, A. Crook, J. B. Wade, Miss M. Guild, Miss A. McNutt, T. D. Floto, Mrs. M. C. McNutt, Miss Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Monteith, Miss Jean Henderson, Mrs. A. L. Van Zant, M. W. Lenington, L. D. Lenington, W. L. Lenington, Mrs. A. D. Carpenter, M. A. McDonald, E. A. Magee, Miss E. M. Magee, Miss E. M. Hand, H. W. Cowdery. From Washington—C. H. Randolph, Mrs. F. C. Ainsworth. From Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Megoe.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The beautiful weather caused an unusually large number of people to go driving to-day, and the roads in every direction were lined with stylish and elegant carriages.

This was ladies' day at the meeting of the Otsego Golf Club, and a large and fashionable audience was in attendance.

The entertainment for the benefit of the Boys' Club was given to-night, under the patronage of Mrs. Von Stade, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Agostini, Mrs. John L. Dudley, Mrs. James Grant Wilson, Mrs. Freilinghuysen, Mrs. Levin, Mrs. Amos Morrill, Mrs. H. M. Porter, Mrs. William P. Earle, Jr., Mrs. James A. Trowbridge, Mrs. Charles Ransom, Mrs. Robert L. Crawford, Jr., Mrs. Yates Stirling, Miss Cresswell, Mrs. J. Lawrence Townsend, and Mrs. Robert W. Tailer.

The latest arrivals from New-York at the Earlington are Marion Short, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Duffie and family; at the Spring House, Mr. E. J. Beals, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Place.

ALEXANDRIA BAY.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1895.—About two thousand excursionists passed down the river this morning for Montreal, en route for Boston to attend the Knights Templars Convention. They were mostly from the West. Commanderies from Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio were among them. The steamer Spartan, which ran aground last night opposite Imperial Island, while returning from Montreal to Kingston, was hauled off to-day. She was towed away, leaking badly.

The arrivals here to-night include commanderies of Knights from Pennsylvania and Ohio. They will join a large party Sunday, some five thousand, that will pass down to Montreal by train and boat.

Secretary Carlisle and party, who arrived here yesterday on the Government supply steamer Amaranth, left to-day for the lakes.

E. M. Dakin, John Lechler, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Gray, and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Roberts registered here from New-York to-day.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 23.—Señor Leopold Triran of Havana, one of Cuba's leading lawyers, with his family, is stopping at the United States Hotel.

W. H. Welch, Passenger Agent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, is a guest at the Ocean Hotel.

A masquerade carnival will be given by Proprietor Knowles to-morrow night, at the United States Hotel.

Charles Carson of New-York is making a brief visit at the Woolley homestead.

Miss Nettie Wilson of Central New-York is visiting Mrs. J. L. Van Sant.

Mr. and Mrs. William Waterbury of Rutherford, N. J., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Havens, Franklin Street.

The bowling tournament at the Monmouth Beach Casino, which began July 15, closed last night, and prizes were distributed. There were six prizes in all—three for ladies and three for gentlemen. The scores and winners were as follows: Gentlemen—First prize, won by N. P. De Mauriac, score 1,736; second prize, D. W. Taylor, 1,685; third prize, E. M. Froment, 1,513; Ladies—First prize, won by Miss Mabel Whitney of Albany, N. Y., score 1,606; second prize, Miss Bessie Knox of New-York, 1,567; third prize, Miss E. B. Potts of New-York, 1,555. Among others who contested for the prizes were H. L. Williams, T. F. Shaw, Huntington Wickham, Clarence W. Francis, S. S. Stout, Jr., Fred A. Potts, L. V. Froment, Cyrus H. Macy, W. A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Fargo, G. W. Van Der Hoef, J. G. Truax, George D. Prentice, and H. M. Tilford.

Miss Madge Barker of New-York is visiting Mrs. T. B. Matzgar, Park Avenue.

Miss Jennie Lewis is visiting David Harvey, Elberon.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. C. Perrine, who have been sojourning with F. G. Roebling, Elberon, this Summer, left for Palo Alto, Monday.

Mrs. G. F. Bere, who has been spending a portion of the Summer at Marion, Mass., returned to this place to-day.

Miss Elizabeth Jackson, who has been visiting here, has returned to Northfield, Mass.

The arrivals at the United States Hotel to-day were F. Willard and wife, J. M. Schlessinger, John M. Fraser, Miss C. Stiner, Mrs. S. Josephs, C. A. Crossman, W. H. Mooney and wife, A. Samuels, Mrs. J. M. Young, Mrs. J. Le Roy Platt, William Blath, Mrs. L. Lamadriel, Miss F. Lamadriel of New-York, Andrew Morrison, Benjamin Morrison, Montclair, N. J.; J. Chamison, Leadville.

The Ocean Hotel arrivals to-day were Mr. and Mrs. W. Richards, Flushing, L. I.; Richard Greene, Elizabeth, N. J.; William H. Snyder, Lancaster, Penn.; C. D. Brewer and family, and Miss M. E. Wheeler, Marshall, Mich.; Miss H. M. Towle, Chicago, Ill.; C. D. Ettinger, Brockwayville, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Frankel, G. A. Haines, William Kinnehey, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Kennedy, P. Smith and family, Mr. and Mrs. George Steele, F. H. Brown and wife, W. H. Sweeney, Miss Anna Mara, Miss E. C. O'Rourke, M. F. Tobin, N. J. Ellis, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Orr of New-York; C. Topping, William Cohen, Buffalo, N. Y.

The guests who arrived at the Howland to-day were J. B. Fanning and family, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. L. Frisbie, New-Haven, Conn.; William Hubbard and Robert N. Adams, Asbury Park, N. J.; Bernard Reiser, Jacob Blaz, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, George H. Jecks, W. W. Baise, E. G. Migrue, Mrs. J. W. Bloom, R. Hanschi, Miss May Hart, E. Schattman, New-York; Dr. John Mayhew and wife, Washington, D. C.; John Hammant, London; E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.; James W. Jackson, Savannah, Ga.; J. N. Johnson and wife, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Fisher and wife, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Bardewill and J. T. Ballard, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. H. Hollar and Max Heller, Sandusky, Ohio; John M. Dugan, Freeport, L. I.; E. P. Sanderson and wife, Albany, N. Y.

Other guests who arrived here to-day were Samuel Wolff and Thomas C. Barr, Newark, N. J.; P. Julien Niman, Charleston, S. C.; Charles G. Wilbourn, Baltimore, Md.; A. Skau and J. L. Halli, Cleveland, Ohio; C. K. Spangler, York, Penn.; John Hone, Red Bank, N. J.; M. Goldsmith, Scranton, Penn.; C. A. Hoffheimer, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. C. Miller, Chicago, Ill.; H. L. Peabody, Trenton, N. J.; Max Ambach and family, Baltimore, Md.; M. E. Herron, J. V. Langen, Perth Amboy, N. J.; H. B. Stein, L. S. Sire, Fred Hinsman, O. W. Barnes, B. J. Reilley, W. J. O'Shea, Mrs. A. E. White, W. Jones, H. L. Leheneman, David Heller, E. C. White, William H. Taylor, R. A. Cunningham, Miss Jennie Taylor, R. H. Smith, Charles S. Herzig, J. G. Stewart and wife, and G. Calder and wife, New-York.

A Mother's Sad Plight.

A sad case of suffering and destitution is that of Mrs. Lyon, who has been living, for a few days, in a poorly furnished room at 3 Manhattan Street. Her mother recently died and her husband wandered away for work, and has not been heard from. Penniless, friendless, and alone in a Barren room, she gave birth to a boy which died yesterday for want of care. She went to Undertaker Bernard Griffin of 25 Cannon Street and asked him to bury her baby for her. This he refused to do, although Mrs. Lyon had paid his bill of $88 for burying her mother Aug. 15. She went to the Union Market Police Station and stated her case, and policemen took her baby's body to the Morgue.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Bishop John S. Foley of Detroit is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Gen. José M. Hernandez of Venezuela is at the Westminster.

—Assistant Attorney General Charles B. Howey of Washington is at the Plaza.

—Major J. H. Wodehouse of Honolulu and Frederick Layton of Milwaukee are at the Windsor.

—Archbishop P. J. Riordan of San Francisco and Nicol Kingsmill of Toronto are at the Murray Hill.

—Postmaster General William L. Wilson, ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan of Trenton, and ex-Mayor H. B. Kirk of Syracuse are at the Hoffman.

—Capt. F. H. Lee and Capt. T. J. Fitzgerald of England, Baron and Baroness Ernst Schönberg of Austria and Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo are at the Waldorf.

You can cure a sore throat with the help of Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for coughs and all throat and lung diseases.—Advertisement.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STEERAGE PASSENGERS DETAINED

Those on the Campania Compelled to Remain on Board over Night by the Immigration Authorities.

The Cunard Line and the Ellis Island officials are at odds. The relations became strained yesterday when the immigration people refused to land the steerage passengers of the Campania.

The big steamship cleared from Quarantine shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 2:45 she had her gangplank over her side at her pier.

The agents of the ship expected that the steerage voyagers would be transferred to Ellis Island without delay, but as the minutes slipped by and no transfer barge appeared, Vernon H. Brown, who represents the Cunard Line in New-York, telephoned to Ellis Island. Getting no satisfactory response, he dispatched a special messenger to the landing bureau.

He was highly indignant when the messenger returned and told him that the officials of the bureau had declined to receive the Campania's passengers, on the ground that the attachés of the place would have been required to work from one to two hours over time. The messenger was furthermore directed to say to Mr. Brown that the Germanic of the White Star Line was similarly treated a few days ago, and that as no precedent had been established in that case, there was no reason for making one where the Campania was concerned.

Mr. Brown immediately sent the following telegram to Dr. George O. Glavis, who represents the transatlantic steamship lines in Washington:

Protest against inhumanity of Ellis Island officials in refusing to receive Campania's steerage passengers to-night, necessitating detention on board to-night, with thermometer up to 100. Ship docked 2:45 this afternoon.

The vessel has on board 703 steerage passengers. Mr. Brown explained that the company may be fined $500 for any one of the number that may escape before the passengers are turned over to the immigration authorities. In the interest of the company, he said, it would be necessary to keep the 'tween-deck voyagers close prisoners during the night. But after a visit to their quarters, which had been made exceedingly close and hot by the position of the vessel in her slip, Mr. Brown decided to take the responsibility of allowing the unfortunates penned below decks the privileges of the upper deck and such fresh air as could be found there. That greatly increased the opportunities of escape from the ship, should any be so inclined, and it was pointed out that a prominent vessel very rarely reaches this port without bearing some steerage passengers whose interest it is to escape inquiry at the landing. In this class are violators of the alien contract labor law, paupers, and those likely to become public charges.

DEAD SOON AFTER PARTING

TROLLEY CAR KILLED REED, O'CONNELL DIED OF APOPLEXY.

Close Friends and Well Known in Brooklyn—They Had Been Spending the Evening Together.

Ex-Alderman Daniel O'Connell, who at one time was prominent in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, and who was in charge of the garbage contract with the Department of City Works, died of apoplexy in Gilman's Café, 1,255 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning.

John J. Reed, a close friend of O'Connell, who was a brother-in-law of James Shevlin, and who had been in O'Connell's company Thursday night, was killed by a Second Avenue trolley car at Eighty-sixth Street and Twenty-second Avenue, Brooklyn, at 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning.

Ex-Alderman O'Connell, ex-Assemblyman Thomas F. Byrnes, and John J. Reed were in Gilman's Thursday night. Ex-Assemblyman Byrnes decided to go home at midnight. A carriage was obtained, and Byrnes and Reed left together. Reed accompanied Byrnes to his home in Bensonhurst. He was returning when the trolley car struck the carriage. It was wrecked, and Reed was crushed to death. The body was identified by ex-Assemblyman Byrnes at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

After Reed and Byrnes left Gilman's, Mr. Gilman escorted ex-Alderman O'Connell to a room over the café. When Mr. Gilman arrived at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, he was told that a noise in the room occupied by O'Connell had been heard at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Gilman entered the room and found ex-Alderman O'Connell lying dead on the floor. The gas was partly turned on, but Mr. Gilman said this was evidently done by the ex-Alderman when he fell, his hand striking the gas fixture.

Coroner Kene gave permission for the removal of the body to 575 Carlton Avenue, where the ex-Alderman had lived with his married sister, Mrs. Theodore K. Martin.

Ex-Alderman Daniel O'Connell was born in the Third Ward, Brooklyn, in 1847, and was educated in St. Joseph's Parochial School. He was a clerk for some years, and saved money, and then branched out for himself in the wall paper manufacturing business in Dean Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue. He was successful.

He took an interest in politics, and in 1873 was elected Alderman from the Ninth Ward. He was a popular man in his district, and was returned to the board five times.

He subsequently sold his wall-paper business and opened a liquor saloon at Fulton Street and Grand Avenue, where he did a big business. His saloon was the political centre of the Ninth Ward. He retired from the saloon business in 1890, and for years had been in control of the removal of the city's garbage.

Ex-Alderman O'Connell was a shrewd business man, and invested in real estate, and it is said that at the time of his death he was worth at least $300,000.

The ex-Alderman, who was forty-eight years old, was to have been married next October to Miss Annie Wheeler, the daughter of John Wheeler, a butter dealer, who lives in Bergen Street, near Sixth Avenue. She is only nineteen years old.

John J. Reed lived at 632 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. He was a Deputy Superintendent of Streets in the Department of City Works when George Sterling was Superintendent of Streets. He was thirty-five years old, and weighed about 200 pounds. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

BABY KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR.

Ethel Denham, Two Years Old, Was Playing in the Street.

Ethel Denham, the two-year-old daughter of Mrs. Jennie Denham, who lives in the tenement at 85 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed by a trolley car almost in front of her home yesterday morning.

The child was playing in the street with other children, and Mrs. Denham was looking at them out of the window of her apartment on the top floor, while the child's uncle, Patrick McKenna, was looking out of another window.

Trolley car No. 129 of the Bergen Street line was dashing along on its trip for the ferry, and was nearly upon the children when McKenna shouted. The other children got out of the way in time, but baby Ethel was frightened, and stood spellbound, and the car struck her down. There was no fender on the car.

Bridgekeeper Daniel J. Eason took the mangled body from under the car, and it was then discovered that the child was dead. Eason, who is a member of the Police Department, then arrested Frederick Bliss, the motorman, who lives at 923 Gates Avenue, and the conductor, Bernard Hollman of 1,214 Bergen Street. They were locked up, but were subsequently discharged by Justice Tighe, as there was no one in court who had seen the accident.

Toledo Man Loses His Life.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 23.—John W. Russell, an old and esteemed citizen of Toledo, slipped and fell under a trolley car last night and had both legs cut off. He died at his home one hour after the accident.

COREAN PRINCE IN THIS CITY

Formerly Home Minister in His Country, Now an Exile—What He Says of Affairs in the Orient.

Prince Pak Yong Ho, the former Home Minister of Corea, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Prince Pak is an exile. He was lucky to get out of Corea with his life. As Minister of Home Affairs he was radically in favor of progress. His idea was to make Corea an important nation through civilization and Christianity. The King of Corea, a weak person, favored some of Prince Pak's views, but the Queen rules the King, and the Queen disapproved of some of the things Prince Pak wanted.

A Japanese started the report that Pak was a traitor. The Prince received word that he had been deprived of his portfolio, and, knowing this meant imprisonment or death, he fled from Seoul, and, after various vicissitudes, reached Japan, and then came to this country by way of Vancouver.

In appearance the Prince is rather tall for a Corean, and he would easily be mistaken for a Japanese. He dresses in English clothing, and is accompanied by his secretary, who acts as interpreter. He received a reporter for The New-York Times in the parlor of the Fifth Avenue last night. In response to questions put to him through the interpreter,

Saturday
August 24-1895

The New-York Times.

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EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

In the presentation of the accompanying data concerning Educational Institutions, care has been taken to secure a brief, comprehensive statement about each, which will prove useful to parents and guardians. The material in every instance has been furnished over the signature of the responsible head of the institution or of some person authorized to speak for it—having, in fact, been prepared for presentation in that form.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Academy Mount St. Ursula,

BEDFORD PARK, N. Y.,
on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,

148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added.
Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

The Misses Moses,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

The Misses Graham,

Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location. October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

The Misses Grinnell's

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

The Jacotot School.

A French and English Boarding and Day School for Girls, 113 W. 84th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls

and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Miss Jaudon's School, 348 Madison Av.,

reopens Oct. 2. Cases for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

The Misses Wreaks.

Thoroughly graded School for Girls.
Oct. 2. 21 East 74th St.
Special college preparatory class.

Miss Spence's Boarding and Day

School for Girls.—Primary, academic, and college preparatory courses; special students admitted; no more than eight pupils constitute any class. 6 West 48th St., with annex.

The Comstock School.

Family and day school for girls. 33d year. Oct. 2d. Primary, Academic, College Preparatory, Special Courses. Miss DAY, Miss REED, Principals, 32 West 40th Street.

Mademoiselle Veltin.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Miss Gayler,

174 West 86th St.
Day school for girls; primary, preparatory, collegiate departments; seventh year begins Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1895.

Mademoiselle Ruel.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
(Number limited.)
Oct. 2. 26 East 59th St., Madison Av.

Miss Crocker.

School for girls. Primary and advanced work. Classes for little boys.
OCTOBER 2. 69 EAST 52D.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,

108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss Chisholm.

School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Packard's

BUSINESS COLLEGE
and
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will reopen on Tuesday, September 3.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
101-103-105 East 23d St., New-York.

De La Salle Institute,

CONDUCTED by the CHRISTIAN BROTHERS,
CENTRAL PARK, SOUTH,
(Visitors' entrance, 108 West 59th St.)
Scientific, Academic, and Business Courses.
Regular Lessons in Gymnastics.
Military Drill by a United States Officer.
STUDIES RESUMED WED., SEPT. 11.
A limited number of boarders received.
For catalogue address Brother Pompian, Director.

Association Business Institute,

4th AV. AND 23d ST., NEW-YORK.
A day school for young men; opens Sept. 11, '95; bookkeeping, business, arithmetic, penmanship, business correspondence, practical grammar, phonography, typewriting, commercial law; unusual advantages. Apply for prospectus to WALDO H. SHERMAN, Educational Director.

Manhattan College.

ON THE HUDSON, NEW-YORK CITY.
Conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.
Classical, Scientific, and Com'l Departments.
43d Session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 3.
Apply for catalogue.

Barnard School,

117 & 119 WEST 125TH.
10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Send for catalogue.

University of the State of New-York.

NEW-YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
10 EAST 42d ST., NEAR 5th AV.
Certificate admits to many colleges and scientific schools and to all professional schools without further examination. Laboratories. Illustrated announcement mailed on application to Secretary.

Irving School. Dr. L. D. Ray.

54 WEST 84th STREET.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

Harvard School, 578 5th Av.,

Corner 47th St., reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. FREELAND, Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

The Principal of a Well-known Pre-

paratory school for boys will receive into his family (as desirable boys for the next school year) three are the only boys received. Address C. W. P., Box 154 Times.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys.

423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.

Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Students begin any time; open all Summer.

Preparatory Class for Boys.

22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2. 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square. Circulars and information to be had from the school in this city and those in Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, Philadelphia, and other cities.

The first of these institutions was established in May, 1878. Its unprecedented success gradually led to the opening of branches in a number of American cities. The fame of these schools soon found its way to Europe, and caused some of its most renowned educators to induce Prof. Berlitz to extend his work also to the principal cities of the Continent, where now the superiority of the Berlitz method has been fully recognized. The students receiving instruction in the Berlitz schools number, on an average, several thousand. They have, without exception, expressed their appreciation of the work done by this institution. The Berlitz method is so arranged that the most useful is always taught first. The students acquire a knowledge of conversation in the very shortest period. Each teacher instructs only in his mother tongue. This, together with the fact that only teachers of superior education and entirely pure pronunciation are engaged, offers to students the guarantee of the best instruction. Every student receives instruction from a number of different teachers, so as to become accustomed to different voices and gestures and a more varied vocabulary. The Berlitz schools, having branches in a continually increasing number of cities, offer a special convenience to students who go to another city, as they may, without extra charge, finish their term of lessons in any other branch of the same institution, whether in America or Europe.

BERLITZ SCHOOLS.

THE J. H. MORSE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 Madison Avenue. Reopens Oct. 2. The schoolhouse fronts on Madison Avenue, one block south of Columbia College and five from the Grand Central Station. At the close of the Spring term the members of the graduating classes intending to take college examinations accompany the Principal to his Summer home, on Cape Cod, where the work of the last two weeks of preparation is varied by boating, swimming, and an outdoor life on the seashore.

The aim of the institution is, primarily, to supply a broad, sound education leading to the best universities. Much stress is laid upon English studies, English grammar, extensive reading in good literary works, and in American and English history. There are at all times in the classes boys in various stages of preparation for Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Princeton, Williams, the School of Mines, the Sheffield Scientific School, and other institutions. In point of numbers, the school last year stood among the highest in the list of those sending successful candidates to the Yale examinations. The courses of study, running through primary, intermediate, and academic departments, are continuous, so that boys entering at the age of eight waste no time, but are often prepared for college at sixteen, and, if of average ability, rarely later than eighteen. No guarantee is given of success in all cases at college examinations, but the school was the first to take the six-hundred-dollar scholarship offered by Columbia College for the applicant best prepared. This year all candidates for college examinations passed without conditions.

J. H. MORSE.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL, 117 and 119 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. William Livingston Hazen, A. B., LL.B., head master; Theodore Edward Lyon, B. S., associate head master. Tenth year begins Sept. 25; ends June 12, 1896. A select school for boys and young men who desire a thorough preparation for business, for college, or for any school of science, law, or medicine. A sliding scale of tuition rates, from $80 to $290 per annum.

The school is divided into three departments, known as the Lower, the Middle, and the Upper Schools, and the work done in them corresponds to that of the Primary, Grammar, and High School courses respectively. To meet the requirements of true instruction, the school is provided with a large gymnasium on the ground floor, equipped with complete sets of apparatus, and includes in its curriculum a course of gymnastics and military tactics. The classrooms, occupying the two upper floors, are large, with high ceilings, and the ventilation and lighting are done in accordance with the best sanitary methods. The building is heated by steam, and there is no plumbing above the gymnasium floor, thus rendering the school free from all objections in regard to health. After Sept. 1 the head master will be at the office of the school between the hours of 10 and 12 in the morning and 3 and 5 in the afternoon, to receive applicants for admission. For particulars, write for catalogue. WILLIAM L. HAZEN.

MISS MINNIE SWAYZE, TEACHER, READER, and Lecturer, receives pupils at the Hotel Albert, 42 East Eleventh Street. Miss Swayze, formerly teacher of elocution in Vassar College, and pupil of Mr. Steele Mackaye, in the Delsarte system of expression, assisted by Miss Mineta S. Apgar, gives instruction in elocution, voice culture, and the Delsarte system of expression, including both the formation process in teachers' course and the co-operative course, as taught by Mr. Steele Mackaye. Special classes for the instruction of teachers and for the study of Shakespeare, English literature, and rhetoric.

Miss Swayze has been giving instruction at the Hotel Albert for twelve years, and is a teacher of wide reputation and experience. She numbers among her pupils many of the successful teachers and readers in New-York City and elsewhere. Her system of teaching includes breathing exercises, for the development of deep breathing, avoiding injury to the vocal organs, and imparting vigor, tone, and health to the entire frame; exercises and drills in the sounds of the English language, enabling the pupil to acquire a facile use of the organs of articulation; lessons in voice culture to develop the voice, and correct faults, such as monotony, loudness, harshness, shrillness, and nasalling. This technical work trains the voice for the drawing room, stage, or platform. Until Oct. 1, persons desiring circulars or other information will find Miss Swayze at the Hotel Albert, on Mondays, or can address Box 626, Greenwich, Conn.

MINNIE SWAYZE.

CORTINA SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 45 West Thirty-second Street. Prof. R. D. de la Cortina, A. M., of Madrid, Director. Courses in all languages constantly going on. Terms on application.

The Cortina School, which enters its fifteenth year of existence, can be well recommended by the number and standing of its patrons, who will all vouch for the unprecedented success it has had in the teaching of languages. The method followed, the high class of native, university-graduated instructors employed, are a sure warrant of uninterrupted success in the future. The school has seven different departments for languages, viz.: The Spanish department, the French, the German, the Italian, the Portuguese, the English, and the Russian, Latin, and Greek departments. There is also a special department for translations, one for the application of the phonograph to the teaching of languages, and one for the publication of books in foreign languages. Classes for beginners, intermediate, and advanced students are forming at all times. Higher and technical courses are also provided for. Private instruction and instruction at student's residence.

R. D. DE LA CORTINA.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, 108 West Fifty-ninth Street, Central Park South. Conducted by Brothers of the Christian Schools, Brother Pompian, Director. Select school for boys and young men.

The course of studies is divided into scientific, classical, commercial, and preparatory. The students take regular exercises in gymnastics under a skilled professor. Instruction in military drill is given by an officer of the United States Army, detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of War. The building is regarded as one of the best-equipped and most commodious private schools in the city. The classrooms are well lighted and ventilated. It has a large gymnasium, a theatre, three well-supplied physical and chemical laboratories, studios, and a business department, with every facility for the practical application of the theoretical instruction given in the principles of commerce. The school year commences Sept. 11, and ends about the 15th of June. Catalogues may be had on application at the institute. BROTHER POMPIAN.

THE REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. Gardner's Boarding and Day School for Girls, 607 Fifth Avenue. Thirty-seventh year.

The school home is centrally and delightfully situated, and the classrooms are large, airy, and comfortable. The professors and teachers are those who are fitted by training and culture for the most thorough and comprehensive pedagogical work. Students may take electives, be prepared for college, or pursue for graduation a course of study nearly equal in scope to the curriculum of the best colleges. The French and German languages are taught by natives of those countries, and the use of both languages is required in conversation. Classes are subdivided to give special attention to each pupil, and much private instruction is given to those in need of it. The number of resident pupils is limited to those who will constitute a pleasant home circle and be under the immediate care of the Principals.

CHARLES H. GARDNER.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY. Henry M. MacCracken, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor. The sixty-first year of the arts and science department and Engineering School begins Sept. 25, 1895; ends June 4, 1896. Tuition, $100 per year. Catalogues and information can be obtained of the Registrar, University Building, Washington Square, New-York City. Directory of the University: Chancellor's and Registrar's offices and council room, Washington Square; University College, University Heights; Graduate Seminary, Washington Square; School of Engineering, University Heights; School of Pedagogy, Washington Square; University Medical College, East Twenty-eighth Street, between First Avenue and East River; University Law School, Washington Square.

University Heights, the new site of the University College and of the School of Engineering, is upon Sedgwick Avenue, midway between Morris Heights and Fordham Heights. Take the New-York Central Railroad to Morris Heights station, seventeen minutes from Forty-second Street; or take the Sixth Avenue elevated and New-York and Northern to Morris Heights or Fordham Heights station, about forty minutes from Forty-second Street by ordinary trains, and forty-two minutes from Rector Street by express trains. The University College is eight to ten minutes from either station. Also, it may be reached by cable road to Washington Bridge, from which it is about fifteen minutes distant. Commutation rates have been arranged for students of the university. REGISTRAR.

SCHOOL FOR THE NEW EDUCATION. Main school, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street; "Workingman's School" and branch classes, 669 Madison Avenue. Founded by Prof. Felix Adler. Limited number of pay pupils admitted. Full graded course, including kindergarten, manual culture, art, science, college preparatory classes, (for both sexes,) and a kindergarten normal training department. Maximilian P. E. Groszmann, P. D., Superintendent.

This unique institution is widely known among progressive educators. It is an attempt to "reform the whole lump of school education by means of the same principle which has created the kindergarten, to erect the entire educational superstructure on the kindergarten foundation, and while varying the methods employed according to the ages of the pupils and the subjects taught, to apply throughout the fundamental rule of "Learning by Doing." It resembles a public school in embracing among its pupils all social classes, and in being conducted for educational purposes only, with no thought of pecuniary profit for the managers. In one sense it may also be said to resemble a church school, inasmuch as it has for its chief purpose the building up of character, but with this fundamental distinction—that the attempt is here made to develop moral strength and moral beauty on a purely unsectarian basis. MAXIMILIAN P. E. GROSZMANN, P. D.

MRS. HELBURN'S CLASSES FOR CHILDREN from six to twelve years old, 25 West Nineteenth Street, carefully graded modern school; primary and secondary departments; new objective methods; manual training; music, drawing, &c. Small classes under specially trained teachers. Terms, $100 and $125. Fourth year begins Oct. 7, 1895.

These classes embody the new educational ideas in primary and secondary grades. Their success is unique, in that, beginning as a personal undertaking in the educational interest of their inaugurator's own child, they have grown in three years to the proportions of a regularly graded school. The aim is to introduce to the child various branches of knowledge, and so to coordinate studies as to give a mental concept of their essential interrelation and unity. After three months classes read easily and write legibly. Natural sciences become pursuits through experiment and examination of living objects by the children themselves. Daily number drill by Grube method, graphic stories in history, geography, or mythology, illustrated by prints, casts, &c. Language, physical culture, drawing, modeling, and music complete the curriculum. Hours from 9 to 12:30. Circulars on application. After Sept. 21, Mrs. Helburn may be seen at the school daily until 12 o'clock.

HANNAH HELBURN.

WALWORTH BUSINESS AND STENOGRAPHIC College. This institution is devoted to scientifically and thoroughly educating and training young men and women for the duties of business offices. It occupies one entire floor of the Horton Building, at 108-110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New-York, where it has been for the last fifteen years. It was founded by the late C. A. Walworth in this State in 1858.

The instruction is divided into two courses—the business course and the stenographic course—in each of which the pupil is graduated and given a diploma. The business course includes bookkeeping, penmanship, &c., and the stenographic course includes phonography, typewriting, &c. The school is in session the entire year during the day, and from the second Monday in September until the last Friday in June in the evening. Every pupil is taught separately; consequently, students can commence on any school day. The school is equipped with a separate women's department, miniature counting rooms, and every facility for producing the best practical results in our work of instruction. For rates of tuition and further particulars please write or call for our large illustrated prospectus and catalogue.

WALWORTH & CO.

DR. SAVAGE'S PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT Institute, Ltd., 308 and 310 West Fifty-ninth Street, Dr. W. L. Savage, A. M., M. D., Medical Director. Sixth year begins Sept. 15, ending June 1, 1896. For the normal, physical development of all ages, both sexes, and the correction of physical defects. Class and private instruction. Separate gymnasium for treatment of cases. All under the personal direction of Dr. Savage. The terms of tuition in classes range from $1 per month to $25 per year. Call and inspect after Sept. 1.

The Dr. Savage Institute has now been running over five years, and the work and scope of the institute has constantly increased. The doctor is a specialist in his line of work. Baths, massage, and the medical department have become a very large part of the institute. The kindergarten class for girls and boys under seven years was last year an interesting feature. The class for self-supporting women, meeting evenings, also proved a great success, and demonstrated the need for such an opportunity. The departments are all kept distinct, and have separate instructors and attendants. The bowling alleys are rented to private clubs evenings and some afternoons.

W. R. SAVAGE, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ISAAC Pitman Shorthand and Typewriting, New Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue. W. L. Mason, Principal. Terms for a complete course in shorthand and typewriting, $75. Open the entire year.

The Metropolitan School is not a "three months" school, but is an institution conducted on strictly practical and business principles. Its aim is to give thorough instruction in the best and simplest system of shorthand, so as to fit pupils for the increasing demand for competent amanuenses in business and law offices. The school is select and absolutely first-class in every respect, and the instruction individual. Its Principal, Mr. W. L. Mason, is well known in New-York as a practical teacher and reporter of over fifteen years' experience. In the matter of terms, it is the aim of the school to arrange its price of tuition so as to give satisfaction to both students and teachers. Hence the plan of charging a stated price rather than exacting monthly or term payments, and thus keeping pupils as long as the payments hold out. The Principal can be seen at all times.

WILLIAM L. MASON.

ACADEMIE FRANCAISE DES ETATS UNIS, 853 Broadway, New-York. French language taught in all its branches. French conversation a specialty. Special and more rapid tuition for travelers to Paris. Day and evening instruction. No payment in advance. Special classes for French conversation, 50 cents; ten tickets, $4. Pupils may form their own classes at the academy or at residence. F. BERGER of Paris, Principal.

NEW-YORK CITY.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, 103 and 105 West Eighty-second Street. Preparatory school for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges. Year begins Oct. 1, and ends June 5. The number of students for 1895-6 limited to 100. Primary department limited to 10. Only those boys received who can furnish satisfactory references. References also required from patrons.

The location of Hamilton Institute is exceptionally favorable, and commends itself as being in a section of the city easily reached by the elevated, Boulevard, Columbus, Amsterdam, and Eighth Avenue Roads. The neighborhood is quiet, roomy, clean, and healthful, thus being admirably suited to uninterrupted school work. The building, specially constructed, has none of the disadvantages of private houses. Every department is under the personal superintendence of the Principal. The classes average seven in each. The corps of instructors numbers ten. Home study is required of all students, except those in primary department. Weekly reports sent to patrons. Military drill optional in advanced classes. Athletics a portion of school curriculum. After Sept. 1 the Principal will be at the school office during morning hours. Illustrated catalogues sent upon application.

N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., M. A.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West Eighty-fourth Street. Thorough college preparation for boys a specialty. Louis Dwight Ray, M. A., Ph. D., Head Master. Sixth year begins Sept. 26; ends June 10, 1896. Primary, lower, and upper departments. Terms, $125–$325. Year book on request.

Irving Schoolhouse is a modern building, with sanitary plumbing, heating, and ventilation. Attention is called to its well-furnished rooms, to its laboratory and manual training shop, to its indoor and outdoor gymnasium, and to its private playground. Professional teachers not only teach in this school, but also prepare their pupils carefully for the following day's work. The one tuition fee covers both preparation and recitation. Since 1891, Harvard, Yale, New-York University, Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Williams, and Columbia (Arts and Mines) have received thirty students prepared here, of whom twenty-four entered without condition. In 1894 an Irving graduate won the Columbia alumni prize for highest entrance honors. The class of '95, fourteen in number, all passed in French, German, history, geography, arithmetic, geometry, Greek, chemistry, Latin translation, and drawing. Dr. Ray will be at school after Sept. 4.

L. D. RAY.

NORMAL ART SCHOOL, 18 East Twenty-third Street. For special instruction of teachers in drawing, painting, and modeling, as taught in the best schools of Europe and America. Winter term begins Oct. 15 and ceases May 15; summer term, outdoor study, June 1 to Oct. 1. Terms $8 per month. Full Winter term, seven months, $50; Jan. 1 to May 15, $35. Summer term of four months, $28, or $8 per month.

The American Circuit of Art Exhibitions thus extends its educational work to meet the wishes of its clientele, the art associations of America and the great number of those who have appealed to its management for advice and assistance in the practical study of art. The Director of these exhibitions offers his personal guarantee and his thirty-five years of experience in the conduct of the school. He is assisted by an able and experienced corps. Its pupils will be drawn mainly from those cities in which the exhibition work has already encouraged home study, and the effort will be to foresee and provide against all those difficulties which stand in the way of young people who leave home for the first time for the new and strange life of the metropolis. Address Miss Alice Mitchell, Secretary. J. HARRISON MILLS.

LENOX INSTITUTE. School for girls, 334 Lenox Avenue; school for boys, 336 Lenox Avenue. Collegiate preparatory schools, with primary department. Eighth year begins Sept. 17.

Prepares pupils thoroughly for life, professional and scientific schools, and all the leading colleges. Men teachers only employed, which explains the superior work done. Gymnasiums, laboratory for physics and chemistry, instruction in painting and drawing. No extras. English is the language of the school, but the specialty thorough study and the speaking of German and French are strong features. German is taught as a mother tongue to all at entrance. German-speaking scholars from the lowest primary class through the school. All others begin in German or French, or both, in the middle classes. One of the graduates entered Columbia College third in rank, and free from conditions. Graduates of public schools may complete their education by a full or an abridged course of study in the senior department. A few boarding scholars will be received into the Principal's family, residing at 334 Lenox Avenue, where they will meet with exceptionally favorable surroundings

ANDREW ZERBAN.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK, 576 Fifth Avenue. Dr. Edward Dewis Lyon, Principal. Students prepared for colleges, scientific schools and business. The course of instruction given includes a practical training in English, classical and scientific education, embracing a systematic study of Latin, Greek, French, German, history, mathematics, physics, bookkeeping, and an extended drill in English. School year begins Sept. 23.

In the Classical School the number of pupils is limited to thirty-five; thus, opportunities are afforded the Principal and masters of giving personal supervision to the students' work. Rigid examinations are held in the senior department similar to those they will be called upon to pass when entering college, diplomas being awarded to pupils for satisfactory work. Supplementary to the regular studies, entertaining and instructive lectures are delivered before the school, and pupils are afforded opportunities of competing annually for gold medals which are awarded for declamation. Dr. Lyon is an enthusiastic believer in physical exercise, daily exercises in gymnastics being given.

DR. E. D. LYON.

SENFTNER SCHOOL, Bible House, Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street. Harlem Branch, 108 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Robert E. C. Senftner, Ph. B., Principal. Tuition Fees—Law student's (twenty-eight count) certificate, $25; fifty-count certificate, $50; medical and dental student's (twelve academic count) certificate, $15; medical and dental student's (twenty-four academic count) certificate, $25. Regular courses begin Sept. 23, 1895.

The Senftner School is the oldest established school for the preparation of law, medical, and dental students for the Regents' examinations. It is fully equipped to prepare students for entrance to the freshman class and for admission to advanced standing in any college. It employs a Faculty of able and competent instructors. It has successfully prepared over 600 students for the Regents' examinations. Students are admitted at any time. One tuition fee in any course until the student has successfully passed the examination. For catalogues, testimonials, &c., address the Secretary.

ROBERT E. C. SENFTNER, Ph. B.

MRS. ELLIMAN'S KINDERGARTEN AND Elementary School, 1,786 Broadway. Twelfth year begins Oct. 1 and ends June 10, 1896. Native French and German, and special drawing teachers. Systematic sewing taught. Only French is spoken in the sewing classes. Terms, $50 to $75 per year.

This school is situated in a healthy part of the city and affords thorough development and instruction for children from three to fourteen years. Rooms large, light, and sunny. Training class for young women studying the kindergarten system—Froebel method. One year's course. Class number limited. ALICE M. ELLIMAN.

THE MISSES WREAKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, 21 East Seventy-fourth Street. Opens Oct. 3. Number of boarders limited. Home life. Regular course—science, mathematics, history, language, and music.

Preparation for college a specialty. Classes in literature and history for those desiring study beyond prescribed course. Synthetic method in music. Stage runs across the Park, carrying pupils from west side free of expense. Address Principals for catalogues.

ELEANOR M. WREAKS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and The Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tuition charges are reasonable. Students may enter any time. Clement C. Gaines, Director of both institutions. After Aug. 10 Mr. Gaines may be seen at his New-York office, 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, (Mount Morris Bank Building,) on any Monday from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and at his Poughkeepsie office Tuesdays and Saturdays.

These schools are both delightfully situated, and contain everything in the way of furniture and modern conveniences which facilitate the progress of students in the practical training given. Next in importance, perhaps, to the good foundation which is laid in our excellent public schools is the work done here, where the object is to give young people such instruction as will enable them to make themselves useful in the offices and counting rooms of the firms by whom they will be employed. Mr. Gaines has associated with him separate Faculties for each, consisting of experienced business men and capable instructors, who are all specialists in their departments. CLEMENT C. GAINES.

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION and Acting, (established 1869,) 160 West Forty-second Street, Edwin Gordon Lawrence, Director. Fully equipped in all respects, possessing stage, scenery, large class and practice rooms. Receives both ladies and gentlemen. Fall and Winter term commences Sept. 2. Summer term, May 1. Cost of instruction, $100 for each term of three months. Special instruction in elocution for ministers and lawyers. Circulars may be had at the school at any time.

Every art pertaining to the stage will be taught by competent teachers, and all clever students will be assisted to positions. Graduates have been placed with Mlle. Rhea, Salvini, James O'Neil, "The Burglar," Thomas W. Keene, and other well-known companies. All the classes are graded, enabling students to join at any time. Room and board can be secured in the vicinity of the school at $5 to $7 per week. Students are also admitted into the school who merely wish to cultivate the speaking voice or gain sufficient knowledge of elocution to enable them to recite in parlors, and for these special courses of ten lessons each have been arranged.

EDWIN G. LAWRENCE.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S SCHOOL FOR Girls, 22 East Fifty-fourth Street. Sixteenth year begins Oct. 3.

The course of study is systematic and thorough, including the usual branches in primary, academic, and college preparatory departments. While French is the language of the school, especial attention is given to English. There are regular classes in conversation on current events, and daily exercises in physical culture. Lectures supplement the study of art, history, literature, and science. Modern languages taught by native masters. Drawing from casts, elocution, and composition, common to all classes. Special studies may be pursued by those not wishing to follow a regular course. A kindergarten, founded on the Froebel method, open to children from four to seven years of age. This being exclusively a Day School, the Principals give their entire time to its management. By personal supervision they keep themselves daily informed of the character of each student's work. For catalogues, address the school.

L. GRINNELL.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE, chartered by the University, State of New-York, and empowered to confer academic degrees. Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

Manhattan's curriculum embraces classical, scientific, and commercial courses. Its natural science department is supplied with the latest appliances. The college has one of the most complete private collections of minerals in the State, to which additions are being constantly made by interchange with institutions directed by the Brothers of the Christian School throughout the world. Manhattan College has the largest percentage of graduates in the priesthood of any Catholic college in the State. As it draws from academies throughout the Eastern States their brightest graduates, Manhattan's junior and senior classes are always filled with picked students who have already won their spurs. Catalogues are obtained by addressing Secretary.

BROTHER NOAH.

MESSRS. WILSON & KELLOGG'S SCHOOL, 622 Fifth Avenue. A school of high grade for boys, preparatory to all the leading colleges, scientific schools, and business. Nineteenth year begins Sept. 30 and ends June 10. Terms, according to class: Primary, $125; senior, $300; no extras. Gymnasium and drawing in regular course. Accommodation for 100 boys.

The school's reputation for college preparation is unsurpassed, due to the fact that the Principals have been engaged in preparatory work twenty-five years. Only the very best teachers are selected as assistants. The general method of instruction is a combination of class work with individual attention. Strictest possible attention is paid to neatness, order, manners, and morals. Testimonials of character are required of all new pupils. Principals may be seen at the school after Sept. 12. Prospectus on application. WILSON & KELLOGG.

THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 20 Fourth Avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Bookkeeping, penmanship, telegraphy, stenography, typewriting, and English branches practically taught. Thirtieth year. Three experts. Terms very low. Call day or evening or address A. W. Madison, A. M., Principal.

The object of this institution is to thoroughly qualify young men and women for business by giving them a practical business education, and during the past thirty years over 12,000 young and middle-aged men and women have availed themselves of its advantages. Many of its graduates are now filling lucrative and honorable positions. This college is generally open day and evening throughout the year for the instruction of young men and women, but this year there is a short vacation. The day sessions resume work Monday, Aug. 19, and the evening sessions Monday, Sept. 2.

ANDREW W. MADISON.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS, Union Square East. George Gunton, President.

The Institution offers four courses of instruction, advanced, economic, commercial, academic, and classical, all of high grade. There are also special classes and lectures in economics, industrial history, sociology, civics, and finance. The school prepares for citizenship, business, Regents' examinations, colleges, and professional schools. It is open on equal terms to both sexes. The fifth year begins Sept. 15, 1895; ends June 18, 1896. By reason of endowment, the fees are remarkably low; $50 a year for any course, and $10 for any of the special classes. The Faculty is able, the instruction is thorough and largely individual. The location, on Union Square, is central and delightful; the classrooms are light, commodious, well equipped, and very attractive. Circulars will be sent on application. Either the President or the Dean may be consulted at the offices of the school after Sept. 1. JOHN HOLLEY CLARK, Dean.

WIENER INSTITUTE, 1,003 Madison Avenue. A boarding and day school for boys, founded in 1859. School year begins Sept. 13.

Being a select school, with a limited number of pupils, it is enabled to do thorough work in all its branches. Pupils prepared for college or business. The course of study includes the German, French, and Spanish languages. The institute is situated in sight of Central Park and the Museum of Art. It counts among its graduates many men in all the learned professions and in various business pursuits. J. WIENER.

MME. VALFIER, teacher of French and Italian languages, 108 East Twenty-third Street. (Studio Building.)

Instruction in both languages by conversation. Correct pronunciation is speedily taught without the use of tiresome text books. Testimonials of the highest order.

MME. VALFIER.

MRS. HEATH, 260 West Forty-third Street. Instruction in stenography and typewriting. Terms moderate. MRS. HEATH.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 160-162 West Seventy-fourth Street. Mlle. Louise Veltin, Principal. Kindergarten, primary, and college preparatory departments. Year begins Oct. 2, 1895; ends May 29, 1896. New fire-proof building, containing class and recitation rooms, an assembly hall, a library, a gymnasium, a laboratory, and a studio, each with its needed appointments.

The aim is to give substantial, systematic, and thorough instruction. The curriculum has been approved by members of the "Committee of Ten." The correct use of English by pupils is insisted upon in all classes. Lectures by specialists supplement the class works. The kindergarten is conducted entirely in French. By the system used it has been demonstrated that an American child of six years of age will be able, at the end of two school years, not only to read French intelligently, but also to speak it fluently. The equipments are imported from Paris. Illustrated catalogue sent on application. LOUISE VELTIN.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS'S classes and lectures will be continued in her library during the Winter of 1895-6 at 117 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Miss Norris was the originator of classes in current events, and she has had the pleasure of seeing her plan adopted throughout the country. Many of the most prominent women in New-York have been members of her lecture classes during the last fifteen years. From November till May a few young women are under her instruction in history, literature, and ethics. They study at home and meet Miss Norris in her library for research, recitation, or lecture, as the hour may develop. Miss Norris is a Vassar alumnus. She is the editor of "Silas Marner," "Marmion," and "Wordsworth" in the "Students' Series of English Classics," and the author of several novels, two of which, "John Applegate, Surgeon," and "A Damsel of the Eighteenth Century," have had a wide circulation.

MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Girls, (under twelve years of age,) 52 East Thirtieth Street. Principal, J. J. Carrier. Eighth year begins Oct. 2; ends June 1, 1896. Terms, $100 per annum and upward, according to advancement.

Schoolrooms are large, sunny, and well ventilated. The number of pupils is not to exceed twenty. School hours from 9 to 12:30. Pupils are taught how to study, at the option of their parents, from 12:30 to 1, when the class will be dismissed. Children are thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of an English education. Special attention is given to the speaking of the French language, before being taught to study it. Miss Carrier has had fifteen years' experience in Miss Du Vernet's school for boys. Until Sept. 15, persons desiring information or circulars will kindly address Miss Carrier, 52 East Thirtieth Street, by mail.

J. J. CARRIER.

S. DANE, public accountant and auditor, 104 Bleecker Street. Full course, ten practical lessons, $25.

Mr. Dane has had over twenty years of experience in all branches of bookkeeping. He is the originator of the system enabling young men and women to master the science of accounts in ten practical lessons. The superiority of his practical method over theoretical instruction appears when the bookkeeper is confronted with the closing of a set of books. His pupils of ten lessons are so well acquainted with this operation that they can dispense with the assistance of an expert accountant to get at the result of the business, while 90 out of 100 business college students are so completed the advantages double-entry has over single-entry bookkeeping. They never realize the possibility of determining in a few minutes, from a monthly trial balance, the standing of the firm that employs them.

S. DANE.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, 280 West Seventy-first Street. School for young women, children, and special students. Mme. Van Norman, Principal. School opens Oct. 3. An excellent corps of instructors in languages, music, art, and Delsarte. Write for circulars.

The situation of the school, for healthfulness and accessibility, is excellent. Three houses give ample room. The neighborhood, exclusively a district of homes, protects the school from objectionable surroundings. The healthfulness of the school is guaranteed by the fact that there has never been a case of serious sickness or a death among the resident pupils. The school is noted for thoroughness; its home life and influence insure the comfort and happiness of its inmates. For circulars address the Principal, who will be at home after September 8.

MME. VAN NORMAN.

THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART AND Applied Design for Women, 241 West Fifty-first Street. Founded in 1880 by Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Cory for the purpose of teaching women to become self-supporting by the arts of practical design for silks, book covers,

NEW-YORK CITY.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, West Seventy-second Street and West End Avenue. Seventeenth year begins Sept. 25 and ends on or about June 1, 1895. Terms range from $100 to $350 for day pupils, and from $900 to $1,000 for boarders. Accommodations for 250 students. The school is very accessible from all parts of New-York City, and receives many pupils from points within a radius of fifty miles. The building is regularly inspected by the Sanitary Security Company, which pronounced it to be in "perfect sanitary condition throughout."

The "upper school" of the institute, in six forms, prepares students for Yale, Harvard, Columbia Arts or Mines, Princeton, Williams, the United States Military and Naval Academies, law and medical schools, or for commercial life. The "lower school," in four forms, is for children from six to eleven years in elementary studies. There are seventeen professors, the nine principal being graduates of prominent colleges. Military drill occurs at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory under the Commandant, Capt. N. B. Thurston, N. G. S. N. Y. There is a fine gymnasium, a bicycle hall, a locker room, and a bath. A well-equipped playground is within one block. A substantial but luncheon is served at noon. The building is new and handsome; every room is brilliantly lighted, and is heated and ventilated by the best modern methods. A limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family of the Principal, and special rates are made for those remaining during the five schooldays only. The charges are as moderate as is possible in any first-class school whose household arrangements are liberal, generous, and suitable to the sons of gentlemen. Illustrated catalogue containing terms, references, and other details, will be mailed on application to the Principal.

EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B.

THE MISSES MOSES' BOARDING AND DAY School for Girls, 647 and 649 Madison Avenue. This institute occupies two large and well-equipped houses in the centre of the city. Its domestic arrangements are excellent. Terms—Boarders, $700; day scholars $75 to $200. Pupils preparing for college, $250. Little boys admitted to the kindergarten and primary department. The school will reopen Sept. 30.

The school consists of kindergarten, primary, intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. The academic department offers a double course. (1) A two-year course entitled to a special certificate, and arranged for graduates of public schools who wish to pursue the study of the higher English branches, modern languages, needlework, &c. (2) A four-year course for pupils who desire to complete the entire course of instruction, and to receive the full diploma of the school. Among the new arrangements for 1895-6 are a course of manual training adapted to the needs of the school, and a post-graduate class open to graduates of the institution, and a limited number of young ladies who wish to devote two mornings (six hours) a week to advanced studies. Circulars and other information can be obtained at the school, and after Sept. 1 at No. 649 Madison Avenue, New-York. THE MISSES MOSES.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 52 West Fifty-sixth Street. A character building, college preparatory, day and boarding school of the highest grade for boys. Fifty-ninth year opens Oct. 1, and ends June 6, 1896. Accommodations for eight boarders in the family of the Head Master, Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., A. M., Principal.

The aim of this school is to develop the intellect while preparing students for the various higher courses of study or for business life, and at the same time, to cultivate that moral earnestness so essential to the truest success. The situation of the school, near Central Park, in the very best portion of the city, and on a quiet street, gives advantages seldom attained in a city school. The training of hand and eye, by the use of tools and scientific investigation, is deemed an essential to the rounded development of the mind. The corps of teachers is sufficiently large, so that each pupil and his individual peculiarities are properly looked after. Individuality and independence in the work done is earnestly sought. A thoroughly fitted gymnasium, with competent corps of instructors, is at the disposal of the pupils.

JONATHAN DICKINSON, Jr.

THE NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 128 and 130 East Fifty-eighth Street. Incorporated 1878. Alexander Lambert Director. Instruction in all branches of music, from the beginning to the highest artistic attainment. Terms from $15 upward per quarter. College open entire year. Students can enter at any time. Terms begin from date of entrance.

The plan of instruction is by private or individual teaching. Students have free admission to chorus classes, harmony, sight reading, ensemble classes, rehearsals, recitals, concerts, lectures, &c., given under the auspices of the college. The building occupied by the college is the only one in New-York specially erected for the purpose of musical education. The Faculty includes forty professors, among them Alexander Lambert, Paolo Gallico, Conrad Behrens, Hans Jung, F. Damrosch, Henry Lambert, C. C. Mueller, S. Austen Pearce, and Mme. Nicolesco. The curriculum embraces piano, vocal, violin, violoncello, organ, harp and orchestral instruments.

ALEX. LAMBERT.

LENOX SCHOOL, DAY CLASSES FOR YOUNG Boys. In four different sections of New-York City: Near Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street; near Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street; near Columbus Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street; near Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Classes begin Sept. 23. Terms, $150 per year.

Lenox School has for seventeen years had a high reputation as an introductory school for boys between six and twelve years old. Many sons from families well known in business and social circles have received their first schooling in one of these classes. It is sought to develop and instruct without mental forcing. The physical interests of the growing boy are kept always foremost. Delicate or sensitive boys are greatly benefited by the system of management observed in these classes. References to patrons. Objectionable boys not received. Address letters to the Superintendent at 135 West Eighty-first Street, where he can be seen after Aug. 25.

THOMAS L. SANBORN, A. M.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOME AND DAY School, for girls and boys. Conducted by Lucy C. Allen, 816 West Eighty-sixth Street. Sixth year begins Sept. 25, ends June 10, 1896. Terms for day pupils from $80 to $300; home pupils from $400 to $700 per year. Accommodations for one hundred day pupils and twelve home pupils.

The situation of the school building—in one of the broad streets in the northwestern part of the city, near Riverside Drive and in the immediate vicinity of Central Park—combines the advantage of urban life with the invigorating and healthful atmosphere of the country. The regular course of instruction includes all studies comprised in a thorough English education, with careful tuition in German, French, and Latin. Phenomenal results in German have been attained by the school. After Sept. 1 the Principal will be at home.

LUCY C. ALLEN.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY. This well-known school occupies an attractive and very accessible situation in Rutherford Place, opposite Stuyvesant Square, where it was established in 1860. The coming school year begins Sept. 17, and closes on June 12, 1896. The tuition is graded from $48 a year in the kindergarten to $200 for the highest academic class, the complete course covering eleven years. It receives both boys and girls and prepares them for college, its graduates being now found at Swarthmore, Williams, and Harvard, and its teachers representing, among other institutions, Ontario, Wells, Wellesley, Vassar, Johns Hopkins, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Many besides Friends avail themselves of the excellent opportunities here offered, on moderate terms, to obtain for their children careful and thorough instruction. The rooms are large, airy, and light, and the playgrounds of ample size.

EDWARD A. H. ALLEN.

INSTITUTE OF MODERN LANGUAGES, under the direction of Paul Bercy and Hermann Schulze, 89 West Forty-second Street.

This institution for the study of modern languages was founded in 1888 by Prof. Paul Bercy, a graduate of the French University, and whose reputation as a teacher and author of many books for the study of French has been well established for many years. The success of this School of Languages has been marked because of the great facilities offered, especially for the study of French. Anxious to place at the head of the German department a teacher whose competency cannot be denied, Prof. Bercy has formed an association with Prof. Hermann Schulze, who is universally known as one of the best teachers of German in New-York. For all particulars apply to P. Bercy at the above address, from 1 to 3, after Sept. 1. PAUL BERCY.

MISS S. B. SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and little girls will reopen Sept. 26 for its twenty-first session, at 121 East Thirty-sixth Street, near Park Avenue. It is in a quiet resident neighborhood, accessible by several lines of cars.

The Principal has supervision of all classes, aided by an efficient corps of teachers, many of whom have been with her since the foundation of the school. Number of pupils in a class limited, so as to facilitate thorough teaching. A class for little boys. Thorough English education. French and Latin, drawing, elocution, calisthenics, and hand sewing included in the course. Miss Spring will be at home at the above address after Sept. 15.

MISS S. B. SPRING.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF ORATORY AND for the Cure of Stammering, 114 West Fourteenth Street. George R. Phillips, Principal. Established eight years ago. Reached by the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad and several lines of horse cars.

The elocutionary teaching of this school aims at securing distinct articulation, clear enunciation, and correct pronunciation. Its special work, however, is in curing stammering and all vocal defects, in which the Principal has been eminently successful. Harsh, discordant, and strident voices are trained and changed, while weak voices are strengthened. Instruction is given in Latin and Greek for college examinations. English is thoroughly taught to French and Spanish students. The teaching in all cases is individual, and is given in a large, well-appointed hall. The school is open throughout the year. GEORGE R. PHILLIPS.

PROF. JOUTY'S NEW FRENCH METHOD. 85 West Thirty-first Street. Having taught French for many years and to a large number of pupils in New-York, Prof. F. Jouty has had opportunity to become perfectly familiar with all the difficulties Americans meet with when studying this language. To overcome these obstacles he has created a "natural, comparative, and progressive method," thus making the study a recreation and a pleasure for the pupil rather than a task.

Prof. Jouty guarantees that the pupil will readily learn to speak and write French within a few months. He does not send out circulars, but much prefers to explain his method personally. He instructs both classes and private pupils, and will arrange terms according to number of pupils and lessons desired. Prof. F. JOUTY.

W. F. CHASE COLLEGE PREPARATORY Class, 137 and 139 West Forty-ninth Street, reopens Oct 1. Term closes June 1, 1896. Prepares for all colleges, scientific schools, and the Regents' Examinations. The number of students is limited. This, with the methods employed, renders possible the combination of all the advantages of class and private instruction. Pupils are instructed separately in those subjects in which the requirements of the several colleges differ. Terms, $100 to $200 per annum.

Over 200 students have been admitted without condition. The principal is highly spoken of by several college Presidents and other leading citizens. Rapid progress and thoroughness are the distinguishing features of the Principal's work.

W. F. CHASE.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West Eighty-first Street. Reopens Tuesday, Oct. 1. Primary, intermediate, and academic department. Class for boys in the primary department. Accessible by elevated and surface cars.

The school's reputation for thorough work is its best recommendation. Students can enter the course of study at any point, and be fitted for any college examination. Special attention given to the study of arithmetic. In the primary department the foundation for future work is laid broad and deep, but no overcrowding is allowed. In the intermediate and academic departments, while still insisting upon thorough work, the pupils are helped to realize that they are not only gaining a knowledge of books, but the power that knowledge gives to make their lives brighter, happier, and a pleasure to those about them. Miss Warren will be at home after Sept.

M. W. WARREN.

ST. DAVID'S HALL, Hunt's Point Road. A private school for boys. The house cost $75,000. Terms, $400 a year. School year begins Oct. 1 and ends June 18. The situation is healthful, commanding a view of the Sound. William L. Evans, M. A., Principal.

This school combines the class system with individual instruction. As a result, pupils obtain a very high rank in college examinations. Some colleges admit students on Mr. Evans's certificate. The boys are treated as members of the family. The motto is, "Thoroughness and systematic education, not merely instruction." Unusually rapid progress is here guaranteed. Mr. Evans has been a pupil of such educators as Prof. R. C. Jebb of Cambridge, the able Greek scholar; Prof. Edward Caird, the eminent Master of Ballol, and Lord Kelvin, the great scientist.

WILLIAM L. EVANS.

THE ARUNDEL SCHOOL, 71 West Ninetieth Street. Mrs. Edw. H. Weed and Miss M. A. Weed, Principals. A school for girls. Boys are received in the primary and intermediate grades. Eighth year opens Sept. 30 and ends June 1, 1896. A limited number of resident pupils can be accommodated.

This school enters upon its eighth year of successful educational work with increased facilities. It is conveniently situated, near the subway and elevated cars, and within one block of Central Park. The Principals are experienced and practical teachers, whose purpose it is to maintain an educational establishment of high order, where preparation for college is afforded. The building is well adapted for school, and has an ample playground, with equipment for exercise. For further information the Principals may be addressed. M. A. WEED.

MISS GIBBONS'S SCHOOL, 55 West Forty-seventh Street. Mrs. Sarah H. Emerson, Principal. School year begins Oct. 2. Terms range from $100 a year, for children who cannot read, to $300, for pupils over sixteen years of age. The charge for a boarding scholar is $750 per year.

The school is for girls of all ages, and special attention is given to the differing needs of the pupils. It is provided with an admirable corps of instructors, and has been successful both in teaching younger children and in preparing for the entrance examinations to Radcliffe, Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Vassar, and Smith Colleges. It is about to enter upon its twenty-fifth year.

SARAH H. EMERSON.

TEACHERS COLLEGE, Morningside Heights, One Hundred and Twentieth Street West. Allied with Columbia College and Barnard College. Courses to prepare for degrees of A. B., A. M., and Ph. D.

Two years' course of professional training for teachers of all grades—kindergarten, elementary, and secondary. Two preparatory years equivalent to freshman and sophomore years of a college course.

Departments: Psychology and general methods, elementary teaching, secondary teaching, English, history, Latin and Greek, mathematics, supervision and school law, kindergarten, science, domestic science and art, manual training and art education, physical training and vocal music. For information and circulars address the Registrar. LUCETTA DANIELL, Registrar.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 848 Madison Avenue. Established 1867. Accessible on the east side by Madison Avenue cars and trains entering Grand Central Station; from the west, by Boulevard cars. Pupils from six years old to twenty are admitted. Preparation is offered for all colleges and the Harvard examinations.

As a finishing school, this offers advanced work in art, current events, mediaeval history, literature, &c. French, taught by the natural method, is made a specialty. The little ones are taught both individually and in small classes. The school is not graded into courses in any one study, in order that no scholar shall be kept back in any branch. The boarding pupils are limited to a small number, that they may enjoy a pleasant home life, while they receive careful training. Circulars sent on application to the school. LUCY B. JAUDON.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF THE City of New-York. Founded 1874. Incorporated by act of Legislature and empowered to confer degrees of Bachelor of Music, Master of Music, and Doctor of Music. 170 West Twenty-third Street. Dr. E. Eberhard, President. School year begins Sept. 2. Terms, for full professional course, $150 to $200 a year; for non-professionals, $15 to $60 per term of ten weeks.

The full course of four years gives the degree of Bachelor of Music. Post-graduate course for higher degrees. Teacher's certificate granted to competent musicians. Forty-three professors and instructors, able to accommodate 1,000 pupils. Weekly concerts and recitals by students and professors. Lectures on the history and science of music. JAMES FOSTER MILLIKEN, Secretary.

THE BERTHA WELBY DRAMATIC AND ELOcution Studio, 146 West Twenty-third Street. Ninth year commences Aug. 15. Open all Summer. Special classes in fencing, physical culture, voice culture, voice strengthening, and Shakespearean study. Singing from elocutionary principles a feature.

Pupils finishing course are presented with certificate and medal. Special attention paid to those desiring to teach. The Welby short course is a valuable and practical method for those needing or desiring speedy instruction; it is invaluable for teachers, preachers, lawyers, or any public speaker. Many successful pupils are on the stage, the platform, and teaching in schools and their own studios. Repertoires arranged for entertainments and talent furnished. BERTHA WELBY.

INSTITUTE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE LA Danse et de la Bonne Tournure. Mme. Carola Malvina, a pupil of the Paris Conservatoire, honorary member of the Dresden Royal Opera House, and Ballet Directress of Daly's Theatre, instructs in all fancy and ballroom dancing at the shortest notice. Institute, 220 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Mme. Malvina has had the honor of instructing some of the brightest stars of the professional and amateur stage. The method is so artistic and easy that any one with her can acquire the art of dancing gracefully, either for stage or ballroom purposes. Mme. Malvina will resume her classes and private lessons on or about Oct. 15. Mme. CAROLA MALVINA.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC of America, 126 and 128 East Seventeenth Street, New-York. Founded by Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber. Dr. Antonin Dvorak, Director. Scholastic year begins Sept. 8; ends May 1, 1896.

This institution places the best obtainable musical education within the reach of all. It is open to those of every race, creed, and color, upon the condition that they give proof of sufficient natural talent to justify their admission. The full course of instruction covers from three to six years, but varies with the aptitude and diligence of the students. The Faculty includes the foremost artists and instructors of America, and it may be affirmed that no conservatory abroad can lay claim to so admirably efficient a corps of teachers.

JOHN S. WISE, Secretary.

ANDERSON SHORTHAND TYPEWRITER School, Bennett Building, Fulton, Nassau, and Ann Streets.

Always open. Course, six weeks to two months. Instruction given in typewriting and the use of the "shorthand typewriter," which prints a word at one stroke and is employed as a substitute for stenography. No charge is made either for instruction or the use of machines while learning, but admission is restricted to persons who are well educated and otherwise suited to the business.

Free instruction is also given by mail to people learning to use the shorthand typewriter at home, but such learners must supply (or purchase) their own machines.

THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Chelsea Square, New-York City, is one of the largest and best-equipped divinity schools in this country. Its buildings, including a beautiful chapel, fire-proof library, refectory, lecture rooms, and dormitories for the students, surround the entire square, and are fine specimens of collegiate architecture. There are about 150 students living in the buildings. The charge for each student, covering tuition, with board, fuel, and lights, is $225 per annum. The year begins Sept. 18 and ends early in June, 1896.

The instruction is given by the Dean, the Very Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, D. D., D. C. L., LL. D., and ten resident professors, with instructors in elocution and music.

E. A. HOFFMAN.

NEW-YORK LAW SCHOOL, 120 Broadway. Evening school, (for students who cannot attend day sessions,) in Cooper Union. Annual session begins Oct. 1 and ends in the middle of the following June. A Summer session is also held for eight weeks during June, July, and August. Fee for the full regular course, $100; for the Summer course, $35. Two years' course of study, leading to the degree of LL. B. Post-graduate course of one year.

The "Dwight method" of legal instruction is pursued. Mr. Dean is a graduate of Yale, and has had twenty years' experience in teaching law. Information may be obtained at any time at the office, 120 Broadway. GEORGE CHASE.

MRS. MARY COXE PHILIPS'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, 116 West Seventieth Street. Reopens Oct. 2 and closes in June. Terms: Primary department, $75; intermediate, $100; junior and senior classes, $150; board and tuition, $700.

The situation of the school is unusually pleasant and desirable. It is between Central Park and Riverside Drive, convenient to many places of interest. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Instruction in all branches is thorough. Children under seven years of age are given oral instruction in primary branches, (Quincy method.) There is a department for boys under ten years of age.

MARY COXE PHILIPS.

MME. JEANNE NAVELLE, 140 West Thirty-third Street. Instruction in drawing, painting, and French. Evening school. Private lessons, two terms, two lessons a week, at pupil's residence, $10 a month; three lessons a week, at instructor's residence, $10 a month; by classes, $5 a month.

Mme. Navelle, the Parisian diplomée and instructor in French, (formerly in Fifty-ninth Street,) will return from the capital of France Sept. 1 and resume teaching. The quickness with which a knowledge of the French language may be acquired by her method is well known. Instruction may be had in every branch. MME. NAVELLE.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL, 20 East Fiftieth Street. A school for day pupils only; is designed especially for boys preparing to enter college.

Since 1876 160 graduates of this school have entered colleges or scientific schools. Most have entered Harvard, Yale, Columbia, or Princeton. There are about 200 pupils and twenty-three instructors. Terms, $250 and $400 per annum.

School year begins Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1895; ends Friday, June 13, 1896. The Principal or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse after Sept. 15. ARTHUR H. CUTLER.

MISS M. E. DONOVAN'S TEACHERS' BUREAU and Musical Agency, 30 and 32 East Fourteenth Street. Registers applications and secures positions for teachers, governesses, and supplies private pupils, schools, and colleges with experienced professors, tutors, and instructors. Secures for visiting or resident governesses, musicians, elocutionists, and traveling companions the best of positions with private families. Supplies teachers of painting and drawing. Musicians and singers for churches a specialty. Pupils are directed to first-class schools, and parents are supplied with complete information as to the best institutions of learning.

M. E. DONOVAN.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL, 231 East Seventeenth Street, (Stuyvesant Square.) A resident and day school for girls, under the care of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Resident pupils limited to twenty-five. Terms, $300 to $500 per year. School year begins Sept. 30, ends June 3, 1896.

The object of the school is to provide a thorough and refined education, with a carefully guarded home life. Pupils may be prepared for college, or may finish their course of study at the school. Special advantages in music. Native teachers for modern languages. Special arrangements for the care of delicate girls. SISTER SUPERIOR.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 417 Madison Avenue. Pupils prepared for scientific departments of various colleges. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 30, 1895. J. Woodbridge Davis, Ph. D., and David Allen Center, A. B., S. B., Principals.

The specialty of this school is to prepare young men for the scientific department of any college. It is particularly well equipped for laboratory work. The instructors are men of undoubted ability. More complete information as to the school may be had upon application.

J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL, 177 West Seventy-ninth Street. Boys prepared for college or commercial life.

This school, which has been conducted for the last four years at 110 West Seventy-ninth Street, will reopen in the new building Oct. 1. The number of pupils is limited to forty, and the classes average about six, thus combining, as far as possible, class companionship and private tuition. Catalogues may be obtained on application to the Principal, L. Kemp Prossor, who will be at the schoolhouse daily after Sept. 9.

L. KEMP PROSSOR.

MLLES. VIDERE, Parisian diplomées and teachers of experience, will resume class and private instruction in French Sept. 30. For references and further particulars, write, in care of the Fifth Avenue Bank. Twenty lessons, private instruction, $20 to $30; in classes, twenty lessons, $10 to $15.

Mlles. Videre have the highest references from city schools and families. Instruction is by conversation. Classes for children will be formed. Great pains taken to insure correct pronunciation and rapid progress. MLLES. VIDERE.

THE STUDENTS' ILLUSTRATING LEAGUE, 8 East Fifteenth Street, aims to prepare students in all branches of practical illustrating, under the leadership of Mr. K. Champney, for the daily press, magazines, advertising, sketches, &c. Co-operation is one of the fundamental principles.

Publishers have been brought in contact with the League so that students capable of doing good work have found a market for their drawings. Instruction daily and evenings. R. CLARKE, Secretary.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL of Stenography and Typewriting, 62 Bowery, corner of Canal Street.

This institution is open for instruction in all branches named in the annual catalogue (which can be obtained free of charge upon application by mail or otherwise) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., during the entire year, and pupils attend at hours convenient to themselves, and receive in all cases individual instruction. The terms are based upon the number of branches taken and hours devoted to their study, varying from $10 to $60 per quarter of thirteen weeks.

RUTHERFORD & HOWELL.

THE REASONER'S SCHOOL OF AUTHORship and Journalism. Post Office Box 1,817. F. L. Schmidt, instructor. Pupils trained to write for newspapers, weeklies, and magazines. Terms: Twenty-four lessons in journalism, $4; thirty-six lessons in authorship, $7.50; fifteen lessons in letter writing, $3. Every pupil in authorship is entitled to a course in ancient literature. All instruction by mail.

F. L. SCHMIDT.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MISS GAYLER'S SCHOOL, for girls, 174 West Eighty-sixth Street. The seventh year begins Oct. 9. Miss Gayler was for many years at the head of a department in the school of Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, and has had a wide experience in the training of young girls.

The school is divided into primary, preparatory, and collegiate departments. Each is well equipped in every respect. The curriculum is based upon the requirements for admission to Smith, Wellesley, and Barnard Colleges. Miss Gayler has secured a staff of teachers entirely competent to carry out her plan of work.

LUCY CONE GAYLER.

YALE SCHOOL, 51 West Fifty-first Street. A private school for boys. A limited number taken. Great individual attention given. The school year opens Sept. 30; ends June 5, 1896. Students prepared in the most thorough manner for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. The building is very suitable for a school, being well lighted, heated, and ventilated, and the plumbing first-class. Rates of tuition vary from $150 to $300. A few boarding pupils will be taken. Terms on application.

The pupils of this school have been very successful in their examinations for college, owing, in a large measure, to the fact that the classes are small.

W. C. READIO, A. M., LL. B.

MISS C. G. HAFF'S SCHOOL, for girls, 18 East Ninety-first Street. Fourth year commences Oct. 1. The Principal has had many years' experience in teaching, both in public and private schools, in New-York. Terms for resident pupils, $600; day scholars, from $120 to $200. Special afternoon classes of five or more members in art, history, and literature, $10 for twenty lessons.

The school is intended for graduates from public schools and young girls who desire an opportunity for thorough work in the higher English branches and the languages. The number of pupils, both resident and otherwise, is limited to fifteen. Individual training is given. C. G. HAFF.

FRAULEIN A. HISCHE, 223 West Eighty-third Street, teacher of German. Terms, $6 a quarter, one lesson a week; $12.50 a quarter, two or three lessons a week; private instruction, $1.50 a lesson.

Fraulein Hische, formerly of Hanover, has given instruction in German in many of the best private schools in this city. She now receives children and adults as pupils. The ability to converse and read in German is easily acquired by the method employed. AUGUSTE HISCHE.

NEW-YORK MUSICAL INSTITUTE, 1,079 Lexington Avenue. Incorporated in 1789. All branches of music taught. Louis Zadora, Director.

BROOKLYN.

MISS MALTBY'S HOME AND SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, 160 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. Miss Katherine L. Maltby, B. A., Principal. Seventh year. Annual expense, $550.

This school combines the advantages of home and school. The Principal recognizes that the demand of thoughtful parents is no less for "school surroundings that produce cleverness than for those that train character, and that the question of to-day is not how much a pupil knows, but what she is becoming." Every matter of household discipline, every detail of school routine and work, is, therefore, studied in its power to contribute to this end—that self-control, a sense of personal obligation, and a delight in existence, through some perception of its deeper meaning, may result. To prepare students for life—for the broad, earnest, responsible life that is now opening before all American girls—is the end kept in view. The easy accessibility of New-York, and the art collections, public rehearsals, and concerts of both cities offer unusual inducements to young ladies who wish to devote their time exclusively to music or painting; the students of the house having access to studios and to private galleries of art, and visiting them under intelligent chaperonage.

MISS KATHERINE L. MALTBY.

THE ADELPHI ACADEMY OF BROOKLYN offers to boys and girls an education under one systematic direction from the kindergarten through a collegiate department. It has sixty teachers and 1,000 pupils, and occupies a large group of buildings in the block between Lafayette Avenue, Clifton Place, and St. James Place. It is conveniently near to Greene Avenue and De Kalb Avenue stations of the East New-York elevated and to trolley cars on Fulton Street, Greene Avenue, De Kalb Avenue, (with Franklin Avenue,) and Vanderbilt Avenue lines. The President is Charles H. Levermore, A. B. of Yale and Ph. D. of Johns Hopkins. Recitations begin Sept. 23 and close about June 1.

The curriculum is comprehensive and progressive, including modern languages in primary grades, continuous study of English, history, and the sciences, and manual training in primary and grammar grades. Spacious laboratories for teaching chemistry, biology, and mechanical drawing. Certificate admits to leading colleges. Perfect ventilation by electric-fan system. For full particulars and catalogues address

THE BURSAR.

MISS HALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and Little Girls, 50 Monroe Place, Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn. Sixth year begins Oct. 3. Principals, Clara Frances Hall and Anna Mitchell. The situation is pleasant and healthful and accessible by all the lines of cars running to Fulton Ferry and the Brooklyn Bridge. Terms for day pupils, $100 to $250; resident pupils, $900.

The sanitary appointments of both houses are as perfect as can be desired. The building set apart for school purposes is furnished with every convenience for the health and comfort of the pupils. Special classes in literature, history, and other advanced studies are formed for young ladies who wish to pursue them. The curriculum embraces lectures by prominent members of the medical profession in physiology and hygiene, also lectures on ethical, philosophical, and literary subjects. CLARA FRANCES HALL.

PRATT INSTITUTE, situated in the centre of the City of Brooklyn, was founded in 1887 for the development of applied art, science, literature, and industry. Within the last five years it has averaged over 3,000 students each year, of both sexes. Its corps of instructors numbers over 120. The Fall term for 1895-6 begins Sept. 23 and extends to June 19, 1896. The courses of study are carried on in the several lines of general, professional, and normal training.

Aside from the general features of the work, which includes a public library of 60,000 volumes, a museum, and a lecture course, the work is carried on in the following departments: High school, fine arts, domestic art, domestic science, science and technology, kindergarten, and library. Circulars and printed catalogues may be obtained by calling at the general office or by addressing the Secretary of the institute.

FREDERICK B. PRATT.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, for the education of young women, Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. It offers extended courses of study in English language and literature, in ancient and modern languages, in mathematics, history, and in the natural and physical sciences. Instruction in academic and collegiate departments is given exclusively by specialists.

Certificates from the institute secure admission to Vassar, Smith, and Wellesley Colleges without examination. The laboratories are abundantly furnished, and the gymnasium is well equipped. The latest catalogue will be sent by mail on application to the Registrar. TRUMAN J. BACKUS.

ST. FRANCIS'S COLLEGE, for boarders and day scholars, Baltic and Butler Streets, Brooklyn. Studies—Preparatory, commercial, scientific, and classical. Chartered with power to confer degrees. Opens Sept. 8. Accommodations for 400 pupils. Terms, for boarders over fifteen years, $250 for ten months, or those under fifteen, $200; day scholars, from $8 to $15 a quarter.

Special attention given to penmanship, bookkeeping, commercial law, typewriting, and shorthand. This school is conducted by the Franciscan Brothers.

BROTHER JEROME.

MISS E. M. MONK, 240 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, visiting teacher. Terms, $20 a quarter.

For the sum charged, Miss Monk prepares young men or women for college, or does school work; the session consists of four hours, two of which are devoted to mathematics, history, and literature, one to a language, (French, German, or Latin,) and one to music. A friend may share the session. Unusual progress guaranteed to faithful students. References, present and former pupils. E. M. MONK.

JESSIE THOMAS DORMAN, 111 Park Place, Brooklyn. Private tuition and college preparation.

Pupils are thoroughly prepared for college, especially in Latin and mathematics. Miss Jessie Thomas Dorman, A. B., of Vassar has had several years' successful experience, and can give the best of references. JESSIE THOMAS DORMAN.

BROOKLYN CITY SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 370 Broadway, Brooklyn, between Kent and Hooper Streets. Ten minutes' walk from the Broadway ferries. Terms, $5 per month. Evening school.

Free trials given. Students can commence any week day. LEWIS & CO.

NEW-YORK STATE.

COTTAGE SEMINARY, Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., nine miles south of Utica by rail, in the beautiful Valley of the Oriskany. This is a select private boarding and day school for girls, combining the refined Christian home with the well-managed school. The course of study, beginning with the elementary English branches and Latin, or one of the modern languages, lays foundations in the higher mathematics, history, literature, French, German, Latin, and Greek. Provision is also made for instruction in drawing and painting and in music, both piano and vocal. Session opens Sept. 10; closes June 2. The Rev. C. W. Hawley, A. M., Principal. Write for prospectus.

Established in 1861, this seminary was in its earlier history under the management of capable and earnest educators, who could not be satisfied with anything less than genuine service to their pupils, and who sought the larger part of their reward in good accomplished and benefits conferred. The present principals, who have held the place for a full decade, have always been in sympathy with these traditions and have labored continually to be true to them. They are not willing to do superficial work to please the indolent, or in any way to take advantage of the readiness of some to be satisfied with a very thin veneer of culture. It is their aim, rather, to make some substantial contribution to the formation of true womanhood and the highest efficiency of life.

Rev. C. W. HAWLEY, A. M.

THE OSSINING SCHOOL, Sing Sing. Boarding and day school for girls. Clara C. Fuller, Principal. Twenty-eighth year opens Sept. 18, 1895. Terms, $700, including all extras. Ten resident teachers. French and German instructors. Albert Ross Parsons, musical director. Advanced courses in music and art. Students prepared for college or for Regents' certificate. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. Twelve hour from New-York on Hudson River Road. Catalogues furnished at any time.

The spirit of refinement and the happiness of the home life of the girls, together with the pleasant and healthful relations existing between teachers and scholars, are especially noticeable in this school.

The school, when it is opened in September next, will be better equipped for efficient work than ever before in its history. The entire building will be heated by steam, and will have new plumbing throughout, which is being introduced under the personal supervision of a well-known sanitary engineer. A new wing has been added, in which are rooms completely isolated from the rest of the house, which can be used in case of illness. An addition will be made to the studio, which will greatly facilitate the work of the art department, and additional recitation rooms will also be constructed.

CLARA C. FULLER.

CASCADILLA SCHOOL, Ithaca, N. Y. Leading fitting school for Cornell University. It prepares for any course in any college, and its certificates are widely accepted. Its attendance is limited to sixty-five, hence small classes and instruction for the individual." The expense of home and tuition is $685.

By concentrating its energies, this school claims to attain the best results both in quality of training and economy of time. The recitation building, erected in 1890, is a model one, finished throughout in oak, steam heated, provided for both gas and electric lighting, and equipped with the best class-room furniture. A new residence hall has been erected this Summer at a cost of $30,000, special features of which are scientific ventilation of rooms, steam heat, lavatories, and bathrooms on all halls; provision for lighting by either gas or electricity; perfect drainage; isolated and fully equipped infirmary; spacious inclosed verandas; attractive dining rooms. The home life of the school is one of its most commendable features. The school owns a boathouse, which is also a clubhouse for the athletic associations of the school. It was erected in 1894, and is 117 feet by 63. It is situated in a park of thirteen acres on Lake Cayuga. Its architecture is greatly admired. C. V. PARSELL, A. M.

THE SIGLAR SCHOOL, Newburg, N. Y. A preparatory school, for thirty boys. Henry W. Siglar, M. A., (Yale,) Principal. Fifty-eight miles from New-York, on the right bank of the Hudson; accessible by river boats, and by Hudson River, West Shore, and Erie Railways. Terms, $600 a year; no extras. The thirty-third year begins Sept. 17, 1895, and ends June 18, 1896.

This school has been eminently successful for many years. Seventy-five students have gone to college—forty-five to Yale. We take the boy at the years of his life when he is usually lost at home, and save them; fill them with work and play that a proper boy always likes. We keep him busy, and let him grow in the natural way. We start boys right, get them in the way of doing things, of starting themselves, and they stick to it. But we must catch them young and start them early. Here we meet the first great obstacle to the proper training of boys. Parents will keep their boys at home and waste the five most important years of boy life. Have a boy at twelve to fifteen, perhaps his life is running to waste. Let me send you my school pamphlet. Don't hesitate to write for it HENRY W. SIGLAR.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, founded by Daniel Drew, in 1866, is situated at Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., forty-five miles from New-York city, on the Harlem Division and Putnam Railroad. Terms, $350 a year. After Sept. 10 personal inquiries may be made at 150 Fifth Avenue.

The character of the institution distinguishes it from the "boarding schools" of a generation ago, and embraces almost all modern advance in educational science. The home features of the school are most attractive. The school occupies a retired eminence in a section of country remarkable for its healthfulness and picturesque scenery, and commands the most charming variety of views of mountain, valley, lake, and forest. Drew is chartered by the State, and is empowered to confer degrees. Ten thousand dollars have been expended in the last two years in modernizing and refurnishing, and a new gymnasium, designed in the Colonial style of architecture, will be ready for occupancy by Sept. 25, when the Fall session begins. Number of students limited. Music, art, and elocution, specialties. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D.

CLASSICAL AND HOME INSTITUTE FOR Girls, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Misses Butler, Principals. School reopens Sept. 17. Terms, $250 to $350. Unsectarian. Accommodation for eighteen boarders and as many day pupils. College preparation or graduating course. Pupils classed according to abilities. Especial attention given to the English language and music. French and German taught by the "natural method," so that pupils speak as well as write those languages. Chorus singing, object drawing, and object lessons are some of the means employed to excite interest among students.

The teachers are specialists in their several departments. Individual teaching and care are the aim, that each inmate may intelligently improve her talents. Post-graduates find here a pleasant home to continue music, languages, or painting. A wholesome, plentiful table, pleasant surroundings, and sympathy from teachers help to make a happy school. The manners, morals, and reading are under the close supervision of the Principals.

MISS SARAH V. H. BUTLER.

ALBANY FEMALE ACADEMY, Albany, N. Y. Founded 1814. Lucy A. Plympton, Principal. Eighty-second year begins Sept. 19; ends June 9, 1896. Terms for boarding pupils, $425 per year. Music and advanced drawing and painting extra. School home accommodates twenty-two pupils.

The academy is situated most healthfully and desirably in the finest avenue in Albany. Buildings heated by steam. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Water boiled, filtered, and cooled for the family. Table generous. Health, manners, and morals carefully guarded. No disturbing or undesirable pupil retained. Three regular courses of study, exclusive of the college preparatory. Certificate accepted at Wellesley College in place of entrance examinations. Laboratory and studio superior in equipment. Native teachers of modern langu

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active and Prices Higher.

FOREIGN BUYING AND SHORTS COVERED

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Lower —Cotton Higher — Coffee Lower.

The outlook was much more promising for better prices for grain, and local shorts covered freely, while foreign houses bought to a fair extent, with Europe and the West closing firmer. Provisions were active and lower through selling pressure. Cotton was active and higher on a bull movement. Coffee lost a few points through local realizing.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator.... 67¼@ 67½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator.... 25¼@ 25½
Corn, No. 2 mixed.... 41¾@ 42
Flour, straights, Spring.... $3.25 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter.... 3.35 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands.... 7¾@ 8
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.... 17 @ 20
Pork, mess.... 11.00 @11.50
Lard, Western steam.... @ 6.32½
Beef, family.... 9.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.... 19¼@ 20
Sugar, granulated.... 4 15-16@ 4½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.... 16 @ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new.... 7½@ 8½
Iron, No. 1 foundry.... 12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness.... 20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake.... 12.25 @ ..
Lead.... 3.50 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ¾@⅞c with the West and on easier cables, with some realizing by local longs; advanced ⅝c on increased buying for foreign account and better Western markets; fell ⅛c on realizing, but closed firm at ⅛@¼c advance, with speculation fair and mainly for local account....Spot was more active and firm at ¼c advance. Sales, 120,000 bushels, all for export, including 88,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 32,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1⅛@1⅛c over September, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1⅝@1¾c over September, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, 3c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 69¼c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 71⅜c; Manitoba, 71⅝c....No. 2 Clearances to-day, none; from Atlantic ports, 52,377 bushels; receipts, 125,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 190,410 bushels; in the interior, 722,484 bushels.

CORN—Contracts declined ⅛@¾c on easier cables, lower West, and reports of fine weather; advanced ⅝@¾c on local covering and firmer Western markets; closed firm at ½@¾c advance, with a moderate trade....Spot was scarce and held at ½c advance. Sales, 165,000 bushels, including 130,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 2⅝@3½c over September, afloat, and 24,000 bushels No. 2 white at 2½c over September, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 2c over September, elevator....Receipts, 100,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 175,104 bushels; in the interior, 336,378 bushels....Clearances hence, 810 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 74,922 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without special features, with prices unchanged to ⅛c advance and closing firm....Spot were in moderate jobbing demand at steady prices....Sales, 45,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 28c for 8,000 bushels, new and old; No. 1 white at 26c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white clipped, 30c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 25½@26½c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 25c; rejected white, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 27@27½c for 13,000 bushels; track mixed, 26@28c; track white, 25@34c for 16,900 bushels....Receipts, 22,800 bushels; exports, 1,509 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	...	@..	67⅝
September	1,205,000	67 @67 13-16	67⅝
October	...	@	68
December	1,320,000	69 @69¾	69⅝
May	60,000	72⅝@73⅛	73½
Total	2,585,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	120,000	41⅝@42¼	42¼
October	60,000	41 @41¾	41⅝
November	...	@	41
December	30,000	37⅝@38¼	38¼
May	60,000	37½@37¾	37⅝
Total	270,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	...	@	25
September	60,000	24¼@24½	24⅜
October	10,000	23¾@24¼	24⅛
May	10,000	27 @27⅛	27⅛
No. 2 White	...	@..	...
October	...	@..	26
Total	80,000		

FLOUR—There was very little inquiry and the market was quoted weak, with concessions of 5@10c per bbl for lines. Sales, 11,550 bbls, including 1,200 bbls No. 1 Winter clears at $3.10@$3.15, 2,300 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@$3.70, 2,300 bbls Winter patents at $3.60@$3.70, 2,250 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@$3.40, 700 bbls Bakers' extra at $3.00@$3.15, and 2,000 bbls City Mills at quotations. Arrived, 13,914 bbls and 9,152 sacks; exports, 7,340 bbls and 1,291 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 64,222 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@$2.40
Superfine	2.50@
No. 2	2.80@ 2.90
No. 1	3.00@ 3.15
Clears	3.10@ 3.35
Straights	3.35@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.75@
Patents	3.60@ 3.80
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90
City patents	3.90@ 4.01
City patents	3.90@ 4.15
City extras	@ 3.40
City supers	@ 3.15
City fine	@ 3.00

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	2.80@$2.55	$2.80@$2.90
No. 1	2.40@ 2.70	2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.90@ 3.25	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.30@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.70	3.80@ 4.30

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady; sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine $2.75@$3.10; fancy, $3.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—More active and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.80; Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.65; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@ $2.80; white, $2.80@$2.90; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 95c; fine do, 85c@$1.10.

OATMEAL—Unchanged and quiet. Quoted: rolled oats, $3.35@$3.70; cut, $3.75@$4.10; ground, $3.30@$3.50, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.25.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 53@54c.

BARLEY—Nominal at the moment.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@82½c; middlings, 95c@$1; sharps, 85@91c; red dog, 85c; oil meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks; spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The movement in grass seeds continued of a light description. In job lots prices were from $9 to $9.50, and high grades at $9.75@ $10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a little English demand yesterday for prime yellow, but it named an easier price, or 20½c; it was believed that some business was done, but the price did not come out; there was one lot offered at 26¾c, although to 27c was asked more generally. Of good off grade yellow there was one lot of 100 bbls taken at 26¾c, and 68 in a way further offered at that price, with 26¼c bid. There were 300 bbls off grade and prime yellow sold on private terms. The lower land market in its effect upon trading in compound lard made it keep the oil market slow, while the business is spasmodic and narrow and at easy figures generally. COCOANUT OIL was taken up moderately; Cochin quoted at 5¾@5¾c, and Ceylon at 4⅞@5c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a moderate inquiry, with pure unchanged yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 52c, No. 2 at 48c, common at 45c. LARD OIL was in light demand, with 60@61c quoted for city. LINSEED OIL was steady in price; quoted at 50c, nominal, for American, 52c for Calcutta, and 53c for boiled.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—Oil closed at $1.25 here and at Oil City, the only quotation to-day. Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Continued on the downward turn. Pork sold on a decline of 27 to 37c, and lard at 7½ to 10 points, while short ribs were off fully 22½ points on September and October and 5 points on January. The packers on their pressure to sell brought about the largest business in several days in the way of speculation, and also more of a movement in cash stuff, both of steam and refined lard and bacon. The quickened trading tended to a slight recovery of prices at the close, the reaction being 12½@ 15c on pork, 7½ to 10 points on bacon, 2½ to 5 points on lard. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 9,000 head.

LARD—There was less done in the way of speculation than in ribs and pork, while the changes in prices were less, or to 7½ to 10 points decline. But at the yielding prices, there was more done in cash stuff at the West and here for export, both in steam and refined. The close was firmer, with a recovery of 2½ to 5 points. At the West August closed at 5.95c, September was at 5.90c to 5.97½c, closing at 5.95c; October at 5.97½c to 6.00c, closing at 6c; January at 5.92c to 6c, closing at 5.95c, and 250 tcs late yesterday, at 6.32½@6.35c. Here there were 75 tcs cash sold at 6.35c, 500 tcs at 6.32½@6.35c, and 250 tcs late yesterday, at 6.37½c; besides 1,500 tcs refined for the Continent. Cash closed at 6.32½c. Refined at 6.50c, nominal, for Continent and 7.25c for South American. September option of steam was quoted at 6.30c, nominal. City steam was offered at $6.10@ 6.12½c, with 6c bid. Compound lard was quoted at 4⅝@5c, as to quality, with 7 carloads taken recently at 4¾c.

PORK—There was a good deal of unloading of the September and October options, which went off 27@37c, while January was down about 30c. After a considerable business there was a recovery of 12½@17c. August, at the West, closed at $9.37 nominal; September was at $9.20@$9.55, closing at $9.37; October at $9.22½@$9.60, closing at $9.37; January at $9.67½@$9.87½, closing at $9.77. Here there was a moderate export demand at weak prices. Sales of 175 bbls mess. Quotations were: For mess, $11@$11.50; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.

BACON—The short ribs were more actively taken hold of on the sharp break in prices by unloading of packers. The decline was 27½c on September, and 22½c on October, while January varied only 5 points. The close showed a recovery of 7½@10 points on the early months, August, at the West, closed at $5.80 nominal; September was at $5.72½@$5.92½, closing at $5.80; October at $5.77½@$6, closing at $5.87½; January at $5.07 bid, to $5.12½, closing at $5.10 bid.

CUT MEATS—In city meats the increasing demands noted for two or three days have at length led to a large business in bellies, of which sales were made of 45,000 lb pickled, 12 to 13 lb average, at 7c; 30,000 lb, 12 lb average, at 7c; 30,000 lb, 12 lb average, (late the day before,) at 7c; also 75 tierces clear bellies at 6⅝c. There were, besides, 500 pickled shoulders at 5½c and 75 tierces Western pickled hams at 8¾c, cost and freight here. City pickled shoulders, 5½@5¾c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 7c; 10 lb average, 7¼c bid; clear bellies, boxed, for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb and 7¾@8c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8⅝c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BEEF—Was under moderate attention from shippers, both for the provinces and England; desirable grades were at firm prices. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, at $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were hard to sell, while ruling weak in price. Quoted at $15 at the West, and $16@$16.50 here.

HOGS—Were about steady in price; receipts at the West, 27,172 head; same time last year, 38,310 head. Chicago—Receipts, 18,000 head; active; steady to 5c up; $4.15@$5; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,420 head; slow; $4@$5. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,403 head; higher; $4.10@ $4.85. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $4.60@$4.90. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,140 head; $4.10@$4.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; weak; $4.20@$4.30. Omaha—Receipts, 2,200 head; opened steady; $4.10@$4.50. Pittsburg, $4.60@ $4.85. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.85@$5. Quotations here were at 6@6¼c for heavy, 6¼c for light, 6½c for 190 lb, 6¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾@7c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market had yesterday a less firm look; there were some accumulations of city in the hands of melters, perhaps about 800 hhds, and it could be sold at 4½c, although freely offered at that price; the West was firm, but was quiet upon this market; this slack demand, together with a decline of 3d on best grade at the London sale, where only about half of the quantity offered was sold, together with the further decline in lard, which was causing more indifference among buyers of compound lard, formed reasons for the easier tone here. Sales were 125 hhds city at 4½c, and 30,000 lb country at 4⅛@4¾c, as to quality; Australian was not salable at 5c, although not offered under that price; at Chicago there is considerable done in packers' grade at 5c, and 5¼c for edible, and the closing prices are 5c and 5½c, respectively, asked.

STEARINE—For oleostearine where there had been sales of 6¼c for city on Thursday, it was not offered upon yesterday's market by reason of the slight giving out of strength for tallow and the lower lard market, yet 6¼c was quoted as a nominal rate. At Chicago there were 350,000 lb sold at 6½c. For lard stearine there was a quiet market at 7½c nominal for Western. For oleo oil at Rotterdam sales of Harrison and Morris extra at 46 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were active through local manipulation, with the close barely steady, at 15@25 points decline, and freely offered. Havre and Hamburg were quiet and unchanged to ¼c decline. Spot Rio was dull and ready at 16½c for No. 7; sales of 500 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 250 bags at 14.75c; October, 3,000 bags, at 14.85c; November, 250 bags, at 14.75c, 250 bags at 14.80c, 2,000 bags at 14.75c; December, 1,250 bags, at 14.75c; total, 7,000 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 500 bags, at 14.65c, 250 bags at 14.60c, 250 bags at 14.70c, 250 bags at 14.65c, 1,000 bags at 14.70c, 750 bags at 14.65c; October, 3,000 bags at 14.85c, 500 bags at 14.80c, 1,000 bags at 14.70c, 1,500 bags at 14.80c; November, 500 bags at 14.70c; December, 500 bags at 14.70c, 8,750 bags at 14.65c; March, 1,000 bags at 14.50c, 2,250 bags at 14.45c, 750 bags at 14.50c, 1,250 bags at 14.45c; total, 24,000 bags. Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 250 bags November for October; 20 points paid to exchange 2,000 bags March for December; total for day, 35,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	15.40@14.60	12.35@12.45
February	14.45@14.55	12.25@12.35
March	14.40@14.45	12.20@12.25
April	14.35@14.45	12.15@12.25
May	14.25@14.35	12.10@12.20
August	14.55@14.70	14.85@14.90
September	14.60@14.75	14.20@14.25
October	14.75@14.80	13.40@13.45
November	14.60@14.65	12.85@12.95
December	14.60@14.65	12.65@12.70

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	223,124
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,022
Total stock in New-York to-day	215,102
Total stock in Baltimore	9,941
Deliveries yesterday	497—59,444
Total stock in New-Orleans	26,845
Deliveries yesterday	588—26,257
	85,701
Total stock in United States	300,803
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 22	99,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 22	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 22	110,000
Afloat from Victoria to Aug. 17	9,000
Total	525,803
Same time 1894	403,719

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7 | No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7 | No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7 | No. 8...1.00 below No. 7
No. 4...2.25 above No. 7 | No. 9...1.60 below No. 7
No. 5...1.50 above No. 7 | No. 10...1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1...Nom. above No. 7 | No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 2...Nom. above No. 7 | No. 7.... above No. 7
No. 3...2.75 above No. 7 | No. 8...1.25 below No. 7
No. 4...2.25 above No. 7 | No. 9...1.75 below No. 7
No. 5...1.50 above No. 7 | No. 10...2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.			
Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Mandang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, Int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Palo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bocono	17¼@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¼	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¼	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, p'r to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16½@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Nicaragua	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand only fair, with holders firm, and bids below quotations.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—Ordinary	12@13	N. Orleans, open kettle—Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
		Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Market very steady, with a fair business reported.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Fair	3¾@4	Java	3¼@3¾
Good	4⅛@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice bran,	65@ 70
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—Importers held to steady prices for raws, but demand was slow and no sales reported. Refined unchanged and in moderate demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 15-16@..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼ @..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. Those not selling less than 25 bbls. sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, Nos. 15 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominoes	4.94 @5¼
Cutloaf	4.94 @5¼
Crushed	4.94 @5¼
Powdered	4.56 @4¾
Coarse powdered	4.56 @4¾
Granulated	4.31 @4½
Fine granulated	4.31 @4½
Coarse granulated	4.44 @4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4.44 @4⅝
Confectioners' granulated	4.56 @4¾
Cubes	4.56 @4¾
XXXX powdered	4.81 @5
Mold A	4.56 @4¾
Diamond A	4.31 @4½
Confectioners' A	4.18 @4¼
(1) Columbia A	4.06 @4¼
(2) Windsor A	4.06 @4¼
(3) Ridgewood A	4.06 @4¼
(4) Phoenix A	4.00 @4⅛
(5) Empire A	3.94 @4⅛
No. 6	3¾ @4.06
No. 7	3.81 @4.00
No. 8	3¾ @3.94
No. 9	3.69 @3.81
No. 10	3½ @3.75
No. 11	3.56 @3¾
No. 12	3½ @3.69
No. 13	@3.18
No. 14	@3.06

COTTON.

Contracts were influenced by the firmer news from Liverpool and better Southern markets, together with free covering by local shorts and considerable manipulation by a prominent bull, with the close steady at 12@17 points advance, and an active trade. Spot was steady at ⅛c advance. Sales, 492 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	8
Middling uplands	7¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅝c on
Strict good middling	⅜c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Low middling stained	29-32c off
	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	7.52@7.54	7.52	4.47	2,800
September	7.53@7.54	7.57	7.44	16,000
October	7.61@	7.64	7.53	70,500
November	7.67@7.68	7.70	7.58	16,100
December	7.72@7.73	7.75	7.64	47,900
January	7.79@..	7.81	7.68	104,400
February	7.84@7.86	7.85	7.74	2,500
March	7.90@7.91	7.91	7.80	900
May	@ ..	7.89	7.89	500
Total				261,600

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Galveston	67	23	104	149	716	6,234
New-Orleans	60	2	35	46	665	5,473
Mobile	5	3	1	11	30	93
Savannah	96	17	273	66	579	637
Charleston	4	2	3	31	40	14
Wilmington	...	...	...	2	15	14
Norfolk	4	8	37	40	100	801
New-York	...	...	...	...	...	34
Boston	109	...	...	50	159	14
Philadelphia	6	75	47	4	132	438
West Point	...	...	...	...	...	26
Total this week	251	125	502	369	..	..
This day last week	233	142	179	442	..	..
This day last year	2,158	2,517	2,545	3,276	..	..

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

a, Corrected. b, Actual.	Receipts.	This Week. Shipments.	Stock.	Total This Week Last Year. Stock.
Brenham	233	180	1,617	1,617
Dallas	...	20	18	18
Shreveport	36	150	1,357	1,357
Little Rock	1	...	al,460	al,460
Helena	1	...	81	81
Vicksburg	31	36	96	96
Columbus, Miss	...	...	15	15
Natchez	14	...	358	358
Memphis	177	3	2,496	2,496
Nashville	32	...	124	124
Selma	16	2	267	267
Montgomery	20	...	393	393
Eufaula	3	17	490	490
Columbus, Ga	14	65	1,193	1,193
Macon	...	54	246	246
Atlanta	50	3	422	422
Rome	20	...	a457	457
Augusta	161	762	21	21
Newberry	5	...	b3,947	b3,947
Charleston	14	24	...	...
Raleigh	60	70	1,025	1,025
St. Louis	102	1,340	8,577	8,577
Houston	2,162	1,804	2,605	2,605
Meridian	82	120	1,276	1,276
Cincinnati	366	413	6,488	6,488
Yazoo City	...	...	60	60
Total	3,605	8,095	34,708	

a, Corrected. b, Actual.	This Week Last Year. Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Brenham	3,764	2,380	3,588
Dallas	1	...	9
Shreveport	30	25	728
Little Rock	1	...	181
Helena	...	...	116
Vicksburg	27	214	1,675
Columbus, Miss	2	21	301
Natchez	9	49	738
Memphis	68	953	a4,817
Nashville	71	...	664
Selma	128	21	1,107
Montgomery	98	172	858
Eufaula	34	108	507
Columbus, Ga	129	152	1,466
Macon	71	41	1,108
Albany	279	176	1,292
Atlanta	60	50	a1,859
Rome	18	159	b461
Augusta	223	242	b2,681
Newberry, (est'd)	10	20	15
Charlotte	38	40	22
Raleigh	123	122	b619
St. Louis	98	3,273	20,522
Houston	12,736	10,555	6,560
Cincinnati	947	1,077	3,180
Yazoo City	...	...	1,198
Total	18,965	19,850	54,636

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

	1895.	1894.
Sales of the week	50,000	50,000
Sales American	46,000	43,000
Sales for export	4,000	2,000
Sales for speculation	1,000	...
Actual export	12,000	10,000
Forwarded	52,000	47,000
Total stock	1,276,000	1,063,000
Of which American	1,142,000	894,000
Total imports of week	6,000	8,000
Of which American	2,000	6,000
Amount afloat	30,000	31,000
Of which American	17,000	21,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool Aug. 23, 1895, 4 1-16d; Aug. 24, 1894, 3 27-32d; Aug. 25, 1893, 4¼d.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—We find little of interest in a canvass of the situation to-day. The disposition on the part of most holders is to sell whenever opportunity offers, and values are largely a matter of negotiation. It does not seem as if a further reduction in the line of quotations would increase trade much, and yet no one is inclined to take a firm stand, so long as there is any possibility of losing custom. The season for the new crop is approaching rapidly and there is strong effort to close out the old stock. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.95@$2; do, pea, $1.97½@$2; do, medium, $1.75; do, white kidney, $2.15@$2.20; do, red kidney, $1.57½@$1.60; do, turtle soup, $1.65; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $3.50@$3.60; do, foreign, marrow, $1.90@ $1.95; do, foreign, pea, $1.70@$1.75; do, foreign medium, $1.55@$1.65; green peas, barrels, $1.02½; do, bags, 95c; do, Scotch, 95c.

BUTTER—No change transpires in prices; demand is light for all grades, but the small offerings of fancy keep the tone steady, while the rest are in ample supply.

Creamery, State and Penn., extras	19¼@20
Creamery, Western, extras	19 @..
Creamery, Western, firsts	17 @18½
Creamery, Western, seconds	15 @16
Creamery, Western, thirds	13 @14
State—	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18¾@..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @17
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy	18 @..
Dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	15½@17
Dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western—	
Imitation creamery, firsts	13 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	12 @13
Factory, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9½@11
Factory, firkins, extras	11¾@12¾
Factory, tubs, extras	11¾@12
Factory, tubs, firsts	11 @11¾
Factory, seconds	10 @10¼
Factory, fourths to thirds	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—A fair call for full cream and the best of the part skims at full prices.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¾@..
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7¼@ 7⅝
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	7⅛@ 7¾
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6¾@ 7
State, full cream, large, common	6 @ 6¼
State, full cream, small size, col'd, Fcy.	8⅜@ 8½
State, full cream, small size, white, Fcy.	8¼@..
State, full cream, small, good to choice	7½@ 8⅛
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6¼@ 7¼
State, full cream, Chenango and neighboring counties, large size, choice	5 @ 6¼
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 4½
State, part skims, common	2¼@ 3
State, full skims	1½@ 2

EGGS—Receipts are light and fancy stock is in small offering, with prices held firmly.

State, fancy marks, per doz	15 @ 15½
Pennsylvania, country marks	14½@ 15
Western, northerly sections, fancy, selected, free from heat	@ 14½
Western, northerly sections, average best	@ 14
Western, central sections, good to prime	13½@ 14
Western, southerly sections, prime	13½@ 14
Southwestern, fair, per 36-doz case	$3.40 @$4.00
Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz case	2.70 @ 3.30
Western, culls, dirties, candled, 30-doz. case	2.55 @ 2.85
Western, culls, checks, candled, 30-doz. case	2.10 @ 2.40
Western, culls, ungraded	1.50 @ 2.10

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples plenty; high-grade fruit, hand picked, and well packed in double-headed round hoops has some call at steady prices, but under grades drag heavily and rule weak. Choice clean Bartlett pears and fancy Clapp's Favorite quite firm; under grades of these and common kinds of all sorts continue very dull. Peaches in lighter supply and higher; fancy large scarce and wanted. Grapes dull and lower. Watermelons weak under liberal offerings and dull trade. Muskmelons less plenty, and best grades doing fairly well, though prices are still unsettled by the heavy and inferior drag heavily. We quote: Apples, red, per double-head bbl, $1@ $2; do, green, $1@$1.50; do, open heads, 75c@ $1; do, windfall, 30@50c. Pears, Bartlett, upriver, $1.50@$2.50; do, Jersey, $1@$2.25; do, Chapp's Favorite, $1@$2; do, common kinds, 75c@ $1.25. Peaches, Jersey, per basket, 35c@$1.25; do, Maryland and Delaware, fancy selected, $1.25@$1.75; do, lines, 40c@$1. Grapes, upriver, Delawares, per case, $1.25@$1.50; do, Niagara, 50c@$1.25; do, Moore's Early and Worden, 75c@$1; do, Champion, 40@60c; do, Southern Delaware, $1@$1.50; do, Niagara, 50c@$1; do, black, 50@75c. Huckleberries, per quart, 7@9c. Watermelons, per 100, $5@$14. Muskmelons, per bbl, 75c@$1.50; few extra fancy, $2. DRIED—There is some pressure to sell old evaporated apples, and while about former prices are asked for best grades, it is quite certain that less money would be accepted if buyers would talk business. No one is inclined to do much in the new fruits; samples shown thus far are not attractive. Sun-dried apples moving slowly and feeling weak. Peeled peaches without present demand, and sales could be effected only at lower prices. Raspberries would be hard to move above 18c. Cherries about steady. Other small fruits very dull. We quote: Apples, evaporated, old, fancy, per lb, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6¼@6¾c; do, common to good, 5@6c; do, sun-dried, choice, fancy, 4@4½c; do, common to choice, 3@3¾c; do, coarse cut, 3@3½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; peaches, peeled, North Carolina, 7@8¼c; do, Georgia, 6@7½c; raspberries, evaporated, 15@18½c; do, sun-dried, 16@16½c; cherries, 9c; huckleberries, 8@8½c; blackberries, 4c; do, old, 3c; apricots, California, new, 9½@ 11c; do, old, 7@10c; prunes, old, 4@7½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Only a few small lots of local in to-day. Peddling sales of express fowls were at 11½c, but there was very little trade, and the weakness developed makes it quite certain that no wholesale business could be done above 11c. Spring chickens have cleaned up well, and close steady. Old roosters and turkeys slow. Ducks and geese steady. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11c; Spring chickens, local, 11½@12½c; do, Western, 11½@12c; do, Southern, 11c; old roosters, 7c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, per pair, 50@ 80c; geese, 87c@$1.25; pigeons, 20@30c. DRESSED—Fowls cleaning up well and firmer; scalded chickens firm, with a few extra large bringing a slight premium; dry-picked steady for fancy selections, but market not cleaned up of rejections, and tone generally we

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

One of the Dullest Days of the Year, but Stocks Hold Strong.

LESS GOLD SHIPPED THAN EXPECTED

The Reserve Still Above the Hundred Million Line—Exchange Somewhat Easier—General Market Steady.

FRIDAY—P. M.

To-day's market was entirely professional, extremely dull, and without noteworthy feature. The total transactions were only 127,252 shares, and of this amount the bulk was in Sugar, Tobacco, and the principal Grangers. The only noteworthy change was an advance of 2¼ points in Tobacco. It came just at the close of business, and was regarded as manipulation, possibly on the part of insiders, with the object of securing a higher level on which to sell stock.

The movement in the Grangers reflected profit-taking, although there was some bear selling. The pessimists now argue that the great corn crop is anything but a blessing to the country, because, they say, it will be sold at such low prices that there will be no profit to the railways in carrying it. Burlington was the chief sufferer, but its loss at the close was only ½. Rock Island lost ⅝, while St. Paul and Northwestern closed a fraction higher. The general list was distinctly firm.

Withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury amounted to only $935,000, although the amount to be shipped is $1,100,000. It was reported that the bond syndicate had deposited $700,000 in the Sub-Treasury at Boston to the account of the Government, but while the statement was correct, it was misleading, inasmuch as the deposit was made in Boston to be drawn against here, the proceeds in gold to be held by the syndicate for its own purposes. The gold reserve in the Treasury after to-day's withdrawals is still well above the hundred million dollar line. The foreign exchange market was slightly easier, owing to light demand and an increase in the supply of commercial bills.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was offered in good volume, but the demand was small. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand, and the offerings were moderate. Rates were 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsement, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4¼ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4½ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $88,171,168, and the balances were $4,082,-385. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $410,418.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 11-16@¾ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67. There were sales of 30,000 ounces at 66¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$42,463,134
Imports for the same period	21,760,135
Net exports	$20,702,999
Net exports to date, 1894	71,381,803
Net exports to date, 1893	32,371,014
Net exports to-date, 1892	47,364,559

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88¾@$4.80 for sixty-day bills, $4.89¾@$4.90 for demand, $4.90@$4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.88 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount, San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Tobacco	2¼
Minn. & St. Louis	¾
Nat. Lead pf	2
Nat. Linseed Oil	1
N. Y. & New-England	1⅝
Western Union Beef	¾

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio	¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.	¾
Manhattan Con.	1
Mobile & Ohio	¾
Wheeling & L. E. pf.	1

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were fairly active and strong. The principal changes were:

Bur. C. R. & N. 1st. Col. t. r. 5s	1
C. & O. 1st. R. & D. con. 4s	1
Chi. B. & Q. deb. 5s	1
Kansas & Michigan 4s	2
Lehigh W. B. con. as	1¼
Oregon Imp. con	1
St. P. 1st C. & M. P. 5s	1¼
St. P. 1st. So. Minn	1
U. S. Cordage 1st	2
U. S. Cordage 1st. 1st. in pd	2

DECLINED.

Ohio Southern gen	2

Government bonds were firm. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113
4s, r., 1925	122¼	122¾
4s, c., 1925	122¼	122¾
5s, r., 1904	115⅜	115¾
5s, c., 1904	115⅜	115¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1898	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, Aug. 16:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Adv.	Dec.
Sugar	114½	106¾	110	..	4
Tobacco	106⅞	92	98⅛	..	9
Ches. & Ohio	23⅛	20	21	..	¼
Chi. Gas	63⅝	59½	62	1	..
Northwest	103⅝	101½	108⅜	5⅛	..
Burlington	91¼	*89¾	90½	⅜	..
St. Paul	73⅛	71¼	72⅝	1⅝	..
Rock Island	82	79⅝	81⅜	2⅛	..
Del & Hud	131⅞	130½	131½	..	⅛
Lackawanna	164	162½	162½	½	..
Whisky	21⅝	20⅛	21⅛	¾	..
Gen. Elec	37½	36⅜	36⅜	..	⅛
L. E. & W.	27¾	23	27½	2⅝	..
L. E. & W. pf.	82	75	81	2	..
Louisville	61⅝	60⅞	61¼	¼	..
Manhattan	116	112⅝	114	..	½
M. & St. L.	25⅜	22⅞	25⅝	2⅛	..
M. & St. L. 2d pf	57½	52	57	5	..
Mo. Pacific	38⅞	37⅝	38	No change	
Lead	36⅝	34½	35	..	½
Lead pf	94½	91	101⅜	..	½
N. J. Cen.	108	104⅜	106⅝	1¼	..
New-England	62½	59½	61⅜	..	⅛
Susquehanna	13⅜	12¼	13	1	..
Sus. pf	33⅜	30½	32¼	1⅜	..
Reading	19½	18⅞	18⅞	⅛	..
Southern pf.	41⅜	40⅜	41⅜	No change	
Tenn. Coal	38	34¼	35¼	½	..
Leather pf	86⅞	83⅜	85	½	..
Rubber	41⅜	39½	40⅜	⅜	..
Wabash pf.	21⅞	21	21⅜	⅛	..
West. Union	94½	93⅜	93⅜	No change	
W. & L. E.	16⅞	16	16⅜	..	¼

*Ex dividend 1 per cent.
†Ex dividend 1⅝ per cent.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
*American Sugar Refining	110	110¼	108⅞	110	110	110½	26,945
*American Sugar Refining pf.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101½	103	20
American Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100	100	100	96	100	1
American Tobacco	96¼	98¼	92½	98¼	98	98¼	19,146
American Tobacco pf.	107	107	107	107	108	..	50
Atch., Top. & S. F., 3d in. pd.	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	2,460
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	32⅜	33⅜	32⅜	33⅜	32½	32¾	100
Baltimore & Ohio	64½	64½	64	64	64¼	65	400
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	21½	21½	20¾	20⅝	..	21	1,400
Canada Southern	56	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	55¾	56	306
Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	21	21¼	1,020
Chicago Gas	61⅜	62	61⅜	62	62	62½	4,455
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	103⅝	104¼	225
Chicago & Northwestern	103⅜	103⅝	103½	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	825
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	90⅝	90⅞	90	90¼	90¼	90¼	12,840
C., C., C. & St. Louis	49⅝	49⅝	49	49⅝	49¼	49¼	500
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	72⅜	72⅞	72⅜	72⅝	72⅝	72¾	9,925
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	120	120	120	120	120	120¼	90
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	81⅝	81⅝	81	81⅜	81¼	81⅜	6,040
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37⅛	37½	37	37	36⅞	37	300
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	24⅜	25	24⅜	25	24⅜	25¼	200
Consolidated Gas Company	142⅞	142⅜	142½	142⅝	142	143	200
Delaware & Hudson	131	131⅞	131	131⅞	131	132	9
Denver & Rio Grande	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15⅝	300
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	48½	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝	48½	48⅝	475
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	21¼	21⅜	21	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	1,000
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	54½	54½	54	54	54	55	300
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	43	43	42⅞	42⅞	40	46	100
General Electric	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36¾	100
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	½	1¾	100
Illinois Central	101⅜	101⅜	101½	101⅝	101⅛	102½	60
Laclede Gas	26½	26½	26	26	26	26⅝	200
Laclede Gas pf.	86	86	86	86	85	89	150
Lake Erie & Western	27½	27¾	27	27½	27½	28	1,750
Lake Erie & Western pf.	81¼	82	81	81	80⅝	81¼	881
*L. I. Traction, 1st in. pd.	15	15	15	15	14½	15	100
Louisville & Nashville	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	61⅛	61¼	250
Manhattan Beach	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	6	100
Manhattan Consolidated	115	115	114	114	113¾	114¼	1,901
*Metropolitan Traction	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	..	..	200
Michigan Central	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	101½	101⅞	4
Minn. & St. Louis	24⅞	25⅜	24⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25½	2,450
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	85	85½	245
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	57	57¼	57	57	56½	57¼	500
Missouri Pacific	38⅜	38⅝	37⅝	38	37⅞	38⅛	3,955
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37¼	37¼	37⅛	37½	340
Mobile & Ohio	24½	24½	24½	24½	24¼	25	100
*National Lead Company	35	35	34¼	35	34¾	35¼	815
*National Lead Company pf.	91¼	91⅜	91¼	91⅜	92	95	775
National Linseed Oil	29½	29½	29½	29½	28½	29½	100
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	106¼	107½	10
New-York Central	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	101⅞	102⅜	160
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	61	61⅜	61	61⅜	60½	62¼	250
New-York & New-Haven	200	200½	200	200½	200½	201	50
New-York, L. E. & Western	88⅞	89	87½	88⅞	87⅞	88¼	901
New-York, Sus. & Western	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	13	13¼	275
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	32	32¼	600
Northern Pacific pf.	17½	17½	16⅞	17¼	17¼	17⅜	2,989
Ontario Mining	10½	10½	10½	10½	10	13	100
Ontario & Western	17½	17½	17¼	17½	17½	18	200
Oregon Improvement	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	10	210
Pacific Mail	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28½	29	500
Pennsylvania Coal	324	324	324	324	320	..	4
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6½	5
Philadelphia & Reading	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅞	1,300
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	10	10	10	10	10	10	300
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8	150
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	300
St. Paul & Omaha	42½	42½	41⅞	41⅞	41¾	42½	400
Southern Pacific	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼	26	500
Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	13⅜	100
Southern Railway pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41⅝	803
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35⅜	35⅞	35⅛	35½	35½	36	800
Texas Pacific	12	12	12	12	12	12¼	400
Union Pacific	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13	13⅜	100
*U. S. Cordage, 2d in. pd.	4¼	4¾	4	4	4	4½	1,925
U. S. Cordage pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	6
*U. S. Cordage pf., 2d in. pd.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9	1,500
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 2d in. pd.	17¼	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17¼	18	200
United States Rubber	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	41	157
United States Rubber pf.	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	94	94¼	300
*United States Leather	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	16¼	16⅞	2,405
*United States Leather pf.	86	86	84½	85	85	85½	1,800
Wabash	9	9	8⅞	9	8⅞	9¼	110
Wabash pf.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	21½	21⅝	645
Western Union Telegraph	93⅞	93⅞	93⅜	93⅜	93⅛	93⅝	493
*Western Union Beef	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	150
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	700
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	50	51	100

Total sales 127,252

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	67	30,000

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fe, Gen 4s, When Issued 5,000 ..... 82⅝ 2,000 ..... 82¼ 10,000 ..... 82⅜
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs 16,000 ..... 80⅜
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid 5,000 ..... 33⅝ 5,000 ..... 33⅜
Atlantic & Pac Inc 20,000 4
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 3,000 ..... 110½
Bur, C. Rap & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 20,000 102
Canada So 1st Gtd 3,000 ..... 110½
Cent'l Pac 6s, 1898 32,000 ..... 106⅜
Ches & O 6s, 1911 2,000 121
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000 112
Ches & O Gen 4½s 25,000 ..... 82⅞
66,000 83
12,000s20f 82⅞
24,000 83
4,000s20f 82⅞
8,000 83
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 5,000 97
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s 5,000 ..... 108¼
9,000 ..... 108½
3,000 108
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 3,000 93
Chic, R & Q Deb 5s 1,000 104
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 5,000 ..... 102½
5,000 ..... 102⅝
Chic & Nor Pac 1st 1,000 ..... 47½
Trust Co Certfs 1,000 49
5,000 ..... 48¼
15,000 ..... 48½
5,000 ..... 48¾
1,000 ..... 48½
10,000 ..... 48¾
5,000 ..... 48½
5,000 ..... 48⅝
25,000 ..... 48¼
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000 106
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 110¼
Clev, C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s 1,000 ..... 95¾
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st 10,000 ..... 100¼
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 10,000 ..... 93¾
Col, Ohio Central 1st 5s 15,000 115
1,000 ..... 115¼
Dal & Waco 1st 5s 5,000s3 ..... 88¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 5,000 103
Erie 1st Mortgage 1,000 ..... 107½
Ill Cent'l 4s, 1953 1,000 ..... 103¾
Gal. Har'g & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000 93
5,000 ..... 93⅜
Intern'l & Gt N 1st 5,000 ..... 121¼
Int & Gt N 3d Mtge 1,500 32
Iowa Central 1st 5s 5,000 94
Kanawha & Mich 4s 20,000 ..... 82½
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs 9,000 ..... 72½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 97⅛
Lake E & W 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 116¼
L S & M So 2d Coup 3,000 123
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 11,000 ..... 102⅛
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented 2,000 ..... 109¾
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 6,000 114
Long Island Con 5s 1,000s20f 122
Long Island G M 4s 3,000s20f 101½
L Island Ferry 4½s 14,000 ..... 94½
Lo, N A & Chic Cons 3,000 ..... 101⅝
7,000 ..... 101⅞
Lo, N A & Chic G M 5,000 76
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Mo Riv 5s 2,000 110
Chic & Pac 6s 3,000 119
Chic & Pac W'n 6s 2,000 116
Southern Minn Div 7,000 ..... 116¾
11,000 117
7,000 ..... 117½
Minn St Ry 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 98½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 4,000 ..... 89¾
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 50,000 65
5,000 ..... 65¼
1,000 ..... 65⅛
15,000 ..... 65¼
4,000 65
39,000 ..... 65½
12,000 ..... 65⅜
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 25,000 ..... 88½
Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s 5,000 ..... 92⅜
4,000 ..... 92⅜
Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000 94
Missouri Pac 3d 3,000 112
Mo Pac Trust 5s 7,000 74
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 2,000 ..... 68½
10,000 ..... 68½
10,000 ..... 68¼
Wash, C & St L Con 5,000 104
N Y Chic & St L 4s 4,000s10f 106
N Y & Harl 1st Coup 4,000c 117⅝
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs Small bonds 700 144
N Y, Lack & W 1st 2,000 135
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 13,000 110
N Y, Susq & W'n 1st Refunding 5s 1,000 ..... 100¼
Nor Pac 2d Coup 40,000 102
Nor Pac Cons 5s 50,000 39
7,000 ..... 39¼
10,000 ..... 39⅜
5,000 ..... 38¼
5,000 ..... 38¼
Trust Co Certfs 1,000 ..... 38½
3,000 ..... 38⅜
Nor Pac Col T Nts 6,000 85
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 5,000 ..... 94½
7,000 ..... 94½
Ohio South'n G M 4s 2,000 31
Omaha & St L 1st Trust Co Certfs 3,000 42
Oregon Impvmt 1st 5,000 98
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 1,000 ..... 44½
28,000 45
10,000 ..... 45¼
2,000 45
Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs 4,000 ..... 103¾
Oreg, S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 45,000 ..... 50¾
5,000 ..... 50¾
30,000 ..... 50½
25,000 ..... 50⅝
40,000 ..... 50¾
5,000 ..... 50½
Peo & Eastern 1st 3,000 ..... 84¼
Peo & Eastern Inc 2,000 ..... 27⅝
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 2,000 ..... 33¼
2d Pref Inc 5,000 ..... 20¾
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Tr Co Ctfs, Unstamped 15,000 82
Rio Grande W'n 1st 5,000 ..... 76½
5,000 ..... 76⅝
1,000 ..... 76¾
2,000 ..... 76⅞
1,000 ..... 76¾
3,000 ..... 76½
St L Southw'n 1st 2,000 80
St L Southw'n 2d Inc 10,000 ..... 38½
St Paul & Dul 2d 11,000 105
St Paul, M & M 1st 2,000 ..... 110¾
San Ant & Ar P 4s 1,000 ..... 64½
1,000 ..... 64¼
So Pac, N Mex 1st 7,000 ..... 106¾
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 11,000 ..... 97½
9,000 98
15,000 ..... 98¼
Tenn Coal, I & R 6s 2,000 ..... 91½
1,000 ..... 91¼
Birmingham Div 1st 2,000 ..... 91½
1,000 ..... 91¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 96¼
10,000 ..... 96½
9,000 ..... 96⅜
14,000 ..... 96¼
Tex & N O Cons 5s 5,000 95
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 93¼
2,000 93
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 15,000 ..... 28½
1,000c 28
5,000 ..... 28¼
5,000 ..... 28¼
10,300 ..... 28½
Tol, Peo & W'n 4s 6,000 ..... 80⅞
1,000 81
Union Elevated 1st 6s 5,000 ..... 105⅞
Union Pac 6s, 1896 1,000 ..... 106⅞
Union Pac 1st, 1897 2,000 107
Union Pac 1st, 1898 3,000 ..... 107⅛
4,000 ..... 107¼
1,000 ..... 107⅜
1,000 ..... 107¼
Union Pac 1st, 1899 4,000 ..... 107½
Union Pacific Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 5,000 96
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 1,000 ..... 39⅛
17,000 ..... 39¼
5,000 ..... 39½
10,000 ..... 39⅜
5,000 ..... 39¼
U Pac, Lin & Col 1st 4,000 ..... 40⅜
U S Cordage 1st Tr Co Certfs, 1st Instlmnt paid 6,000 ..... 43½
5,000 ..... 43⅜
1,000 ..... 43¾
15,000 44
2,000 ..... 44½
5,000 ..... 44⅝
3,000 ..... 44⅞
12,000 ..... 44¾
3,000 45
21,000 ..... 44⅞
12,000 45
U S Leather Co 6s 1,000 ..... 114¼
Virginia Midland G M 1,000 ..... 101¾
Consolidated 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 101½
Wabash R R 1st 1,000 ..... 108⅝
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 5,000 ..... 78½
1,000 ..... 78¾
1,000 ..... 78⅝
Wabash Deb, Ser B 15,000 ..... 29⅜
West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000 107
W'n Nor Car 1st 6s 10,000 ..... 115½
Wheeling & L E 1st 1,000 ..... 105⅝
Wiscon Cent'l Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 7,000 ..... 57½
20,000 57
18,000 ..... 57¼
17,000 ..... 57⅜
25,000 57
5,000 ..... 57¼

Total sales $1,632,200

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	147	150
Albany & Sus	170	..
Alton & T. H.	62	65
American Coal	92	..
American C. Oil	25	25½
American C. Oil pf	73	74
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	113¼	115
At. & Pac	1¼	1½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	..
Brunswick Co	2	3
Buff., R. & P. pf	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	50	..
Canadian Pacific	53½	54½
Cedar F. & M.	10	..
Central Pacific	18¼	18⅝
Charleston & Savannah	160	..
Chicago & Alton pf	172	..
Chicago & E. Ill.	52	54½
C. & N. W. pf.	146	147
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	94	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	163	..
Colo. Coal & Iron Dev.	6	7
Col. & H. Coal	8½	9½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	160	..
Consolidated Coal	32½	..
Del., L. & W.	168	174
D. M. & Ft. D.	10½	11¼
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	60
*D., S. S. & A.	6	6¾
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	98¾	99½
Evans. & T. H.	40	41
Evans. & T. H. pf.	55	..
Flint & P. M.	14½	15½
Great Northern pf.	125	180
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½
Homestake	26½	..
H. & Texas	5	6
Illinois Steel Co	71	73¼
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	17	18
Iowa Central	10⅜	11
Iowa Central pf.	35½	37
Kanawha & Michigan	8	9
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	16½	..
Lake Shore	151	152¾
Long Island	85	87
L. N. A. & C.	8¾	9¾
L. N. A. & C. pf.	26	27
L. St. L. & T.	3	4
Mahoning Coal R.	106	..
Maryland Coal pf.	50	65
Mexican Central	10	13
Mexican National ctfs	1¾	2⅜
Minn. Iron	64	65
Mo., K. & T.	17⅜	18
N., C. & St. L.	70	90
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 1st pf.	48	..
National Starch 2d pf.	26	34
New Cent. C.	7	9
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16½	17
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	34
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	22	26
Norfolk Southern	68	75
Nor. & West.	3½	3⅞
Nor. & West. pf.	13⅝	14½
North Am.	5⅝	5⅞
Northern Pacific	4½	4¾
Northwestern Tel.	106	108
Oregon R. & N.	20	28
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	10	11
Peoria & Eastern	8	10
Pittsburg, Youngs. & Ash	54	..
Pittsburg, & W. pf.	30½	31½
P., P. C. & St. L. pf.	54½	56
P., F. W. & C.	103	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
Pullman P. C. Co.	172	174
Quicksilver	3	3¾
Quicksilver pf.	..	19
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	185
Rio Grande W.	17¼	18½
Rio Grande W. pf.	40	48
R., W. & O.	116	117
St. J. & G. I.	1	3
St. Paul & Duluth	28½	31
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	88	90
Sunday Creek Coal pf.	..	90
St. P. & O. pf.	119	122
St. Paul, M. & M.	115½	117½
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Twin City R. T.	29	..
Twin City R. T. pf.	100	11
T. P. Land Tr.	9	11
Toledo & O. C.	..	48
Toledo & O. C. pf.	78	81
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1½	2¼
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	7	..
U. P., D. & G.	6	6¾
U. S. Express	48	48
U. S. Cordage	1¾	..
U. S. Cordage gtd.	7	..
Utica & B. River	150	..
Wells-Fargo Express	109	113
Wis. Central	5⅛	6

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	107⅞	110⅜	108½	110	15,050
Am. Tobacco	95¾	98	95¼	97⅞	2,780
A., T. & S. F.	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	760
Chicago Gas	61⅜	62	61¼	61⅞	1,120
C., R. I. & P.	81⅝	81⅞	81⅛	81⅝	710
Ch., B. & Q.	90¾	90⅞	90	90¼	3,400
C., M. & St. P.	72⅜	72⅞	72⅜	72⅞	5,180
Ch. & N. W.	103⅜	103⅝	103½	103⅝	40
Cent. of N. J.	106	106	106	106	50
Dist. & C. F.	21¼	21⅜	21	21⅛	840
Gen. Electric	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	30

Total sales 31,410

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bullion	.15	.15	*.15	100	
C. Cal. & Va.	2.85	2.85	2.85	100	
Kings. & Pem.	.25	.25	.25	100	
Mexican	.70	.70	.70	200	
Ophir	1.60	1

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N.Y.

Financial.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH W. DURYEE.—Pursuant to an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, entered on the 12th day of August, 1895, the undersigned will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 10th day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of said Joseph W. Duryee in and to the following claims and judgments belonging to said assigned estate:

Claim against estate of E. G. Bursell for	$1,073.90
and for such further sums as may become due thereon.	
Claim against Thomas Doran for	$78.00
Claim against S. J. Wolfer	45.40
Claim against H. Gross for	4.20
Claim against J. O. Connell for	.80
Claim against A. Stevens for	320.89
Claim against J. Gallagher for	4.90
Claim against L. R. Hartung for	4.90
Claim against James Farrell for	8.70
Claim against James Power for	.51
Claim against John Haynes for	7.07
Claim against Jacob Helm for	24.84
Claim against Jacob D. Dohman for	2.58
Claim against B. W. Hitchcock for	17.52
Claim against Joseph Boylston for	22.86
Claim against East Side Association for	1.44
Claim against W. Byrnes for	.60
Claim against C. Kenny for	3.05
Claim against T. B. Eastman for	85.42
Claim against McKenzie & McPherson for	177.43
Claim against John Duke for	160.03
Claim against O'Brien & Whiting for	.60
Claim against one Frank J. Kimball for	50.00
Claim against Benjamin W. Hitchcock for	750.00
and for such further sums as may become due thereon.	

Also a judgment in favor of the said Joseph W. Duryee and against one Sarah C. Creed, for the sum of $577.83, docketed on June 19th, 1891, in an action brought in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Also a judgment in favor of the said Joseph W. Duryee and against one Thomas Drummond, for $111.03, docketed on the 17th day of April, 1890, in an action in the City Court of New-York.

Also the interest of the said Joseph W. Duryee in a certain judgment obtained by the said Joseph W. Duryee against one George D. Smith for the sum of $1,579.27, on the 15th day of December, 1893, in an action in the Superior Court of the City of New-York.

Also the right, title, and interest of said estate of Joseph W. Duryee in a claim against Brentano's, which said claim amounts to the sum of $1,058.27, with interest from the 1st day of May, 1889.

Also a judgment in favor of the said Joseph W. Duryee and against one William Belden, for the sum of $2,016 61, docketed on the 4th day of October, 1892, in an action brought in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, County of New-York. NELSON H. SALISBURY,
Assignee of Joseph W. Duryee.
NORWOOD & DILLEY, Attorneys for Assignee, 140 Nassau Street, New-York.

PUBLICATION BY THE ORIENTAL BANK OF New-York of the money remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, of the State of New-York.

Kate E. Brundage, 132 Bowery, March, 1878	$94.27
W. T. Covert, Fair Haven, N. J., July, 1888	67.99
Mornum Patent Register Co., 605 Grand St., October, 1880	388.86
J. Koerner, 85 Sheriff St., February, 1855	58.53
Katz & Weiner Brothers, 450 Broome St., January, 1868	74.75
Fourteenth Ward School Library Fund, New-York City	109.85
David Horgan, 19 Second St., January, 1890	410.76
W. T. Lord, 901 Broadway, April, 1886	107.51
Abe Morris, 22½ Catharine St., January, 1863	50.25
M. Schwab & Co., 220 Church St., November, 1872	63.68
Estate of James H. Suckett, 55 Christie St. June, 1886	53.03

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier of the Oriental Bank of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1895. JOS. E. KEHOE,
Notary Public (No. 12) N. Y. Co.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF REFUNDING Bonds, Series A, of Reno County, Kansas, Oct. 1, 1895.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Refunding Bonds, Series A, of Reno County, Kansas, dated Oct. 1, 1880, bearing 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, that all such bonds, Series A, as below numbered, will be paid at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Kansas, City of New-York, on Oct. 1, 1895, and that money for such purpose will be deposited on or before that date at such Fiscal Agency, and that interest will cease from and after Oct. 1, 1895, on all said bonds. Numbers of such bonds as follows: 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142.
WM. K. NOLAND,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners.
G. W. COOTER, County Treasurer.
Attest: J. B. EATON, County Clerk, Reno County.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until September 1, 1895, these bonds will BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH, with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 1st, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL ST., N. Y.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the United States Trust Company of New-York for

COLLATERAL TRUST MTGE. BONDS
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article First of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated the 12th day of July, 1894, under which agreement Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, which has issued its Certificates of Deposit therefor, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the holders of such Certificates of Deposit will be held on Monday, September 16th, 1895, at 2 P. M., at the office of the United States Trust Company, 45 Wall Street, New-York, for the purpose of considering the adoption of a plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's system, which has been approved by the undersigned Committee, and which will then be submitted to such certificate holders.

Copies of the proposed plan and agreement for reorganization may be obtained at the office of said Trust Company, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City, or from the Secretary for the Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit who desire the undersigned Committee to represent and act for them at such meeting, in favor of the adoption of such plan, may send their proxies therefor to any member of the Committee or to the Secretary at any time before the day appointed for such meeting.

Dated New-York, August 22, 1895.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Committee.

HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
48 Wall Street, New-York City.

5,000 Shares
Oswego & Syracuse R.R. Co.
9% STOCK,
GUARANTEED
IN PERPETUITY BY THE
Delaware, Lack. & West. R. R. Co.

Capital Stock, $1,320,400. Par Value, $50.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE FEB. AND AUG. 20, at the office of the
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

The Oswego & Syracuse R. R. extends from Oswego to Syracuse, N. Y., forming the northern terminus of the Del., Lack. & Western R. R. System. Leased to the latter Company in 1869 in perpetuity, at a rental equal to 9 per cent. per annum on the capital stock.

FOR SALE BY
Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, New-York,
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders, as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, that a meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, Aug. 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan, which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies, (which will be furnished on application,) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

The time for depositing without penalty having expired, bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,
Committee.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Virginia.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK et al. vs. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. et al.—Consolidated cause.—In equity.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of an order, made in the above-entitled cause on the tenth day of July, 1895, by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, upon the report of the Receiver, I, the undersigned, Samuel Spencer, as sole continuing Receiver of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, appointed in said cause, will, on Tuesday, the third day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, in the City of New-York, at No. 111 Broadway in said city, sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, all my right, title and interest as such Receiver, and all the right, title and interest of the said Richmond & Danville Railroad Company in and to the following uncanceled coupons, said coupons being for the periods and bearing on bonds hereafter designated respectively, to wit:

July 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $150,000 Elberton Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $30,000 Lawrenceville Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
March 1, 1880, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $16,200 Hartwell Railroad Co. First Mortgage 10 per cent. bonds.
July 1, 1882, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $26,000 Milton & Sutherlin R. R. Co. First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $300,000 Statesville & Western R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $196,000 Oxford & Henderson R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1889, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $402,000 High Point, Randleman, Asheboro & Southern R. R. Co First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
April 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $120,000 Yadkin Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $495,000 Yadkin Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1892, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $360,000 North Carolina Midland R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $552,000 Danville & Western R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
April 1, 1889, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $168,000 Laurens R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1889, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $47,000 Laurens R. R. Co. First Mortgage bonds.

The terms of such sale will be cash on confirmation of the sale by the court; all charges to be adjusted on the day of sale.

The bidder whose bid is accepted as the highest for said coupons will be required to pay at once to the undersigned Receiver ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the sum so bid by him. If any bid should be rejected by the court, the amount so deposited by the bidder will be returned to him; if any bid shall be accepted by the court and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of the sale and all orders of the court in respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the court may direct.

For further particulars, and for more specific information as to the interest of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company and the said Receiver in the coupons to be sold, reference is hereby made to said order and proceedings in said cause on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Richmond, Virginia.—Dated New-York, July 19, 1895.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
Sole Continuing Receiver.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of William M. Hoes, Public Administrator.)

40 shs. Irving National Bank.
128 shs. Home Insurance Co.
320 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
10 shs. H. B. Claflin Co., 1st pfd.
25 shs. H. B. Claflin Co., 2d pfd.
110 shs. H. B. Claflin Co., common.
85 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
18 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.
10 shs. Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Co.
85 shs. Thurber-Whyland Co., pfd.
80 shs. Oriental Bank.
5,000 shs. Garnet Hill Consolidated Mining Co.
13 shs. Guerra Automatic Grip Co.
Instrument in writing assigning the right, title, and interest in and to a certain agreement between J. H. Moulton and Jacob B. Bilheimer in 100 founders' shares of the International Banking, Trust, and Guarantee Co.
(By order of Executor.)
10 shs. Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
10 shs. People's Trust Co., Brooklyn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
30 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn.
$5,000 Chicamauga Coal and Iron Co., and Chicamauga and Durham R. R. Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1906, July, 1893, coupons.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, WILLIAM L. BULL,
Secretary. President.

MALONE & ST. LAWRENCE RAILWAY COMPANY.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Malone and St. Lawrence Railway Company will be held at the general office of said company, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1895, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition and agreement for the consolidation of said company with the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. G. SMITH, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 7, 1895.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, September 11, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books of the company will close on Friday, the 30th day of August, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 22, 1895.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th of August, 1895, and reopened on the 23d of September next. JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Dividends.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17, 1895.

The transfer books of the General Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, will close at the office of the Central Trust Company, New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Sept. 1, 1895, and will open Sept. 2, 1895, at 10 A. M. T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.

RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM AT CAMP MEETING

Many People Converted at Ocean Grove—Large Attendance.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 23.—Religious enthusiasm about the camp grounds is at fever heat. The camp meeting is attracting large crowds. Dr. Stokes and his assistants are doing good work. The early meetings to-day were unusually spirited, and the worshippers were more numerous than usual. The helping hand meeting in Thornly Chapel at 9 A. M. was addressed by Sarah Williford, a colored woman from North Carolina.

The temple was crowded with young folks at 9 o'clock. Leader Yatman was at his best, and after the regular meeting an altar service was held. At the holiness meeting the Rev. B. M. Adams of Greenwich, Conn., was the principal speaker. Nearly 3,000 gathered in the auditorium at the morning preaching service to hear the Rev. Dr. C. W. Buoy of Philadelphia. The sermon at 3 P. M. was preached by the Rev. J. J. Dean of New-York, from the text: "If it perish, it perish." His theme was: "The Need and the Elements of Decision." At the close of the sermon Miss Lizzie Sharpe of Philadelphia made a brief address on "Christian Love."

The mothers and children's meetings and the twilight service attracted large gatherings. The final service of the day was participated in by over 3,000 people. The preacher was the Rev. John A. B. Wilson of New-York, who preached from the text: "Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in."

At the close of the sermon the ministers present gathered at the altar, and for over an hour a revival service, led by Evangelist Yatman, was held. Scores of people asked for prayers, and a number came forward.

ICEMEN FIGHT AT A FUNERAL

Three Brothers Attack a Rival and Kick Him into Insensibility.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—A disgraceful scene was enacted here yesterday at the funeral services held over the remains of John Lotz. While the family and friends were praying over the remains of the deceased, three brothers, who had followed the funeral cortège, got into a fight outside the church. Their cries and oaths could plainly be heard inside the edifice.

While the funeral possession was on its way to the church, Theodore, John, and Naaman Van Orned, brothers, all employed on icewagons, left the ranks and attacked a rival iceman named Samuel Jacobs. The three men attacked their rival at once, and in the presence of many of the mourners, knocked him down and kicked him until he was apparently lifeless. Jacobs's shouts and screams before he became insensible were drowned by the funeral dirge on the church organ.

The Van Ordens left their victim lying on the ground. Jacobs slowly regained his senses, and as he staggered to his feet, he presented a ghastly sight with his disfigured and blood-covered face. He was assisted home, and after having his wounds dressed went before Justice Cocker and made a complaint against his assailants. The three brothers meantime had rejoined the funeral cortège. The brothers were arrested and gave bail for their appearance when wanted for trial.

WOULD ABOLISH THE GREENBACK

Acts as a Pump, Mr. Benedict Says, to Draw Gold from the Treasury.

E. C. Benedict, the Wall Street banker and intimate friend of President Cleveland, has taken strong ground in favor of abolishing the greenback. At his office yesterday he emphatically denounced the greenback currency as worthless, and declared that legislation should be promptly directed toward the replacement of the greenback by a more satisfactory circulating medium. He said the greenback had proved valueless in time of need as a circulating medium, and it served merely as a circulating pump to draw gold from the Treasury.

"The silver dollar, even worth only 63½ cents, is bad enough," said Mr. Benedict, "but it is worth more than the greenback, for it has an intrinsic value. If this currency question proves to be an issue between the two leading parties, I shall cast my lot with the one that will do away with the greenback."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The movements of naval vessels were reported to the Navy Department to-day as follows: The Machias arrived at Shanghai, the Monterey at Los Angeles, the Amphitrite at Norfolk, and the squadron of Admiral Bunce at Newport.

HARASSED BY PRUSSIANS

New-York Insurance Companies Put to a Deal of Bother.

ONE, DISGUSTED, LEAVES THE FIELD

Troublesome Demands Made by Prussian Government on the New-York Life, the Mutual Life, and the Equitable.

The attention of life insurance men throughout the country is at present directed toward the controversy in progress between the Government of Prussia and two of the leading New-York insurance companies.

The New-York Life, the Equitable, and the Mutual Life Onsurance Companies about a year ago received a formal notification from the Prussian Government, demanding an immense quantity of statistical information, and suggesting the probability of an expansion of this demand as time went on.

Owing to the bookkeeping complications necessitated by the vast volume of their business, the companies found it almost impossible to comply with the peremptory request of the Prussian Government. The information requested related not only to the local business done by the companies in Prussia, but also to the details of business done in this country, and in other countries where the companies were doing insurance work.

Moreover, the Prussian Government expressed its desire to have the system of bookkeeping altered to suit its convenience, so that the companies were placed in the position either of adopting Prussian forms for their head office work in this country, or of incurring the trouble and expense of retabulating this work in a manner satisfactory to the Prussian officials.

The Equitable met this demand by voluntarily returning its concession to the Prussian Government on the ground that the cost of making such changes would be inadequately remunerated by the profits. Since then it has transacted no new business in Prussia, and now keeps its office open in Berlin, in order to fulfill its contracts with its old policy holders.

The Mutual Life and the New-York Life made determined efforts to comply with the demands of the Prussian Government, and for some months apparently succeeded. Of late, however, fresh difficulties have arisen, culminating in the report received here last Saturday that the concession to the Mutual Life had been canceled by the Prussian Government. While this report is declared to be unfounded by resonsible officers of the Mutual Life in this city, it is admitted that the situation is grave, and the outcome, in some respects, uncertain.

Meanwhile, the New-York Life is making an effort to avert any untoward interference with the continuance of its business in Prussia along its present lines, and to this end has several representatives from the home office in this city now in Berlin striving in every practicable way to adjust its methods to the demands of the Prussian Government.

According to a well-informed insurance man, the real cause of the difficulties which have arisen between the Prussian Government and the three great New-York insurance companies is not due so much to the bureaucratic habits of the Prussian officials, though these count for something, as to the jealousy of the Prussian insurance companies. The enterprise and business liberality of the American companies were playing sad havoc with the work of the local companies until the latter discovered the means of harassing the former by suggesting to the Prussian Minister the exaction of more onerous conditions than had been demanded at the time the original concessions were granted to the foreign companies.

This insurance man also said he thought the whole subject was one which should be brought to the attention of the German Government through the usual diplomatic channels by the Federal authorities in Washington. Concessions having once been granted by the Prussian Government, it was only fair that this Government should candidly live up to the spirit of them, and it was also proper that our Government should show the Prussian Government that international comity had always two sides to it. Unless some move of this kind was made by the Federal Government, he regarded it as certain that the Mutual Life and the New-York Life would soon be forced to follow the footsteps of the Equitable, and abandon Prussia as a field of enterprise.

James W. Alexander, the Vice President of the Equitable, was asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times if he thought that diplomatic intervention could restore the status quo in Prussia, so that the Equitable might resume business there as formerly. He replied:

"I am afraid that our determination not to take any new insurance in Prussia, which we came to a year ago, is final. We did not take care originally about the business under the conditions exacted to keep on doing it. We have also abandoned business in several of the smaller German States, retaining, however, our active connection with the Hanseatic cities, with headquarters in Hamburg.

"So long as the Prussian Government merely wanted us to comply with certain forms and rules which had their approval, we were glad to meet their views, as one business principal might defer to another. Part of the terms of the concession involved the investment of half the sums we collected in Prussian consols, thus furnishing a constant demand for these securities. We thought that this of itself would have made our operations welcome to the Prussian Government.

"There came a time, however, when we found that we should have to go further than we cared to meet the demands of the Prussian Minister, involving, as it did, alterations in our system of bookkeeping at the head office in this city, as well as in our Prussian branch. We could not see our way clear to make these changes, so we voluntarily returned our concession."

At the office of the Mutual Life it was said that the statement published several days ago to the effect that the Prussian Government had canceled the Mutual Life concession was not true. Negotiations were going on between representatives of the Mutual Life and the Prussian Government which were expected to result in a satisfactory adjustment of any difficulties which had arisen, and to secure a continuance of amicable relations between the company and the Government.

OIL AS FOOD FOR FLAMES

Firemen Reached the Eastmans Beef Warehouse Just in Time.

The six-story warehouse of the Eastmans Beef Company at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street took fire early yesterday morning and narrowly escaped destruction.

In the basement there were stored large quantities of neatsfoot oil, 100 barrels having been put in only the day before. There was also a barrel of spirits of turpentine kept there, and this was frequently drawn from. It is believed that one of the watchmen, who drew a canful of spirits earlier in the night, not only failed to close the faucet, but also left his lamp when he went away.

The fire was discovered by a watchman in the adjoining railroad yard, who gave an alarm. When the firemen arrived they found the faucet of the spirits barrel partly open and the fluid running across the floor in a blazing stream.

The fire had already attacked the outside of some of the oil barrels, when a plucky fireman turned off the flow of turpentine.

The damage, which did not extend beyond the basement of the building, is estimated at $500.

Twenty-two Died in Gumry Hotel.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 23.—The list of dead in the Gumry Hotel wreck stands at twenty-two, and this will probably be the total of the casualties. Three bodies remain unclaimed by friends, though it is believed that they are the missing men. The firemen, exhausted by their labors, were permitted to return to their quarters yesterday, and gangs of laborers were set to work to clear away the wreckage, to make certain that no more bodies lie buried under the debris.

Man Torn All to Pieces.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 23.—The remains of an unknown man were found scattered for some distance along the Pennsylvania track, between here and Linden, to-day. No trace whatever could be found of the victim's head. From fragments of a jumper and overalls, together with a timetable, picked up on the track, it is believed that the victim was either a brakeman or a fireman, who had probably tumbled from his train while asleep.

FAVORS RAPID TRANSIT PLAN

Mayor Strong Denies a Rumor that He Opposes the Proposed System and Is Fearful of the Expense.

A rumor was printed yesterday to the effect that the Rapid Transit Commissioners' plan for an underground railroad system might be abandoned, that Mayor Strong did not favor it, and that he was fearful that in the present condition of the city finances, owing to the increased city debt, the issue of any part of the $55,000,000 in bonds authorized for the construction would drive the city's bonds below par.

Mayor Strong's attention was called to this rumor, which was coupled with the statement that a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had said that he expected to see the underground plan abandoned within three months, and that he had reason to believe that Mayor Strong was against the underground system.

"I cannot understand how that story started," said Mayor Strong. "I have not said anything to any one that could be construed into opposition on my part to the present plan. None of the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has talked in that way to me. The only thing that I can trace the story to is the fact from the inquiries which I have made—and you know I do make inquiries. I have gathered the idea that the underground plan is not popular with the people. Many of them do not like the idea of traveling under ground. That is all I have said on the subject."

"Have you considered the idea of proposing a change in the plans or of suggesting such changes to the other Rapid Transit Commissioners?"

"No; I have not even considered it. There is no occasion for it. I am in favor of the plans. I have been in full accord with the other Commissioners, and I am now."

As to the part of the story that he feared a bona fide construction of the road would depreciate the value of city securities, owing to the approach of the city debt to the Constitutional limit, the Mayor said that there was nothing whatever in it. The issue of the whole $55,000,000 in bonds would be scattered over several years. Real estate valuations would increase from year to year, and there would be no danger whatever to the city's credit.

The Constitution limits the city debt to 10 per cent. of the real estate valuation. This valuation for 1895 is $1,646,028,655, and this would allow a debt of $164,602,865. The city debt on Aug. 1 was $110,748,252, and this could be increased about $54,000,000 before the Constitutional limit was reached, according to figures obtained at the Finance Department.

KINGS COUNTY POSTPONES A PAYMENT

Treasurer Taylor Secures the Use of Money for Temporary Relief.

County Treasurer Herbert G. Taylor of Kings County has secured money enough to run the county departments for at least a month, and in the meantime the County Treasury Committee of the Board of Supervisors will endeavor to aid him.

The County Treasurer yesterday sent this letter to the President of the Kings County Trust Company:

Office of the County Treasurer, Aug. 22, 1895.
Mr. Julian D. Fairchild, President Kings County Trust Company:
Dear Sir: I have held in reserve $250,000 to liquidate the certificate of indebtedness of like amount, held by your company.

If you are not in need of this money, I desire to continue the loan until such time as the Board of Supervisors empower me to raise funds to meet general purposes. I can use it to the advantage of the County Government just at the present time. It will tide me over until next month. Kindly express your determination by early mail. I am respectfully, H. G. TAYLOR,
County Tretasurer.

Mr. Fairchild responded that his bank would be glad to accommodate the County Treasurer, and would give him sixty-days' notice of demand. This gives Mr. Taylor two months' time to make good the money after the demand has been made.

County Auditor Kellar, in speaking of the situation, said:

"If there is any scarcity of money in the County Treasury it is the fault either of the Treasurer or the Board of Supervisors. To show this it is only necessary to look at the report of the Board of Estimate presented to the Supervisors July 1 of this year. In that provision for just this case is made in the following item of that report:

Interest on temporary loan to be obtained for defraying the expenses of the county from Aug. 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1896, $600,000 at 4 per cent., $24,000.

"Now, what more authority is needed for getting money to run the county? All the Treasurer has got to do is to go to a bank and borrow $600,000 at 4 per cent., and he can do that without any trouble. Now, I want to say that my position is this: I cannot audit bills if the Treasurer tells me he has no money to pay them. That is the only position I can take, and I am going to maintain it. There is absolutely no reason, though, for the Treasury to be bankrupt."

WILL TEAR DOWN THE OLD PRISON

Mulberry Street Station May also Go—New Order on Police Pay Rolls.

Building Superintendent Constable reported to the Police Board yesterday that the prison of the Mulberry Street Station was in an unsafe condition and liable to fall. He ordered the building to be taken down. The matter was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, and the prison will be torn down. It has not been used since last November.

The Building Department has been requested to examine the station house. Should it be in an unsafe condition, arrangements will be made to quarter the police of the precinct in Headquarters and in the House of Detention until a new station can be built.

Commissioner Andrews said that the more of the old station houses that are condemned the better it would suit him, as many are unfit for occupancy.

The contract for supplying the department with election stationery and printing was awarded to the printing establishment of Martin B. Brown. The bid, $5,980, was the lowest.

Commissioner Andrews, who has been investigating the complaint made by Jared Flagg, of alleged police persecution, said yesterday that, after a thorough investigation of the charges and an interview with Flagg himself, he concluded that the complaint of police persecution was baseless, and that Flagg was not being persecuted.

The board adopted recommendations providing that commanding officers of all the squads or organizations except the precincts submit pay rolls at 2 P. M. on the day preceding pay day, and the precinct commanders at or before 9 o'clock on the morning of the regular pay day.

Commissioner Andrews said that the new regulations will put a stop to the practice of Captains lounging around Police Headquarters all day on pay day. "They want to stay in their precincts as much as possible," he said.

LAST DAY OF THE PEACE CONVENTION

Alfred H. Love Re-elected President—Report Read by Belva A. Lockwood.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 23.—The closing day of the great Peace Convention was very strong both in programme and attendance. Passages of Scripture were read by Mrs. Bertha Cheney Ward of Mystic. At the annual election of officers, Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia was chosen President; Charles H. Hastings and Oliver S. Fell of Philadelphia, Belva A. Lockwood of Washington, the Rev. Amanda Deyo of San Diego, Cal., Secretaries; Amos B. Mills of Tacoma, Penn., Treasurer.

The report of the International Peace Bureau was read by Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood. A brief address was made by James H. Earle of Boston offering practical suggestions in regard to the abolition of boys' brigades. Mrs. Bertha Cheney Ward, Miss Christine V. Whipple, Miss Harriatt Holmes of Mystic, Levi W. Crouch, and Frank Lester of Norwich, Herbert Rathbun and J. Holmes of Mystic were appointed for anti-brigade work.

An original poem was recited by John Collins, an aged peace worker of Philadelphia. The Rev. W. S. Heywood delivered an address, in which he referred to the great reformers, Phillips, Garrison, Sumner, and Lucy Stone in terms of the greatest respect, and dwelt on the subject of peace on non-resistance lines as taught by Christianity.

Dunphy's Trial Set Down for Monday.

The case of Lawrence Dunphy, Warden of the workhouse, was called yesterday in Special Sessions. It is a case to test the interpretation of the Wilds law, which provides for accumulative sentences. It is claimed that Dunphy repeatedly violated the law. The trial was set down for Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

KEIR HARDIE'S WELCOME

Warmly Greeted by Representatives of Labor Unions.

PRIMARILY HERE FOR INFORMATION

The Ex-Socialist Member of the British Parliament Tells Why He Was Defeated—English Labor Questions.

James Keir Hardie, President of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, who left England five days ago on the Cunard steamship Campania, reached New-York yesterday. He came in the second cabin and wore knee breeches of plaid tweed cloth and a blue outing shirt

MISSOURI NOW IN DOUBT

The Democracy Engaged in Hot Factional Quarrels.

FREE SILVER CRAZE THE CAUSE

The Distemper Is Passing Away, but Has Left the Party Almost Helpless—Republicans Are Confident.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—The passing of the free-silver coinage craze is probably as evident in Missouri as in any other State or section of the Union. Perhaps the passing is more plainly perceptible here than elsewhere from the very fact that here the mania assumed, or was made to assume, the most violent phase. The term "was made to assume" is used advisedly, for if ever a public sentiment was manufactured, the free-silver idea in Missouri was made to order. And like all other worked-up sentiments, there was a personal motive and selfish interests back of it all. It is strictly true that the people of this great State—or, more correctly, a large proportion of the Democrats—have been used as cat's-paws to rake from the fire the chestnuts of a few persons with political axes to grind and personal animosities to serve.

Ex-Gov. David Rowland Francis, a rich merchant and banker of St. Louis, is the head and front of the sound-money Democrats. He has as political lieutenants, advisers, coordinates, and subordinates, some of the shrewdest and brainiest men in St. Louis and elsewhere in the State. Back of him is The St. Louis Republic, and it is generally understood that the political policy—National, State, and even in municipal affairs—is dictated by him. Opposed to Francis is Gov. William Joel Stone, one of the smartest lawyers in the State, a keen politician, and a manager who believes in "harmony" above and beyond all things. He knows how to lay pipes and pull wires and plan and scheme and distribute offices and make useful friends and cast off friends who have ceased to be useful—in fact, he knows how to play the game of practical politics to perfection. Back of him is The Post-Dispatch, edited by Charles H. Jones. Francis has all the Federal patronage hereabout at his back; Stone has the State patronage, including the recently created office of Excise Commissioner, with fees amounting to $40,000 a year; the Coal Oil Inspectorships, worth $20,000 a year in St. Louis alone, and an array of other offices, including the Police Boards in all the cities of the State, making up a magnificent base of supplies from which to replenish campaign funds.

Francis and Stone each wants to go to the United States Senate. They want the seat of Senator Vest, whose successor is to be chosen in January, 1897. As can plainly be seen, this clashing of interests is not just the thing to produce harmony. A funny feature of the fight is that each of these statesmen actually looks upon himself as a Vice Presidential possibility, and even the White House is not beyond the possibilities encompassed by their visions of advancement.

This rivalry of leaders would be bad enough; but there is worse. Richard Parks Bland, a farmer of Laclede County who has preached the doctrine of silver in the halls of the National Legislature for lo! these many years, looms up on the political horizon in a manner that is not at all pleasing to either Francis or Stone. The accepted opinion is that Francis is a gold man through motives of business interest combined with political ambition. It is likewise commonly accepted that Stone is a silver man because he thinks that is the popular side of the financial controversy. By the same general consent Bland is believed to be a silver man from principle. He has been consistent in his views in and out of public life. He has stood by his doctrines, and preached them and practiced them at all times and in all places. Though defeated by a Republican in the last Congressional election, he has never changed one whit. Desperate efforts were made to drag him into the Populist camp, and to identify him with other isms and fads, but he would have none of them. His answer always was and is that his place was in the Democratic Party, and there's where he intended to stay. If the National Convention were held now, it is safe to say that Missouri would present Bland's name for the Presidency.

Now, as to the birth, growth, and death of the silver craze—for craze it certainly was for a while in Missouri. Hard times made the people demand a change—something different. They didn't know just what they wanted. They knew money was scarce and credit was bad, and that something must be done. The old maid praying in the woods for a husband heard an owl's call. "Whoo! whoo! whoo!" Clasping her hands in an ecstasy of joy at the prospect of an answer to her prayer, she fairly yelled, "Anybody, good Lord! Anybody!" So it was with the people of Missouri—"anything, good Lord! Anything!" so it brought a change; it couldn't be worse, they thought.

This state of affairs made it easy for the manipulators to manufacture a public feeling in favor of free silver. This was seriously done. It was begun right in the little town of Lebanon, where Bland lives, and in a section of the State where Bland's name is one to conjure with. From there it spread in radiating circles, until the entire State was engulfed in a great wave of silver sentiment. While this feeling was being worked up the one trouble that confronted its engineers was that there was no head, no organization—nobody to do anything but talk. It was well understood that the State Committee as then constituted, with Francis in full control, through Chairman C. C. Maffitt, could not be relied upon even to go through the formality of calling a convention.

While matters were in this shape Charles H. Jones came here to conduct the evening Democratic paper. Mr. Jones was ousted from the editorial control of The Republic here by the influence of Francis. If any two men in the world have to hate each other Jones and Francis certainly do. Jones saw his chance, and used it. He called for a convention of the Democrats of Missouri to declare the sentiment of the party on the money question. He made his paper the organ of the free silverites, and pointed out ways and means for holding a convention. The silver-sentiment workers flocked to the paper, and soon the county committees throughout the State got things in shape. It was plain to everybody with eyes and ears that it was a case of mutual help. Jones wanted to hit Francis, and was willing to help the silver fellows in order to get the opportunity. The silver workers wanted to hold a convention, and didn't care how hard Jones or anybody else hit Francis or any other fellow. And so they worked.

About that time there came a vacancy in President Cleveland's Cabinet, and Francis found it necessary to make a demonstration. He was, of course, "mentioned" for the seat. It was the recoil of this blow that knocked Jones out of The Republic. Francis went on to Washington, then to New-York, where he was interviewed, and then back home. He gave orders for an immediate meeting of the State Democratic Committee, his object being to get the members together and have them decline to call a silver convention, though it was well known that all sections of the State were clamoring for it. This was to show the Administration at Washington who controlled the party's machinery in Missouri. It worked. The committee met and decided by a vote of 11 to 5 that there was no occasion for a convention. This was a nice demonstration of the Francis power, but it did not land him in the Cabinet.

The free-silver men grew more clamorous. They had to beat their tomtoms with renewed vigor, sound their hurdygurdies, and blow their hewgags with violence to prevent the silver fad from fading away. Times grew better, and the fever had about run its course. There was very grave danger that the people would discover that, after all, they did not want a convention, or that, like the small boy whose wail of woe was interrupted, they might forget what they had been crying for. So the hullabaloo was kept up, and it eventuated in a silver convention.

The meeting developed again the "personal animosity" feature. The real work of the convention was the re-formation of the State Central Committee. That body was made up of fifteen members—one from each Congressional district. The convention added nineteen new members, making thirty-four in all—two from each Congressional district and two for each Senator. The old committee, as was known to all, was dominated by the Francis influence; the nineteen new members placed it in control of the anti-Francis faction of the party.

But now comes the question, Will the nineteen new members be allowed to sit in the committee? It is probable that the old fifteen will simply ignore the new nineteen, and then there will be war. The matter will in all probability be taken into court, as the election law of this State recognizes political committees as legal institutions. The situation just now is far from pleasing to those who have the interests of Democracy at heart. A split party, with a double-barreled committee and two conventions, two sets of delegates to the National Convention—in fact, the double-standard idea seems to have doubled back on the Democracy in such a manner as to seriously endanger the prospects of the party. And not the least unpleasant feature of the situation—at least to the silver people—is the fact that nine out of every ten of those who howled for a convention have forgotten all about it. They got their convention, and what of it? They freely admit, when they find time to talk about it at all, that the only real reason for howling for a convention was that they thought somebody objected. Nobody is talking about silver or about gold; everybody is too fully occupied with business or with labor. Nobody can find time in the rush of trade and industry that good times have brought to bandy words about the single standard or the double standard. Good crops demand so much attention from the farmer that he cannot waste his breath in theorizing on whether he shall be paid for them in yellow metal or white. In fact, the silver craze is passing, or, rather, has passed; but, like all other distempers, it has left its victim weak and in bad shape. The victim in this case is the Democratic Party, and it must be said that the silver fever has very nearly made a wreck of it.

Meantime the Republicans were never in better shape in Missouri. Their party machinery all over the State is in fine working order. This is the result of persistent and intelligent work in the matter of organization. This argument was made years ago, when Missouri Democrats were appealed to for money to carry Indiana: "We are sending $40,000 out of our State for political purposes and nothing is coming in. This is because the State is so overwhelmingly Democratic. Our 'yaller dog' majority is our misfortune. If our State were doubtful it would be different; instead of sending $40,000 or more away from home into doubtful States in campaign years, we could keep all our money and demand as much more from the National party managers."

This argument had great effect on certain elements in politics, and that effect has been used with such good results that truth compels the assertion that Missouri is a doubtful State to-day. The "yaller dog" majority for Democracy has gone. The Republicans elected the Legislature a year ago, and at the same time astounded the oldest inhabitant by electing ten of the fifteen Congressmen. Ten Republican Congressmen from Missouri are something that the most pessimistic Democrats never deemed possible, and it is doubtful if the most optimistic Republican would have dared predict such results before the last election. But they dare predict most anything now. They are flushed with victory and speak confidently of electing the next Governor and a Republican Legislature that will select Mr. Vest's successor. Free silver lunacy has wrought the change.

CAPT. BRINKERHOFF REPRIMANDED

His Criticisms of the Subsistence Department of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A prominent infantry officer of the army has been reprimanded by the War Department at the instance of the head of a staff corps. Capt. H. B. Brinkerhoff of the Fifteenth Infantry, now on duty with his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill., an able officer, who served with credit in the volunteer service during the war, was the author of an interesting paper, entitled "The Army Food Supply," which, under a custom of the service, he read at a lyceum of officers assembled at his post. The offense of Capt. Brinkerhoff was not in reading and writing this paper, but in the possibility that he was responsible for, or at least cognizant of, its reproduction in a military journal published in Chicago.

Capt. Brinkerhoff treated his subject from the standpoint of one who had experienced the evils of the Subsistence Department, and, notwithstanding the truths of his statements, it was, under soldierly ideas of discipline, not in the best interests of the service that he should publicly criticise the officers of another corps. The subsistence officers took offense at Capt. Brinkerhoff's candor, and the Commissary General of Subsistence, Gen. Morgan, complained to Secretary Lamont of the infantry officer's action. The department carefully considered the paper, and it was finally concluded that, despite the justice of much that Capt. Brinkerhoff had said, it was necessary to discourage such public comments.

One thing which offended the subsistence officers was that Brinkerhoff's remark that their department was "slow to act in response to the demands that the changes in conditions from time to time have made apparent." Not only that, but "it is claimed, with much apparent reason, that it has never been liberal in its construction of the laws governing its supply of food for the army," and that "hardships have been imposed in consequence of this illiberality that might often have been avoided." The author also points out the law of 1866, still in force, which provides that the Subsistence Department shall buy supplies and shall furnish them to officers free of all cost for transportation. Capt. Brinkerhoff says the only construction of this law which can be "made in reason" is that the supplies shall be purchased in the place of production, and that the Quartermaster's Department shall deliver them at the army posts.

He points out that Cove oysters are bought by the subsistence officers in Chicago, and are carried to Fort Sheridan by the Quartermaster's department, a distance of twenty-two miles, whereas the army officer at Fort Sheridan who purchases this article must pay the cost of transportation from the shores of the Chesapeake Bay to Chicago, in addition to the profits of the Chicago merchant who handles the goods. The same with other supplies are bought in Chicago for Fort Sheridan, just as they are in New-York City for Governors Island, and the army officers at both stations must pay the cost of removing supplies to the nearest city. It is pointed out that potatoes at Fort Sheridan cost $1.05 per bushel, while in Chicago they cost 60 or 70 cents, and sugar costs 5½ cents at the post, while it costs 4⅝ cents in Chicago. In the same way officers are meeting an unwarrantable charge for the transportation of such articles as salmon from Oregon, deviled ham from Boston, flour from St. Paul—distances sometimes of 1,000 miles, while the Government bears the minute expense of the jog down from Chicago, a trifle over a dozen miles.

Capt. Brinkerhoff also says the Subsistence Department rules against the soldier in the construction of law, and he refers to the statute which insists that the soldier shall receive the equivalents of twelve ounces of pork or twenty ounces of beef, the one being the equivalent of the other. Capt. Brinkerhoff says: "About one-third of the fresh beef furnished to the soldier from the Subsistence Department is not beef at all. It is bone, and bone is not now, never was, and never will be, beef." What with trimmings and the presence of bone, Capt. Brinkerhoff says, one-fourth of the daily meat charged to the soldier is wasted.

Subsistence officers also feel injured over another reference to their habits. He says: "Officers of the Subsistence Department are too far removed from the soldier to sympathize with him. Then, again, if I may be permitted to tread on tender ground, the officers commissioned in this department, according to general belief, are not overburdened with work, and inaction, as is well known, is one of the most fruitful sources of illiberality." Capt. Brinkerhoff said there was plenty for the subsistence officers to do, if they wanted to do it, and mentioned, among other things, that they might take charge of post bakeries and manage the consolidated mess.

When approached by the correspondent of The New-York Times in relation to Capt. Brinkerhoff's criticism, the subsistence officers on duty in the War Department professed dense and impenetrable ignorance of any officer who could see faults in their corps and its methods. This was notwithstanding the fact that the Commissary General of Subsistence, after due consultation with his associates, had secured for Capt. Brinkerhoff this present reprimand. The professions of surprise were the more remarkable, as the Brinkerhoff article had been carefully preserved and plentifully underlined, so as to make easy reference to its "trying" features.

Mrs. Andrew Korn Disappears.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Andrew Korn of 18 Charlotte Street has disappeared in a strange and mysterious manner. She went to Ontario Beach in company with her seven-year-old boy two weeks ago. Two days later the boy returned home and told his father a queer story of his adventures. He said his mother had been arrested at the beach by a man who took her roughly by the arm and led her to the ferry, which they crossed. When on the other side the man locked his mother up in a stone house which had iron bars at the windows. He followed and was also locked up until the following day, when a strange man brought him to the city and left him in charge of a policeman, who returned him to his home. The father, aided by the police, has made inquiries at Charlotte, but no trace of his wife has been found. The boy, despite all sorts of threats and questioning, sticks to the story.

Beginning to be Realized.

From Truth.

Borax—Wonder how long the dry spell is going to last. "All signs fail in a dry time," it seems.

Sam—Yes, even the sign, "Family Entrance."

PERFECT HEAVEN OF HARMONY

Lawyer Howe and Coroner Hoeber, with Col. Fellows an Observer, Disappoint a Large Crowd.

The expected tilt between Coroner Hoeber and Lawyer William F. Howe at the inquest on the body of little John Tracy, who was run over by John Lambritus in Washington Square, Aug. 14, did not take place yesterday. The hearing instead was conducted with the utmost decorum and there was not an incident to mar the dignity of the proceedings.

Although the case was an unimportant one, the Coroner's court was packed with persons who anticipated a "circus."

District Attorney Fellows was present to keep a watchful eye on the proceedings, because he had been told of the boisterous conduct of the Coroner and lawyer at the previous hearing of the case.

"I hope," said Coroner Hoeber, when he took his seat, "as I have held this inquest to-day to oblige counsel, we will have a peaceful inquest."

Park Policeman John Clay testified that he saw Lambritus run over the boy and arrested him.

William Parish, seven years old, who witnessed the accident, was not sworn on account of his age.

"Was there any particular circumstance that would tend to fix the date of this unfortunate accident in your memory?" asked the Coroner.

"I really must ask the learned Coroner to express himself in simpler language to this child," said Mr. Howe.

No more testimony was taken, and Coroner Hoeber told the jury to acquit Lambritus. While the jury was deliberating, Mr. Howe turned to the Coroner and, folding his hands upon his chest, said:

"This has been a perfect heaven of harmony this morning, hasn't it?"

There was a shout of laughter, in which the Coroner joined, and then the jury brought in a verdict exonerating Lambritus from blame.

"The witnesses are discharged," said Coroner Hoeber, "Lambritus is free, and the lawyers are permitted to go."

M'DONALD GETS THE CONTRACT

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS ACT UNDER JUSTICE O'BRIEN'S DECISION.

Bonds for $800,000 Filed for the Performance of the Jerome Park Reservoir Work.

The legal objections to the award of the contract for the construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir to John B. McDonald, which were raised by John O'Brien, the lowest bidder for the work, having been overruled by Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court, the Aqueduct Commissioners, at a special meeting yesterday ordered that the contract be executed and delivered to McDonald.

The bid made for the work by O'Brien was $5,297,370, while that of McDonald was $5,472,080, or $174,710 more than that of his competitor.

Commissioners Duane, Tucker, and Cannon, Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield, and Acting Corporation Counsel Turner, attended yesterday's meeting. McDonald was also present, accompanied by H. B. Platt, the representative of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, and the American Surety Company, who were prepared to give bonds for him. O'Brien was absent, and was not represented.

Acting Corporation Counsel Turner presented an exemplified copy of the opinion of Justice O'Brien, accompanied by the following communication addressed to the Aqueduct Commissioners.

In the suit entitled Isaac H. Terrell against William L. Strong, Mayor; James C. Duane, and others. Aqueduct Commissioners, &c., a temporary injunction was granted restraining the city authorities from making a contract with John B. McDonald, or with any one else for the building and constructing of the Jerome Park Reservoir, and an order was also granted requiring the defendants to show why the injunction should not be continued during the pendency of the action. The motion to continue the injunction was argued before Mr. Justice O'Brien, who has decided against the plaintiff.

An order denying the motion to continue the injunction and vacating the temporary injunction has been entered, so that the suit no longer interferes with any action which the Aqueduct Commissioners may desire to take in regard to the letting of the contract for the building of the reservoir. WILLIAM L. TURNER,
Acting Corporation Counsel.

Commissioner Brookfield offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the contract heretofore awarded to John B. McDonald for the construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir be executed and delivered to him by the proper officers.

The resolution was adopted without dissent, and under its terms the contract will be executed without delay, and will probably be delivered to McDonald on Monday.

The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and the American Surety Company of this city each filed a bond of $400,000 on behalf of McDonald for the faithful performance of the work in accordance with the specifications and terms of the contract.

John De Witt Warner and Franklin Edson of the Jerome Park Reservoir Appraisal Commission held a short session yesterday forenoon, to accommodate claimants who might be ready to proceed with proof of title in advance of the September session. Applications to amend claims were received from John Conroy and Robert D. McGarra. Proof of title was offered by John Evans, Frank J. Sheridan, Grace D. Webster, Kearen Clements, John Conless, and Robert Edwards. The commission adjourned until Sept. 4, at 9:30 A. M.

A VETERAN POSTAL CLERK HONORED

His Associates Give William H. Van Pelt a Gold Watch.

Post Office Clerk William H. Van Pelt, who has been in the service forty-six years, received from his associate employes of the Second Division yesterday noon a gold watch, chain, and seal as a token of their regard. The presentation was made by Postmaster Dayton.

The pleasant ceremony took place on the newspaper floor, where all the clerks of the Second Division assembled. Mr. Van Pelt was taken entirely by surprise. Postmaster Dayton, who had been asked to make the presentation, came down from his office, and Superintendent George W. Meeks of the General Delivery Department and Superintendent of Mails Thomas J. Clark also strolled in.

Postmaster Dayton made a graceful little speech as soon as Mr. Van Pelt had recovered from his surprise at being surrounded, in which he referred to Mr. Van Pelt's long and honorable term of service, and complimented him on his vigorous constitution. The Postmaster then, wishing Mr. Van Pelt many pleasant years, handed him the handsome gifts. It was some time before Mr. Van Pelt could find words to reply.

Three cheers were given for Postmaster Dayton and three for Mr. Van Pelt.

Mr. Van Pelt is one of the veterans in the Post Office service in New-York, and very few have a longer record. He is seventy years old. His friends in the Post Office a short time ago gave him a gold-headed cane.

IN SUPPORT OF THE BANNOCK INDIANS

The United States Will Protect Them from the Wyoming Settlers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Attorney General Harmon to-day telegraphed Gibson Clarke, United States District Attorney for Wyoming, to apply to the United States Courts for writs of habeas corpus in the cases of the Bannock and Shoshone Indians under arrest at Evanston, Wyo.

The Attorney General, in directing this action, holds that the treaty rights of these Indians with the United States are superior to the game laws of Wyoming. Under the treaty, the Indians were permitted to hunt on any of the unoccupied lands of the United States in Wyoming. Subsequently the State Legislature enacted certain game laws, which, it is asserted, the Indians violated by shooting elk, and thus brought them into conflict with the State authorities. Arrests of Indians by the State authorities, it is said, followed, and now the United States asserts its authority in their behalf.

Patrick O'Day Pleads Guilty.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 23.—Patrick O'Day, who shot and killed his wife at their home, in Pleasant Street, early this morning, was arraigned this forenoon, pleaded guilty, and was held without bail for the Grand Jury. O'Day is forty-five years old and a man of temperate habits.

YALE WILL DO HER BEST

Making Ready for the Big Games with Cambridge.

MEN WHO WILL PROBABLY COMPETE

Trainer Murphy Counts on Yale's Winning Seven Firsts and the Championship—Englishmen to Use Yale Field.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 23.—The college, the athletic, and the society world alike have begun to exhibit more interest in the Yale-Cambridge international track games than in any athletic event in years. The college graduates of all eastern institutions and the leading society people of the country have manifested the greatest earnestness to aid Yale all that is possible in making the affair a success which will reflect credit on American universities.

It is Yale's aim to make the meet one worthy of an international name, one to which the visiting Englishmen will refer with pride, and one which will insure a repetition of the visit of the Cambridge team to this country. In this Yale has found within a few weeks that she has the firm support of college alumni, and the fact that society leaders have volunteered to make the affair successful adds another notable feature to the games. The spirit Yale is manifesting in the coming meet is indicated in nothing more clearly than in placing the home grounds, the Yale Field, at the disposal of the visitors, and taking strange grounds at Travers Island for the Yale practice.

It must have cost the Yale leaders many a pang of regret to abandon the palatial Yale gymnasium, the cozy track team clubhouse, and the carefully arranged cinder track and athletic grounds at the Yale Field to the English team, but there was no hesitancy shown, as the Yale Field was the best place for the English team to train, and nowhere else could such accommodations be placed at their disposal.

For the living apartments of the Cambridge team, the entire top floor of the Hotel Majestic, in this city, including a roof garden, has been secured. The Yale gymnasium and the Yale Field are also theirs during their stay in New-Haven. The Yale Field will be closed to the public in order to make the practice of the English team secret, if the visitors desire; if not, the public will have an opportunity to witness the practice of the guests from across the water. It is expected that, in general, the Cambridge practice will be public.

The plan of Cambridge is to arrive in New-York about Sept. 4, sailing from England on Aug. 27. From Sept. 5 until Oct. 5, the date of the games on Manhattan Field, New-York, the Cambridge team will remain in this city. The society leaders of New-Haven have offered to the Yale managers to make the visit of the Cambridge men as elaborate a social season as the training will permit. There will, however, be a few exclusive social affairs given in honor of the Englishmen while they are in New-Haven.

After the games in New-York strong efforts will be made to induce them to pay a visit to Lenox and Newport, where the doors of society will be thrown open to them. It is probable that the Cambridge men will visit both these places, although the fact that they must return to Cambridge early in October will preclude an extended visit. A sumptuous banquet will, in all probability, be tendered them at New-York after the games. The arrangements are not complete, but there is little doubt that noted English and American statesmen will be present, and the occasion be the greatest banquet ever given in commemoration of any American athletic event.

The indications at present are that the seating capacity of Manhattan field will be taxed to its utmost limit at the games. The Yale managers have arranged for seating accommodations for 20,000, and if more are desired another grand stand will be erected. Application blanks have been sent out to the number of 12,000. A lot have been sent to every Yale alumni association of any extent in the country, and to the Summer resorts where college men are located this Summer, Newport, Cape May, Lenox, and the White Mountains.

The prices asked for tickets are: Covered grand stand tickets, $2; others, $1.50 and $1. The blanks are to be filled out and returned to G. K. Wade or Sherman Day, Box 1,346, New-Haven, before Sept. 1. Five tickets will be allowed each applicant.

It must be admitted that Yale is very hopeful of winning games. Michael C. Murphy, who will train both the Yale team, which meets Cambridge, and the New-York Athletic team, which meets the London Athletic team in New-York, said, in speaking of the approaching international track events: "Yale is now figuring on winning seven firsts, if her candidates are in first-class condition. The events which we hope for are the 100-yard dash, the 300-yard dash, the running broad jump, the hammer-throw, the shot-put, and the two hurdles. The two hurdles and the 300-yard dash are the apparently sure events which are most in doubt, and, if they go to the Englishmen, the day is lost. Of course, we do not concede the mile run, the high jump, and the half and quarter mile runs to the Cambridge boys, but, according to established records, they have a better chance to win those events than Yale has at present. Yale should, however, with the material on hand, win six of the eleven events of the meet."

Mr. Murphy was asked if the Yale makeup had been decided. He said: "Capt. Sheldon of the Yale team has just arrived at Travers Island, where, at the quarters of the New-York Athletic Club, both the Yale and New-York Athletic Club teams will train for their meets with the English teams. He has summoned the candidates for the Yale team to report at the island on Sept. 1.

"The following men have been notified to appear: 100-yard dash, Richards, Byers, and Burnett; 300-yard dash, Richards, Burnett, Gerard, and possibly Sanford; quarter-mile, Chubb, Jordan, and Gerard, and possibly Sanford; one-half mile, Woodhull and Crane; mile, Morgan and Wadhams; 120-yard hurdles, Cady, Hatch, and Perkins, (same entries for both cinder and grass hurdle races;) high jump, Sheldon and Thompson; broad jump, Sheldon and Mitchell; hammer-throwing, Hickok, Cross, and possibly Chadwick; putting the shot, Hickok and Brown.

"All these men were members of the Yale track athletic team the past Spring except Sanford, who was then ineligible owing to the fact that he was behind in his studies. He has since become eligible, and may be given a trial on the team. He was the quarter-mile runner who represented Yale in England a year ago."

Mr. Murphy was asked what the best records were that these Yale men could make. He said: "In the 100-yard dash, Richards is a ten-second man, and Byers and Burnett 0:10 1-5. The best time that the Englishmen have made thus far in this race is 0:10 2-5. In the 300-yard dash the American record, made by Champion Myers, is 0:31½. Richards can make the distance in about 0:31½, and Fitzherbert, the English champion, in about 0:32. This will be a close race, and may go either way. I have great faith in Richards, though, in the quarter mile, Fitzherbert will probably win. He has made the distance in 49 seconds. Chubb and Sanford are good for close to 0:50, but, I am afraid, may not get below that figure.

"In the half mile, Horan of Cambridge will probably go in about 1 minute 57 seconds. Woodhull and Crane will have to beat their records to get below 2 minutes, or, rather, 1:59. In the mile run Morgan, the Yale champion, may be reckoned on to do 4:28, but Luyties has a record of 4:19 and looks like a winner. Cady, Hatch, and Perkins are all promising hurdlers for Yale, and any one of the number is liable to clip 16 seconds. The best British record in the hurdles is 16 4-5 seconds. The hurdle race on the cinder track is probably a fifth of a second faster than the hurdle over grass, as the Englishmen run the event. Both the hurdle races will be pretty events.

"In the weights Yale should have no trouble winning. Hickok ought to take both, as a year ago in England. He will throw the hammer 135 feet, or possibly better, and will put the shot 44 feet. It is doubtful if an Englishman throws the hammer over 125 feet, and puts the shot more than 40 feet. Capt. Sheldon is Yale's best man in the jumps. He will, I think, win the broad handily, as last year in England, clearing about 23 feet. The English champion won the Cambridge-Oxford games this Spring by jumping 22 feet 5 inches. Thompson and Sheldon are jumping about equally well for Yale in the high jump. Both clear the bar at about 5 feet 10 inches, and the Cambridge men will probably get an inch higher than that."

Each team will enter two men in every event. There will, then, be one heat in each race, four contestants competing. Only first places count, and the winner of six firsts takes the international championship.

PIQUA CLUB'S MANY DIFFICULTIES

The Supreme Court Asked to Order the Sale of Its Property and That of the New Manhattan Athletic Club.

The Piqua Club Association, the New Manhattan Athletic Club, and the administration of Jacob A. Cantor as receiver furnished a lively two hours' discussion yesterday before Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court.

E. M. Shepard, as counsel for the judgment creditors, whose claims aggregate $28,000, appeared before Judge Beekman to ask that the Court direct Receiver Cantor to sell the club property as soon as possible, so that the creditors may secure some of their claims. Mr. Shepard also asked for a stay of all proceedings on the part of the receiver until the appeal from the order appointing him can be heard by the General Term of the court.

It was asserted by Mr. Shepard that the extraordinary scheme under which the Piqua Club Association had been running the New Manhattan Athletic Club prior to the appointment of the receiver was for the sole purpose of avoiding liability on the part of the club's officers. Mr. Shepard said:

The receiver is selling the very goods on which the judgment creditors held liens, thus destroying their chances of recovery. The condition of the club is worse to-day than it was at the time the receiver was appointed.

The receiver has been running a social club under the direction of the Court, and selling wines, liquors, and cigars, and conducting boxing bouts at large expense. The accounts of the receiver show that his receivership is a complete failure. There is now no prospect of the judgment creditors being paid. The receiver is in pecuniary difficulties. His bills are not paid, and the business is in a most deplorable state.

Was ever such an absurd spectacle presented anywhere as is shown here, where the receiver, an officer of this court, is running a social club for the entertainment of a few gentlemen of leisure, who like to see slugging matches? An immediate end should be put to such an undignified and improper spectacle. We ask for an immediate sale of the property that remains, in order that the judgment creditors may get at least a portion of their $28,000.

Eugene Van Schaick, who represented Mr. Cantor, said that it was immaterial to the receiver whether the court ordered the club's continuance or dissolution. He added:

However, I desire to say that the affidavit upon which the motion was based is made up of three kinds of lies—big, little, and statistical. The affairs of the club being in a worse condition than they were when Senator Cantor was appointed, they are much better. New members are constantly coming in. The salary list, which was formerly $10,000 a month, is now but $2,500 a month. The club has now about 2,700 members, and only last week there were about fifty applications made.

The lawyer admitted that the receiver has been selling wines, liquors, and cigars, but said that he is doing it under the order of Justice Andrews.

A. M. White, on behalf of some of the stockholders, declared that George A. Baker, who made the charges upon which the motion was based, only recently admitted that the judgments held by the creditors were worth 100 cents on the dollar, and also stated in a letter that he believed that the club would pay all its debts in three months.

A number of employes of the club also put in affidavits declaring that, although they held judgments against the club, they did not wish to participate in the motion, and wanted to withdraw from any participation in it.

Mr. Shepard, in replying, remarked that he might ask the permission of the Court to bring suits against the receiver personally to recover the claims against the club.

Judge Beekman reserved his decision.

JOSE MARIA MORA MADE A WILL.

Facts That Affect His Son's Claim to a Share in the Spanish Indemnity.

A new phase in the litigation that has been begun by the children of José Maria Mora for a half interest in the Mora indemnity of $1,500,000, which is to be paid by Spain on Sept. 15, was developed yesterday.

José Maria Mora was a brother of Maximo Mora, who pushed the big claim to payment, and to whom the money is now to be paid under the agreement with Spain. José Maria Mora died in Brazil in November, 1892. His son, José Manuel Mora, lives in this city. The latter alleges that his father owned a half interest in the estates confiscated by Spain twenty years ago, and he intends to sue his uncle Maximo for half of the indemnity. In order to put himself in a position to prosecute this suit, José Manuel recently applied to the Surrogate's Court here for letters of administration in his father's estate, alleging that José Maria Mora died without making a will.

It now appears that the latter did execute a will on July 10, 1865. This fact is brought out by an affidavit made by José Ignacio Rodriguez of Washington, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. The affidavit of Rodriguez is based upon a letter which he received from Joaquin Lanois, a notary, of Havana. This notary, in his letter, says that Don José Maria Mora, on July 10, 1865, executed before Notary Augustin Valerio a closed last will and testament in duplicate. One copy he took away himself, and the other was left in the custody of the notary in charge of the general archives of the Proctocol in Havana. This has never been opened.

In view of the fact that the execution of the will has been discovered, proceedings will probably be taken to discover the will and have it probated. It is then likely that copies of the will will be sent here, and the papers probated in this city, and ancillary letters testamentary issued upon the will to the son, for the purpose of bringing suit to recover half of the Spanish Government award.

The proceedings already begun will, it is expected, be withdrawn.

Damages for Archibald C. Gunter.

Archibald Clavering Gunter, the novelist and playwright, has brought a suit to enjoin Henry C. Buchanan from using the name of the "Home Publishing Company."

In the Supreme Court Justice O'Brien yesterday signed an order granting the injunction prayed for, and directing the defendant to pay Mr. Gunter $1,000 as damages.

Mr. Gunter in 1887 started a publishing business under the name of The Home Publishing Company. He alleges that some time ago his attention was called to the fact that the defendant was advertising extensively under the name of The Home Publishing Company, and offering for 25 and 10 cents to send useful and valuable articles with a story paper. Gunter had one of his clerks answer the advertisement, and he says that the clerk received in reply a story and a gilt tin mug. He also says that many persons answered the advertisement and received worthless gifts. He says that in this way his reputation and business were greatly damaged.

Wants to be Tried in Sweden.

William Johansen, who was arrested on Tuesday on board the steamship Hekla by a Deputy United States Marshal, charged with having run away from Sweden with $3,500 belonging to his partner, O. G. Carlsen, was before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday for examination. He frankly admitted receiving the money, which he had obtained for the purpose of purchasing forest lands.

He said that the scheme fell through, and then he came to America to visit his son, who lives in Valparaiso, Neb. He had not intended staying here long. He said also that he wanted the money returned to Carlsen, and that he wanted to go back and stand trial in Sweden if he had committed any offense. He was committed to await the arrival of extradition papers from Washington.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, granted a writ of habeas corpus, directing the Warden of Ward's Island Asylum for the Insane to produce Henry Klein before him on Aug. 26. The writ was granted upon the application of Ignatz Klein, the father of Henry. Mr. Klein says that in January last he took Henry to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his mental condition. He says that the hospital authorities promised to keep Henry there, but without his knowledge or consent Henry was sent to the Ward's Island Asylum, and is unlawfully restrained of his liberty.

—Filippo Giampapa, the shoemaker of 131 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, who stabbed Katie and Rosie Well of 429 East Eighty-eighth Street with a stiletto on Aug. 8, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday. There were two indictments for assault in the first degree.

—George R. Rogers, who was indicted for abandoning his son, James Milton Rogers, five years old, in the Continental Hotel, was remanded for sentence yesterday by Recorder Goff until Aug. 28.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Woodbury—Grosvenor S. Hubbard. Hollender vs. Stein—John E. Ward. Matter of Berri Pharmacy—Robert D. Murray. Evarts vs. Casey (two cases)—Robert D. Murray.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Barnard vs. Manhattan Railway—G. M. Spier, George H. Taylor—W. F. Gardiner.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Ashbel P. Fitch vs. Louis Weber—Walter G. Hennessy, People &c., vs. Provident Fund Society—Arthur M. Sanders. Matter of Berri Pharmacy—Stephen W. Livingston.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Thomas McCracken vs. Nellis F. Macdonald—George M. Leventritt, Franta Ludekar vs. Louis Ravel—Samuel Thomas Walkup.

TROY STEEL AND IRON REORGANIZATION

Steel Will Be Manufactured by an Improved Process.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The extensive plant of the Troy Steel and Iron Company, which was incorporated a few years since with a capital of $2,500,000, was sold yesterday to Frank S. Witherbee for $400,000.

The plant of the company, which lies in the town of Watervliet and the City of Troy, has been practically idle for three years. Receivers in whose hands the property was placed were unsuccessful in their efforts to sell. A meeting of stockholders was called some time since, and a committee on reorganization appointed. The plan which this committee recommended was that all creditors receive 50 per cent. in bonds and 50 per cent. in preferred stock to the amount of their claims, and that the stockholders pay 33¼ per cent. cash for preferred bonds, retaining their holdings of stock. This would make a capital equal to that of the original company. The plan was adopted. The committee on reorganization is H. H. Rogers, representing the Standard Oil Company; J. S. Morgan, Smith M. Weed, representing the Hudson River Ore and Iron Company; F. S. Witherbee, representing the Port Henry Iron Company, and Horace G. Young, representing the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The purchase was made in the name of this reorganization committee.

The plan of the reorganized company is to sell out its real estate in Troy City, and erect one of the largest steel mills in the country on Breaker Island, Albany County, alongside its blast furnaces, erected there some years since. The company will manufacture steel billets after the Bessemer basic process, which has been employed for several years in foreign countries, but is new in this. The cost of manufacture is much less than after the old Bessemer steel process. The company will begin the erection of the proposed six-hundred-thousand-dollar mill immediately.

NEW SYSTEM OF PAYING THE ARMY

Paymasters Will Not Hereafter Travel Around the Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Among the changes prophesied to appear in the forthcoming revised Army Regulations is one relating to the payment of the troops that has been urged upon the auth

JURY VIEWS THE WRECK

Moist Soil Under the Ireland Building Central Pillar.

EARTH GAVE WAY UNDER PRESSURE

This the View Practically Agreed Upon by the Experts—Case May Be Laid Before the September Grand Jury.

Coroner Fitzpatrick suspended taking testimony yesterday in the inquest respecting the Ireland Building disaster, and personally conducted the jury to the wrecked structure at West Broadway and West Third Street, where the entire day was spent in making an investigation of the central pillar, the stone upon which it rested, the concrete foundation, and the well upon the edge of which the column was raised.

At the time of the collapse, this pillar had been driven seven feet into the earth, and much speculation existed as to the condition both of the column itself and the soil beneath it. Coroner Fitzpatrick had given strict injunctions that this section of the ruin be not disturbed until it had been examined by the jury, and his orders were observed. When the pillar was withdrawn from the earth yesterday afternoon by means of a derrick, it was discovered that it had suffered no injury other than the breaking off of two "lugs" at the base. There were no flaws nor blowholes detected, and the Cornell people were much pleased. The soil, however, was so moist that by compression with the fingers it was possible to squeeze liquid from it. This moisture, it was claimed, was due to the presence of the old well, and was the primary cause, it was asserted, of the collapse of the building.

Another discovery made was that the foundation stone, when laid upon the concrete, had not been properly grouted—that, in fact, the liquid cement, instead of extending over the entire base of the stone, had been applied only to the edges. At the centre, for a space larger than the iron plate above it, the stone had no bearing at all. Directly under the spot where the iron column rested on the stone, and where the stone should have had a firm and solid foundation, there was a vacant air space.

The inquest will be resumed on Monday morning, when some additional testimony is to be offered. Coroner Fitzpatrick, however, hoped to give the case to the jury on that day, while Assistant District Attorney McIntyre expects to be able to lay all the facts in the matter before the September Grand Jury.

The jurors assembled at the usual hour yesterday morning in Part III. of General Sessions, where some time was occupied in the acceptance of bondsmen for the men arrested on Tuesday, charged with manslaughter in the second degree.

Thomas Walker of 152 East Ninety-fourth Street, and Thomas Murray of 320 Union Street, Jersey City, both foremen in the employ of Contractor Parker, were admitted to bail, each in $2,500. James Fay, a plumber at 169 East Ninetieth Street, became surety for their appearance. Harvey A. Ubert, a real estate dealer, living at 142 West Fortieth Street, qualified as bondsman for Denis E. Buckley, the ex-Inspector of the Building Department. Charles R. Behrens, the architect, and Edward J. Youdale, a foreman, will furnish bail to-day.

These preliminaries having been settled, District Attorney Fellows came into court and held a conference with Coroner Fitzpatrick and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre. It is assumed that the conversation had reference to the case of ex-Inspector Buckley, for shortly afterward, McIntyre told a reporter for The New-York Times that it had been decided not to proceed against Buckley upon the charge of manslaughter, since there was no evidence against him upon which to maintain the charge, but that the Grand Jury would be asked to indict him for omission of duty as a public officer. This is punishable by a year's imprisonment or $500 fine, or both. All the others are charged with manslaughter in the second degree, the penalty of which is fifteen years' imprisonment.

Coroner Fitzpatrick, Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, the jurors, and a number of lawyers and others interested in the proceedings were conveyed in three stages to the Ireland Building shortly after 11 o'clock. There they were met by Police Captain Eakins of the Mercer Street Station, who piloted the party into the cellar. John B. Ireland, the owner of the building, bland and smiling, was on hand, but nothing could induce him to go into the pit in which fifteen human lives were lost. Superintendent Constable of the Department of Buildings, and his Deputy, Enoch Vreeland, were present to superintend operations, while Contractor Galligan and a number of laborers with a big derrick were ready to begin the work of excavating the central column.

Engineering experts sat around on bent and twisted girders, and viewed the proceedings with a critical eye. H. Waller Brinckerhoff, the civil engineer who gave expert testimony a day or two ago, went into the pit with the jury. So also did Mr. McIntyre, ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, ex-District Attorney Francis L. Wellman, Architect Behrens, and his lawyer, William L. Clark, and Ira D. Warren, Mr. Ireland's attorney. The lawyers did not remain in the pit long. Mr. McIntyre glanced up at the towering, threatening walls, and scrambled out without delay. "I think it is safer outside this building than within," he said, an opinion that was shared by a number of the spectators.

It was when Mr. McIntyre reached the street that he spoke of Mr. Buckley's case. The Assistant District Attorney was of the opinion that his conviction could easily be obtained for omission of duty as a public officer. Speaking of the case of Joseph Guider, the plasterer who has also been arrested on a charge of manslaughter, Mr. McIntyre said:

"I think the charge against Guider will fall through. The evidence thus far has not shown that he was negligent or that he placed a greater weight on the floors than they were supposed to be able to bear. As to the others, I think we shall be able to hold them. I am going to do all in my power to get the evidence before the September Grand Jury and secure prompt indictments."

"Do you intend placing Mr. Ireland on the witness stand?" asked the reporter.

"No; I think not. I do not know that he could throw any light on the matter, and if we did call him, it is probable that his counsel would object to his being sworn. However, that is a matter for future consideration. The public, however, may be satisfied that a thorough investigation will be made and the responsibility fixed upon the proper persons."

While Mr. McIntyre had been talking, Contractor Galligan and his men were busily engaged removing the stone and concrete, preparatory to digging up the pillar. Contractor Parker and his foremen, Sellick, Walker, and Murray, and Plasterer Joseph Guider were interested spectators.

The central pillar was found to be driven seven feet through the foundation, the concrete was broken into seven pieces, and the foundation stone into four pieces. Then the well was laid open, so that the jury could see it.

A further investigation led to a dispute among the jurors as to whether or not there was any "grouting" used, a majority claiming that none was used. Subsequently it was admitted that a little was used on the edges.

All the stone and concrete having been removed, tests of the soil were made. At a distance of two feet it was found to be firm, bearing earth. At the distance of five feet, however, the soil was found to be very soft, and water could be squeezed out of it through the pressure of the fingers. Mr. Brinckerhoff designated it as "good stuff for making mud pies, and that is all."

The pillar was taken out by means of the derrick. It was found to be resting on the soft earth. The pillar was 12½ feet in length, 15 inches in diameter, and weighed 2,100 pounds. The iron plate upon which the column rested was broken into several pieces.

The wall of the cistern was next laid bare. It was found to be 28 inches high.

The jurymen, before leaving the building, clambered up to the roof and examined the condition of the intervening stories.

The experts practically agreed to one opinion as to the cause of the disaster. Nearly one-half of the concrete and stone for the central column were laid upon the walls of the old well, the other half resting on the earth, or disturbed soil, as it is termed by the experts. The earth was yielding, and the brick wall of the well was solid. The iron column was laid on the concrete just outside the brick wall, and directly over the disturbed soil. When the latter yielded, the concrete sunk on one side and broke. The weight of the building forced the pillar through the broken foundation, and the collapse of the building followed.

WHY HIS PRISONERS HOWLED

Sheriff Tamsen Makes a Statement as to the Rules Now Enforced in the Ludlow Street Jail.

Sheriff Tamsen yesterday gave out the following statement, in connection with the recent disturbances in Ludlow Street Jail:

The noisy and obstreperous demonstrations recently made by the United States prisoners in Ludlow Street Jail were simply intended by those prisoners to express their objections to the enforcement by the Sheriff of the rules promulgated for his guidance by the late Federal Grand Jury, as follows:

1. That, so far as practicable, and as provided by law, persons detained for trial or examination on criminal charges be not permitted to associate at will with persons in custody on civil process, or committed for contempt, or detained as witnesses.

2. That he carry out the statutory directions, as to all persons confined in the county jail, so far as practicable, shall be kept separate from each other to the extent, at least, that two or more prisoners arrested and confined on the same charge are not afforded opportunities to consult together plans for escaping.

3. That United States prisoners detained for trial be granted no further privileges than the permission allowed by law to all prisoners detained for trial — to receive at their own expense, in addition to prison fare, other proper articles of food.

4. That visitors desiring to see prisoners be admitted only upon written passes from the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and that such visitors be properly searched on entering the jail.

These rules have been enforced by the Sheriff ever since they were announced, so far as the limited quarters of the jail would permit. The difficulties of enforcing the rules strictly without violating the statutes of the State regulating the Sheriff's keeping of all prisoners, both State and Federal, have been laid by the Sheriff before the United States Attorney-General at Washington, with a suggestion that any proposition from the Federal authorities for proper modification of these rules, or for supplanting them with enforceable rules, would be gratefully received and promptly acted upon.

No reply has yet been received.

The Sheriff further stated that all reports that policemen were called into the jail to quell disorders, or for any other purpose, were erroneous, that no policeman has been in the jail, and all attempts at disorderly or riotous conduct on the part of the prisoners have been suppressed without violence by the Warden and the keepers.

Mr. Tamsen asserted that the misconduct of the prisoners was widely exaggerated in some of the newspapers.

JOHN A. BARNES SEEKS A DIVORCE

Follows Up the Suit Against Frank A. Magowan for Damages for Alienating His Wife's Affections

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 23.—John A. Barnes, who yesterday caused the arrest of ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan on a charge of alienating his wife's affections, this afternoon began proceedings for a divorce in the Court of Chancery. His petition, filed by Judge Chauncey H. Beasley, names Magowan as co-respondent and charges that the wife, Helen Edith Barnes, has been living with Magowan.

The Hotel Anderson, in Pittsburg, and the Hadman House, New-York, as well as the Imperial, Savoy, and Windsor Hotels in that city, are specified as places where Magowan and Mrs. Barnes have been together. Barnes asks for the custody of his five-year-old daughter, Beryl, who is now with her mother in New-York.

Magowan considers his arrest yesterday as part of a programme to blackmail him, and he says he is confident that all efforts in that direction will fail. He says he will have his rubber factories out of the hands of the receivers recently appointed.

MAN CAUGHT BY A WAGON WHEEL

Then the Driver Saw Him He Refused to Stop the Horse and Was Arrested.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—John Healey, a grocer, of 12 Godwin Street, was caught between the wheel and the shaft of a wagon yesterday and dragged some distance along the street. The reckless driver refused to stop and release him. A bystander finally seized the bridle of the horse, and brought it to a standstill.

Healey fell to the ground. Dr. Meyers attended the injured man, and found that his head had been badly lacerated and that he had received internal injuries.

Healey was assisted to court, and there made a complaint against the man who had tried to kill him. The driver said he was Joseph Hunziker, and was employed as a gardeman by Mrs. John Lumpps of this city. In the sale of Mrs. Lumpps's property, which is now being laid in the roadway, and before the sale of it was made under a bridge. He took a shortcut across the lots, and in crossing the railroad tracks he came upon Healey's wagon. Just as his body was half through the hole Hunziker drove his horse directly toward where Healey was, and the front wheel picked up the man's body and dragged him to where Healey's body stopped the horse. Hunziker refused to give any reason for not stopping his horse when he saw Healey caught between the wheel and shaft, and he was held for trial.

CORBETT A "MIXED ALE" FIGHTER

So Justice Jerome Styled Him in Special Sessions Court.

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, was wanted as a witness in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday in the case of Thomas Kane against Abraham Names for 55 Jefferson Street.

Names is charged by Kane with stealing his handbag, and says in defense that he was employed by Corbett to carry his bag to a cab, and that he took Kane's satchel instead, supposing it was Corbett's.

As Corbett was not present, being in Woonsocket, R. I., Names's lawyer asked for an adjournment, so that he might have the prizefighter present.

Justice Jerome acceded to this request, and continued the case to next Wednesday.

"Well, if he comes here," said the Justice, "he will be prepared for a very rigid cross-examination.

"I do not attach much stock in mixed ale fighters. We don't think much of men who plan fights in their city to come off in other places."

Escaped from a Burning Ship.

Among the passengers of the Columbian Line steamer Advance from Galveston, which arrived here yesterday, was Captain Washington W. Hardy, of the American bark Crapo, which was burned while at anchor in the harbor of Junin, Chile. The Crapo was loaded with nitrate of soda, and was bound for New-York.

Smoke was discovered coming out of the fore hatch on the night of July 31, at 9 o'clock. Capt. Hardy ran forward, but was unable to locate the seat of fire. He ordered the hatches closed, and when the fire had not reached the nitrate the smoke was clearly from a wood fire.

He ordered the hatches opened in order to smother the fire, but it had too much headway, and the vessel began to burn. Then the crew deserted the ship, escaping injury.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Eau Claire, Wis., Aug. 23.—John Kimball, aged seventy-six, a prominent resident of this city, married Miss Isabella Fraser, aged seventeen, a clerk in a store, has filed a petition for divorce. His complaint is that he is much older and exceedingly susceptible; that a friend introduced her to Kimball and persuaded Kimball to agree to marry her and that the consummation of prosecution compelled him to do so and he lived a house and lot to her.

Alexandria, Va., Aug. 23.—A. Israel, a prominent commission merchant of this city, Grand Commander Knights Templar, Grand Senior Warden of the Virginia Grand Lodge of Masons, and at one time Superintendent of the Mount Vernon Railway Company, committed suicide here today by shooting himself through the head. He had been a sufferer from paralysis recently.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 23.—Miss Lora Perkins was arrested last night on the charge of stealing her sister, Mrs. Lola Hawkins, a diamond ring valued at $75. The warrant was sworn out by Mrs. Hawkins. Medical inspector of one of the hospitals examined the ring, and it had been supposed that Mrs. Hawkins had met her death by accidentally swallowing a lamp.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 23.—An attempt was made last night to blow up the passenger train on the Northern Pacific passenger train by placing a stick of dynamite in a frog at a switch about a mile east of the city. Nine passengers passed over the dynamite before the train was wrecked. The last train, which left Butte at 10:30 P. M., was partly shattered, but no one was injured.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The State Board of Health has received a communication certificate from Port Covington, Md., which is an Indian settlement. It announces that on Aug. 5 Joseph Across-the-Water and Mary Tipover were wedded in the presence of Chief Curly-head.

Laporte, Ind., Aug. 23.—Willie Sadler, aged thirteen, picked up a gun yesterday and pointing it at his companion, Walter Simons, aged twelve, shot and mortally wounded him. He did not know the gun was loaded. It is feared that Young Sadler will lose his mind.

NUTLEY VIGILANCE AVAILED NOT

For the Second Time the Village Visited by Burglars—Three Houses Entered, but Little of Value Taken.

FRANKLIN, N. J., Aug. 23.—The burglars who visited a dozen or more houses here Wednesday night and created considerable excitement in this little town came back and continued their work last night in spite of the vigilance of the citizens.

Three houses in Grant Avenue, Nutley, were entered, but nothing was taken, so far as is known. At the house of Thomas Gylls the burglars were frightened away by Mr. Brown, who is staying there for the Summer, and who was awakened by the noise and went down stairs.

The houses of P. J. Young and Edwin Morgan, Jr., were also entered. The burglars left the tracks of their feet on the floor. In all three places entrance was gained by prying off the netting on the side windows and springing the catches.

Four men were seen about midnight on the bank at the Grant Avenue crossing of the Erie Railway. They had disappeared before a posse of citizens could be summoned to pursue them.

Two men, who are supposed to have been connected with the many burglaries, called on Mrs. Henry Mortilli, at the Lincoln House, at Avondale, yesterday. After getting some food and some money in payment for chopping wood, they insisted on sleeping upon the premises. They wanted to sleep in the barn, after first inquiring as to where the dog was kept chained.

Chief of Police Searles found them "rushing the growler" in front of the house about 9 o'clock last night, and they were taken before Justice Post, who sent them to jail for sixty days for being suspicious characters and for being drunk and disorderly.

Mount Vernon Barber Pleads Guilty.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The case of Frederick Zimmerman, the barber of 10 East First Street, this city, who was arrested last Sunday on a charge of violating the Collins barber law, was resumed in the Court of Special Sessions to-day. Counsel for the prisoner withdrew the plea of not guilty entered Tuesday, and substituted a plea of guilty. Judge Bard imposed a fine of $5, which Zimmerman paid. The two witnesses, Rodell and Milry, who refused to testify Tuesday, notwithstanding the direction of the Court, purged themselves of contempt, and the proceedings against them were dismissed.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Campania, from Liverpool.

A.—John Adamson, Miss Agnew, Miss B. T. Agnew, Mr. Albee, George Allen, A. A. Allen, Miss C. Allen, Mrs. J. F. J. Allison, Mrs. Allison, J. H. Ambrose, Mrs. M. D. Andrews, E. Austin.—B.—E. Barton, Mrs. Barton, J. S. Beckwith, Mrs. Beckwith, J. E. Bertrand, Dr. H. S. Birkett, Miss A. M. Bisco, Joseph Black, James Black, Mrs. Black, Mrs. J. H. Bond, M. A. Bonsoll, G. A. Borthwick, C. B. Bouton, the Rev. J. M. Bowen, A. Bowersax, H. C. Boyer, C. H. Boynton, the Rev. J. J. Brady, K. Brenenman, Mr. Brenk, Mrs. Brenk, J. Brown, Miss Brunsman, Dr. J. Burnett, Mrs. Burnett, Miss H. H. Burchell, George R. Burton, Mrs. Burton, C.—J. D. Campbell, Mr. Campbell, Miss M. C. Chapin, Miss A. H. Chittenden, A. M. Church, F. Church, Mrs. Bruce Clark, James H. Clark, R. D. Clarke, J. Clarke, Cocks, Cochrane, Mrs. Cochrane, Frank Cockshutt, Mrs. Cockshutt, Mrs. Codman, Miss B. G. Collier, Miss L. A. Collier, Mr. Cox, Mr. Crewse, Miss Crowther, Miss Grace M. Cullen, Miss J. Curry, Miss M. Curry.—D.—John E. Dalton, John Dalziel, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis, John Dawson, Mrs. S. Derr, L. Derr, Mrs. Derr, L. Le Baron Dexter, E. F. Dickinson, Ira Dimock, Mrs. Dimock, Irving Dimock, Stanley Dimock, Harold E. Dimock, Miss Edith L. Dimock, Miss Florence J. Dimock, W. T. Dobson, W. Donaldson, Samuel Doncaster, J. Dorr, Mrs. Dorr, T. Dorr, Mrs. Dorr, C. Dow, Mrs. and Miss Drew, Miss Dunn, E. D. Easton, Miss Hattie Easton, Miss Edson.—F.—A. W. Fairchild, Mrs. Fairchild, J. W. Falls, Mrs. Falls, Mrs. Farrell, Miss Kathleen Farrell, Mr. Fatman, Francisco Fava, Mrs. J. R. Fell, Miss M. R. Fell, Miss M. F. Fell, Miss F. Fell, J. G. Fell, Mr. Fellner, Mrs. Fellner, A. Fellner, B. W. Fielding, Miss Ella Fish, A. Fitzgerald, Capt. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Fitzgerald, C. A. Flint, Mrs. Flint, E. E. Floyd, C. Harold Floyd, A. A. Fogg, Mrs. Fogg, J. S. Fogg, the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, Mr. Forsdike, Mrs. Forsdike, T. C. Forster, Gilbert Fraser, British Consul at New-York; Mrs. Fraser, Miss Fraser, E. P. Frost.—G.—H. Gardner, Carman Gibbons, Mrs. Gibbons, Miss Gibbons, Dr. W. N. Gilchrist, James A. Goldsmith, Douglas S. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Miss Alice Green, Mrs. Guinett, F. E. Gunther, Mrs. Gunther.—H.—Mrs. Hadley, Miss Hadley, Miss Maud Hale, Mrs. E. F. Hallett, Miss A. T. Hallett, Mrs. J. C. Hancock, W. Hancock, Gerald Hannay, J. B. Hardy, H. S. Helmeken, T. H. Hendrickson, Miss M. Hendrickson, Mrs. Henderson, H. B. Henley, Charles Hepburn, William High, A. E. Hoffman, the Right Rev. J. Hogan, Bishop of Kansas City; Mr. Holland, Mrs. Holland, L. Le Baron Holmes, Mrs. R. S. Von Horn, George S. Hosmer, J. E. Howell, John Howell, George Howell, B. F. Huger.—I.—Thomas Irvine, Mrs. Irvine, H. H. Irvine, Jr., A. E. Irving, C. H. Irving, Joel Isaacs.—J.—E. C. Jameson, W. P. Jenkins, R. W. Jenkins, Mrs. Clara Kautbach, F. Kutzbach, Miss A. Koch, A. Kern, Mrs. Justine D. Kehl, Miss Tina Klein, H. R. Knopf, T. Krychetofowich, Mrs. A. Krychetofowich, Miss Dorothea Krychetofowich, Christine Krychetofowich, Mare Krychetofowich, Bagdan Krychetofowich, Roman Krychetofowich, Paul Krohn, Mrs. Krohn, Dr. Kumpel, Miss Marguerite Kuhlmann, Mr. Kleemann.—L.—Miss Julie Lewis, O. Ludwig, Mrs. C. C. Lister, Charles Lister, Jr., J. W. Lazaer, C. J. A. Loder, Miss K. Loder, Joseph Lane, Narciso Lopez, Mrs. Narciso Lopez, Miss Germania Lamardine, A. Lugsjannes, H. Liebermann, Mrs. Liebermann, Julius Lethelm, Ive Lewin, Franz Leinefelder, Francis L. Lewis, Mr. C. Lewis, Jr., M. C. D. Murphy, A. D. Mirre, N. M. Munoz, A. K. McAlpine, Mrs. McIntyre, J. M. McIntyre, Miss McIntyre, Miss M. McIntyre, Miss J. McIntyre, Patrick McIntyre, J. Merrill, Mrs. J. Merrill, T. J. Mooney, Miss Martha Muller, Miss Mieers, F. Mandel, Miss G. P. Moorhead, Miss Ida Morck, H. Mayer, Mrs. Dr. R. C. Muller, Mrs. Carolyn Maelz, L. Mauetz, Mr. Martin Meyer, Miss Henny Mack, W. Muller, W. B. Marcusson, Mrs. H. Muller, G. Muller, Alma Muller, G. Mascher, Ludwig Meisaler.—N.—Dr. B. Nachtigall, Mrs. Dr. Paula Nachtigall.—O.—H. J. E. Oscutt, Mrs. Oscutt, Arthur Oscutt, W. J. Ostheimer.—P.—Mrs. Dora Peyser, L. Perlen, Mrs. J. Prosol, Johan Prosol, Mr. Pfeilinger, Miss Paetsch, J. Phillips, Mrs. J. Phillips, Miss Anna Phillips, Julius Peltin, Emil Paaswehl, Miss Regina Prager, Max Pulver.—R.—Dr. Oliver P. Rex, J. R. Rodbreg, Mrs. D. Rodberg, Mrs. L. Rice, Otto Riemann, Mrs. Lina Rosenbaum, Samuel Rosneberg, Mrs. Lina Rosenberg, Henry Roeder, Mrs. Gertrude Roeder, S. Reiss, Karl Reibl, Mrs. E. Raphael, Florence Raphael.—S.—Mrs. R. H. Smith, Miss E. Smith, Miss Ray Simmons, Joseph Stubb, G. A. Schwartz, Mrs. G. A. Schwartz, Grange Sard, Miss Marian Sard, E. Schaestel, T. G. Stein, Mrs. Helene Stein, Bertha Stein, Dorothea Stein, Herbert Stein, Mrs. W. R. Sweitzer, Miss Schwab, F. Schwab, Dr. G. W. Stewart, Dr. B. J. Schnette, Dr. J. W. Schnette, Miss Elise Stucktrup, A. T. W. Stammberger, Mrs. Charlotte Stolze, J. A. Smith, H. Schmidt, Mrs. H. Schmidt, Miss Kathie Scholer, Mrs. Thekla Schnaider, Miss Emma Schneider, Mrs. Selter, Miss Selter, Carl Silbermann, Christian Stoetzel, Peter Schreiber, M. C. Schwichtenberg, Ludwig Schwenk, Marcus Schwenk, Gustav Sterkel, John Seeger, Gustav Seeger, Mr. Schnackenberg.—T.—T. Tamm, Mrs. T. Tamm, Eduard Theissen, W. H. Tallmann, Mrs. S. Tucker, J. B. Thompson, Mrs. J. B. Thompson, Richard Tonnemann, Mrs. Adele Tamm, Eddie Tamm, Martha Tamm.—U.—S. Ullmann.—V.—Bonil Volosin, J. K. Vette, Mrs. K. Vette, Prof. Dr. J. Vorsanger, Mrs. Prof. J. Vorsanger, Gerhard Vadder, Dr. A. Vorwerck.—W.—Julius Wolff, C. Waggamann, W. H. H. Waller, Mrs. W. H. H. Waller, Dr. W. R. Warner, Albert J. Weber, W. Walsmann, Mrs. B. Walsmann, Josef Weber, L. Wankel, Moritz Weingarten, A. O. Weingarten, John Waske, Hermann Wild, John Witt.—Z.—Eugen Zelle, M. Zinemann.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...5:19	Sun sets...6:45	Moon sets...8:51	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:28	11:00	4:13	4:45
Governors Island	10:36	11:21	4:48	5:22
Hell Gate	12:49	1:14	6:14	6:50

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 24.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Albano	Havre	Aug. 9
Elwick	Gibraltar	Aug. 6
La Champagne	Havre	Aug. 17
Largo Bay	Gib altar	Aug. 9
Nampth	St. Lucia	Aug. 16
Paris	Southampton	Aug. 17
Pascal	St. Lucia	Aug. 15
Santiago	Nassau	Aug. 20
Theresina	Para	Aug. 11
SUNDAY, AUG. 25.		
Anchoria	Glasgow	Aug. 15
State of California	Glasgow	Aug. 16
MONDAY, AUG. 26.		
El Mar	New-Orleans	Aug. 21
Elliot	Bermuda	Aug. 22
Georgic	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Massachusetts	London	Aug. 15
Saale	Bremen	Aug. 17
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Aug. 15
Vigilancia	Havana	Aug. 21
TUESDAY, AUG. 27.		
Adirondack	Port Limon	A g. 19
Braunschweig	Bremen	Aug. 15
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 21
Caracas	La Guayra	Aug. 21
Waesland	Antwerp	Aug. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Alene	Aug. 24	Kingston	24 State St.
Yucatan	Aug. 24	Havana	113 Wall St.
Trawaddy	Aug. 24	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Galileo	Aug. 24	Hull	21-23 State St.
Lepanto	Aug. 24	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Kansas City	Aug. 24	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Navarra	Aug. 24	Newfoundl'd	Pier 20 E. R.
Obdam	Aug. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ems	Aug. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hogarth	Aug. 24	Liverpool	Busk&Jevons.
Virginia	Aug. 24	Queenst'wn	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Aug. 24	London	4 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Aug. 24	La Guayra	185 Front St.
La Gascogne	Aug. 24	Havre	8 Bowling Gr.
Roman Prince	Aug. 24	Galveston	2 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Aug. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Aug. 24	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Knick'bocker.	Aug. 24	New-Orl'ns.	Pier 9 N. R.
Maria	Aug. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Etruria	Aug. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
P. Willem III.	Aug. 24	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Principia	Aug. 25	Leith	29 Broadway.
Cherokee	Aug. 26	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	Aug. 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Flamborough	Aug. 27	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Havel	Aug. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	Aug. 28	Havana	113 Wall St.
Lampasas	Aug. 28	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Etona	Aug. 28	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Ardanrose	Aug. 28	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Paris	Aug. 28	S'th mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Aug. 28	Antwerp	13 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Aug. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Madiana	Aug. 29	Windward I.	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Aug. 29	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Columbia	Aug. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Panama	Aug. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Advance	Aug. 30	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
City of Para	Aug. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
State of Texas	Aug. 30	Brunswick	Pier 29 E. R.
Massachusetts	Aug. 30	London	4 Broadway.
Peconic	Aug. 31	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Champagne	Aug. 31	Havre	8 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Aug. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Vigilancia	Aug. 31	Havana	113 Wall St.
Louisiana	Aug. 31	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Adirondack	Aug. 31	Kingston	24 State St.
Campania	Aug. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	Aug. 31	Hull	21-23 State St.
S. of California	Aug. 31	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Prussia	Aug. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Eastern Prince	Aug. 31	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
Heverlee	Aug. 31	Penn'a'co	19 Whith'l St.
Hekla	Aug. 31	Christ'nia	F'ch,Edye Co.
Saale	Aug. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Aug. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Santee City	Sept. 1	Philadelph'a	Pier 35 N. R.
Georgic	Sept. 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Theresina	Sept. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Teutonic	Sept. 4	Liverpool	20 Broadway.
Terrier	Sept. 4	Demerrara	100 Wall St.
St. Louis	Sept. 4	S'th mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Sept. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Sept. 4	La Guayra	185 Front St.
Aug. Victoria	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
South Cambria	Sept. 5	Fuerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Manitoba	Sept. 7	London	4 Broadway.
Umbria	Sept. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Teave	Sept. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Sept. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Creole Prince	Sept. 7	Bahia	2 Stone St.
Werra	Sept. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Oevsetum	Sept. 7	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Boston City	Sept. 7	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Aurania	Sept. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Sept. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Colombia	Sept. 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Bovic	Sept. 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Strathdale	Sept. 10	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Peninsular	Sept. 10	Azores	113 Pearl St.
Britannic	Sept. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Sept. 11	S'uthmpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Sept. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fluminense	Sept. 13	Barbados	88 Gold St.
Lucania	Sept. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Neb.	Sept. 14	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Persia	Sept. 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 14	Bahia	19 Whith'l St.
P. F. Hend'k.	Sept. 14	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Ethiopia	Sept. 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 14	La Guayra	185 Front St.
Fulda	Sept. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	Sept. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Sept. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Sept. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Aug. 22

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, Genoa June 29, Leghorn July 1, Trieste 10, Fiume 14, Bari 16, Patras, 21, Catacola 28, Sorrento 31, Naples Aug. 3, and Gibraltar 8, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Jamestown, Phillphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Richmond, Glover, West Point, Va., with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Wyanoke, Davis, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Advance, Beers, Colon Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Stamford Parry, Horron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:25 A. M.

SS Strathisla, (Br.,) Marshall, Las Palmas Aug. 8, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Welhaven, (Nor.,) Furman, Philadelphia Aug. 22, in ballast to Smith, Gregory & Winters.

SS Breidablik, (Nor.,) Nelson, Gibara 5 ds., with fruit to Nones & Co.; vessel to R. J. Goodwin's Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool Aug. 17 and Queenstown 18, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:14 P. M.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg Aug. 15, Southampton 16, and Cherbourg 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

United States cruiser Atlanta, E. J. Cromwell, Key West Aug. 17.

BELOW.—Anchored in Horseshoe, brig H. H. Wright, Williams, Port Bevis, C. B., for Philadelphia.

Sailed.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Leith; Foscolia, (Br.,) Port Antonio; Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville; Rio Grande, Brunswick, Ga.; Hubert, (Br.,) Para, Manaos, and Barbados; Fontabelle, (Br.,) Barbados.

Spoken.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Bark Freeman, Capt. Garish, from New-York July 19 for Port Elizabeth, was spoken Aug. 9 in lat. 11 north, long. 27 west.

Ship Samoena, (Br.,) Capt. Boyce, from Liverpool Aug. 8 for Chittagong and New-York, was spoken Aug. 15 in lat. 38 north, long. 14 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Passow, from New-York Aug. 14 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dulac, sld. from Denia for New-York yesterday.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt

TO PARIS IN A BALLOON

A Russian Inventor of a New Airship Will Make the Attempt.

ALSO WILL GO TO THE NORTH POLE

A Heating Apparatus, Far Below the Balloon, Enables the Aeronaut to Rise and Descend Quickly at Will.

Serge de Savine, a Russian engineer, living now in Paris, hopes to make soon several long voyages in a balloon and montgolfier which he has invented. The first journey he intends to make from New-York to Paris, and then on the following June to cross the north pole. In these voyages he will be accompanied by the experienced aeronauts, Messrs. Mallet and Besançon and Mr. Kroll.

Until now all attempts to regulate the course of balloons have failed. The atmospheric ocean is traversed by currents

Balloon Invented by a Russian.

The Upper Chamber, Which Will Contain an Immense Quantity of Gas.

flowing in different directions. To utilize these currents so that it would be possible to navigate the air in a certain desired direction is a problem which Mr. Savine says he has solved by his balloon and montgolfier.

Pilâtre de Rosier made an attempt to cross Pas de Calais from Bologne to England, June 15, 1785. He had suspended beneath his hydrogen balloon a cylindrical montgolfier, the air of which he heated by burning upon an iron grate felt soaked in alcohol. But, as he had no facilities to regulate the flame, and as the hydrogen balloon was placed too near to it, the airship caught fire, and the unfortunate aeronaut came to the ground from a height of 3,000 feet, with his assistant, Mr. Romain.

Mr. Savine, following up the same idea, suggests certain considerations which were not taken into account by Mr. de Rosier and which led to the disaster. He purposes to limit the height at which the balloon shall travel, and to afford opportunity to select appropriate atmospheric currents. It is necessary, of course, to increase the distance between the fire and hydrogen gas as much as possible. It is absolutely essential to invent a heating apparatus which shall combine all conditions necessary for perfect security. The apparatus must be light, easily operated, have a sufficient draught, and give immediate results.

On these principles Mr. Savine determined to adopt a system of two balloons, one suspended beneath the other. The upper balloon, which bears the weight of the entire apparatus, is a hydrogen balloon of 120,000 cubic feet capacity. It is the largest balloon now in existence in Paris. To its basket is attached a double metallic cable 130 feet long, from which is suspended the Montgolfier of 40,000 cubic feet capacity, supporting a basket containing the heating apparatus. The whole concern is higher than the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris, which is about 250 feet high. Four aeronauts, two in each basket, will operate both balloons.

In the heating apparatus lies the chief improvement over the former balloons. Mr. Savine saw a suggestion in a solder lamp. He magnified and modified it, so that it has the aspect of a big tin grating, fed by volatile oil, (essence minerale,) which burns as brightly as coal gas. The oil will be conducted by a system of pipes to a set of burners or jets in the bars of the grating, arranged so that the flame will occupy an area of one square meter. The flame is regulated by cranks. This grating is covered by several cones, piled one on another, leaving, however, spaces to create a powerful draught and to conduct all the heated air into the Montgolfier.

Mr. Savine made several experiments in the Machine Gallery in Paris, in the presence of the most distinguished French aeronauts. It was proved to them that the Montgolfier could be filled with hot air in twenty-five minutes, and that there was no fear that the Montgolfier could catch fire, as it is made of an uninflammable material. The hydrogen balloon is also quite safe from fire, on account of the distance between it and the Montgolfier—170 feet.

When the balloon ascends, and after a time shows a tendency to fall, the aeronauts on the Montgolfier will put the heating apparatus in action, instead of throwing out ballast as the former aeronauts used to do, in order to raise the balloon. Then the Montgolfier will be filled with hot air, will diminish the weight of the airship, and it will rise again. A small quantity of hot air is sufficient to diminish the weight of it so as to sustain its equilibrium. The expenditure of the volatile oil will not be great.

This is a very important question, as the duration of the journey depends largely on the amount of combustible material which the Montgolfier can carry. Mr. Savine's balloon will carry about 700 pounds of volatile oil, which amount, he calculated, will be sufficient for 150 hours.

The invention of Mr. Savine is the substitution of hot air for ballast. As every 5 kilogramms of his volatile oil create 300 kilogramms of motor power, he can carry with him 60 times less ballast than any other aeronaut need carry with a balloon of the same capacity.

The point he intends to make in these proposed voyages, is to show the world the possibility of navigating the air in all direction. Meteorological observations made during the scientific ascents of Mr. Welsh in 1852, of Mr. Glaisher in 1862-6, and of MM. Flammarion and de Fonvielle in 1867-8, proved the existence of many currents, flowing in different directions, in the atmosphere surrounding us. With the aid of Mr. Savine's Montgolfier, the weight of which can be changed momentarily at the will of the aeronaut, it will be easy for him to select a steady current of air flowing in the direction in which it is desired to travel. As soon as this current ceases to be favorable, or changes its course, the aeronaut will raise or lower the balloon by starting or extinguishing the fire in the Montgolfier until he strikes another favorable current, in which he will maintain the balloon.

Mr. Savine's efforts will be of great service to meteorology for the study of the direction of the higher currents, which are now positively unknown. His inventions may be also of service to geographical explorations in those lands that are inaccessible to any other method of transportation, such as Central Africa and the north pole. For the last-named expedition, a balloon can carry the balloons, tubes with compressed hydrogen, the aeronauts, provisions, &c., to Spitzbergen Island. This island has natural ports and is quite accessible in Summer, which lasts from June 21 until July 15. During all this time there is continuous daylight.

Mr. Savine hopes to be able to attain the pole in forty-eight hours. During this journey he intends to take a series of photographs, from the height of 1,000 feet, will have a perspective of forty miles. Such a voyage, repeated several times, will give a full map of the north pole.

The first journey, however, Mr. Savine will make from New-York to Paris, made time this year. A similar attempt was made twenty-two years ago by the American aeronaut, Mr. Wise, for which purpose a large balloon was constructed by the proprietors of a New-York illustrated paper. This attempt failed, however, as the material of the balloon was contracted, was bad, and the balloon burst from inflation.

Mr. Savine supposes that, with the aid of favorable currents of variable velocity he will make fifty to fifty-five miles an hour, so that his experiments will be finished in about sixty hours. He will take with him a supply of rockets, with which to signal steamers. He will be able to see everything within a radius of about forty miles, so that in case of calamity he will be able to hold on until help arrives.

CIRCUS INDIANS SEEK SOUVENIRS

Their Curious Letter Asking Commissioner Browning for His Photograph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning yesterday received a novel letter from four Mojave Indians, who are returning to their reservation after a tour of the country with one of the large circuses. The Indians want to take some souvenirs home to prove to their people that they have traveled extensively, among them photographs of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner Smith, whom they designate as the "big" and "little" Commissioner.

Their agents, in a letter transmitting the request, stated that the Indians had discussed the proper phrases in which to ask for the pictures for many days, and the result of their efforts is shown in the following letter:

Lake-to-Ind., Aug. 19, 1895.

To the Indian Father Washington:

Mojave Indians are far away. Mabeso you never been to Mojave country. No Mojave never saw you there. Four Mojaves saw you in Washington and talk made talk. We talked straight. Our people live in desert and you no come there. They only hear agents talk about you. Mojave people know you good man, but want to see your face. We want 'em you tell 'em we see you and Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith him good man too. We never see Hiko (white people) who live in East, only Mr. Rouse.

All our people see big picture, and all see him, and now they all know what photograph mean. Photograph all same man, only man him live far away. All Mojave people hear all about Indian Commissioner, but no see him; no see him picture. You give us only one picture, and only one picture Mr. Smith little Commissioner all same Mr. Browning) and we take 'em to Mojave country. We 'em check safe, safe, and show 'em all Mojaves, and say them all same Indian Commissioner and little Commissioner that we saw in Washington, who made us good talk about school. We show your paper and read him to Mojave, and show pictures, and Mojave all same see you. We like do all you want us do; we will send Mojave children to school, for it is good. We want our children to be like Hiko children, and talk and read and write. We want 'em know the Commissioners. You send us photographs? THE MOJAVES.

The photographs have been sent by the officials.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE NEW CONGRESS

Little Testimony Yet Presented for the Clerk's Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Clerk Kerr of the House of Representatives has begun the consideration of the contested election cases in the Fifty-fourth Congress remaining on his docket, but there is little probability of anything being done, owing to the expiration of the time limit within which proceedings in contest may be prosecuted.

There are twenty-nine contested cases in all, and of these but four remain to be disposed of, so far as the Clerk of the House is concerned. The case of Beatty vs. Price, Third Louisiana District, was taken up, but indefinitely postponed, because the testimony had not been completed, and the ninety days within which all testimony must be taken had long since expired. The case of Coleman vs. Buck, Second Louisiana District, will be called to-morrow in the office of the Clerk. The other two cases will not be considered by the Clerk.

In the case of Belknap vs. McGann, Third Illinois District, Chicago, not a paper was received in Washington until last week, the postponement of action in Chicago having been due to agreement between the parties. The same condition of affairs is found in the case of J. Murray Mitchell vs. James J. Walsh, in the Eighth New-York District. No papers have been filed, and the only record of a contest with which the officers of the House are acquainted is made up of newspaper reports. Congress, however, can deal with the subject as it deems best, and if the precedents of the past are followed, the testimony in these cases will be ordered to be printed.

In but one of the twenty-five cases considered by the Clerk has the brief been filed, and that came in Monday. This is in the contested case of John I. Rinaker, (Dem.,) vs. Finis E. Downing, (Rep.,) in the Sexteenth Illinois District.

A ROAD PARLIAMENT AT ATLANTA

Called by the Secretary of Agriculture Under an Act of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Secretary of Agriculture is charged by act of Congress to collect and disseminate information concerning the public roads. To this end, and under authority of that law, Secretary Morton to-day issued a call for a "Road Parliament," in the hall of the House of Representatives at Atlanta Oct. 17, 18, and 19, under the auspices of the Cotton States and International Exposition.

The invitation is urged upon all State Highway Commissions, State and local road improvement associations, and upon commercial bodies and Boards of Trade and Transportation. Agricultural societies and farmers' organizations, universities, agricultural colleges, and engineering schools, societies of civil engineers, humane societies, the League of American Wheelmen, and carriage and bicycle builders' associations, and all other organizations or individuals especially concerned or experienced in the improvement of highways are likewise cordially solicited to be in attendance or be represented.

JULIAN S. COX MARRIED IN BALTIMORE

The Bride Mrs. Angelie C. Davis of Baltimore—A Quiet Wedding.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Angelie Crippen Davis of Louisville, Ky., was married yesterday to Julian S. Cox of New-York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William D. Morgan, at his residence, 1,321 Linden Avenue.

Mr. Cox has been in Baltimore about two months, and has been living at the Hotel Stafford. Mrs. Davis arrived in Baltimore Wednesday, and registered at the Altamont Hotel. The couple took no person in Baltimore into their confidence, and their marriage was a surprise to the people at both hotels. Mr. Cox procured a license to marry yesterday, and went at once to the clergyman's and made arrangements for the ceremony.

The couple drove to the clergyman's residence at 4 o'clock, and the ceremony was performed in the presence of Mr. Morgan's family. Mr. and Mrs. Cox went to the Altamont Hotel, where they expect to remain for several days.

To Cast Oil on Troubled Waters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Thomas W. Wilson, a seaman who recently served on the training ship Portsmouth, has devised a method and the necessary apparatus for distributing oil at sea to lessen the violence of breaking waves.

The device consists of a metal tank inclosed in a wooden box, from which a rubber tube passes to the surface of the sea. The flow of oil can be easily started and regulated by hand pressure, and the tube is kept in the desired position by a guy suspended from the taffrail.

A cut of the device is given on the pilot chart for the North Pacific Ocean, issued to-day.

The Heating Apparatus.

Suspended 130 Feet Below the Gas Chamber and Taking the Place of Ballast.

TIGHE MAY BE IMPEACHED

For Holding Policeman Donovan the Brooklyn Justice May Suffer.

AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO CRIMINALS

Anthony Comstock Shows That the Courts Never Intended the Punishment of Those Who Collect Evidence.

Police Justice Tighe of Brooklyn may be impeached for his action Thursday in holding Policeman Thomas J. Donovan for the Grand Jury because the policeman had bought a pool ticket for the races from Bookmakers Charles Brown and "Tony" Jenkins.

The case has already aroused a great deal of comment in Brooklyn, and Justice Tighe has achieved notoriety for the third time in his public career.

Policeman Donovan was instructed by his superior officer to procure evidence of unlawful betting among bookmakers. After he had given his evidence, Justice Tighe said to him:

"Did you know that when you induced these men to record a bet you were committing a crime?"

Donovan made an affirmative answer, whereupon the Justice told him he was equally guilty, and held him for the Grand Jury on a charge of felony.

Commenting on the case, Judge Tighe drew the following extraordinary parallel.

"A crime," he said, "is a crime, and that is all there is about it, and it is a crime to induce another to commit a felony.

"If a policeman should give a man a pistol and tell him to shoot another person in order to get evidence of a murder, that would be a crime, would it not? Well, this case is just on the same line."

Anthony Comstock, of the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice, declared yesterday that Justice Tighe had taken a step tending to encourage crime, and had made himself liable to impeachment.

"I take the facts as published," said Mr. Comstock, who then proceeded briefly to recite the facts as printed. Continuing, he said:

"I respectfully present that Justice Tighe should be impeached, and for the following reasons: First, Section 342, Chapter IX., Penal Code, on gaming, provides:

1. No person shall be excused from giving testimony upon any investigation or proceeding for a violation of this chapter upon the ground that such testimony would tend to convict him of a crime; but such testimony cannot be received against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding.

Second—Such conduct tends to encourage criminals and discourage officials from enforcing the law, and thus protecting the public from the evils of this class of crimes.

"The Legislature never intended an absurdity. It never for one moment intended to enact a law and at the same time enact that it should not be enforced.

"Donovan was not an accomplice and did not induce Jenkins or Brown to do anything. These two men were engaged in a criminal business. They were actuated by criminal intent. Donovan was an officer, and had no criminal intent, but rather the laudable purpose of enforcing the law and protecting the community from the evil consequences of their crimes. The ignorance of the law and of the decisions of the highest courts of the land on this question cannot xcuse such an outrage as is presented in this published report.

"It is absurd to say that by transacting business with Jenkins & Brown, and becoming a patron of their establishment, doing business according to a fixed plan, as held out to the public by them, that Donovan, a police officer in the discharge of his duty, either participated in a criminal intent, or offered any inducement to Jenkins when he thus made a bet. Is it not absurd to say he induced Brown to do anything when Brown voluntarily paid over the $5? The receiving of the two-dollar bet, made by Donovan, by Jenkins, was his own voluntary act. Jenkins was not obliged to become the receiver or custodian of this money. That was his business; that is what he was there for. And the receiving of that money was an offense in itself.

"Men who carry on secret society frenzy the scourge of gambling need not be terrified into a failure of duty by a fear of arrest or commitment. The law protects them. And such outrages as that perpetrated, if the reported case be true, ought not to be tolerated one moment in any civilized community. State prisons were not erected for men who secure evidence by means authorized by custom, law, and the decision of the higher courts in this State, and who, with a laudable purpose, seek to secure one thing necessary—legal evidence of crimes publicly committed—in order to bring men guilty of committing a felony to justice. There are hundreds of other cases existing where the principle set forth is fully sustained. To say that the purpose of an established unlawful business induces the criminal thus violating the law to violate the law by purchasing what the criminal has for sale is, to say the least, a legal absurdity."

Mr. Comstock further enforced his views in a communication to a Brooklyn local paper, in which he gave a number of decisions of the highest courts in this State, where it was uniformly decided that a person honestly engaged in securing evidence was not to be considered an accomplice.

Some men are abundantly satisfied if they achieve notoriety but once. Police Justice James G. Tighe of Brooklyn apparently does not belong to this class. By his remarks from the bench, Thursday, in the case of Policeman Donovan, the Justice has achieved notoriety for the third time in his public career.

The first time was when Mr. Tighe stripped to the waist on Staten Island and Wrestled with "Young English." The sporting Justice was more than compensated for the notoriety of that occasion by the pleasure he felt over being kindly permitted by "Young English" to throw the latter one time out of three.

The second time was when The New-York Times exposed the relations between Justice Tighe and the Coney Island Athletic Club, and published a letter from the Justice to Arthur Lumley, written on a sheet of paper containing the official court heading. Mr. Tighe was one of the managers of that fighting organization, and looked after the distribution of the tickets. Mr. Lumley was the person who "pulled off" the fights. The particular fight in question was the mill between Godfrey and Lannon. Police Justice Tighe's letter was as follows:

Court of Special Sessions, Court Room, Butler Street, near Court, James G. Tighe, Justice.
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 3, 1892.

Arthur Lumley, Esq.,

Dear Sir: I send you, by bearer, 200 D. tickets, and 200 B. tickets. Sign enclosed receipt. Enclose in envelope and return, and let me know how many press tickets you shall want.

Yours, G. TIGHE.

Justice Tighe and his friends did not relish the very full disclosures in this paper of his promotion of knock-out contests at Coney Island. The disclosures led to a popular agitation, which culminated in a wave of public indignation and protest that swept the Coney Island Athletic Club out of existence, and put an end to the disgraceful exhibitions given under the auspices of Justice Tighe and his associates.

Those were gala days for prizefighters in Kings County. The Democratic machine ring was in power, and some of the chief officers of the city and county government were openly allied with prizefighting.

The three principal promoters of the Coney Island Athletic Club were Justice Kenneth Sutherland, Justice R. V. B. Newton, and Justice Tighe. The building in which the fights were held was owned by John Y. McKane, and police protection was guaranteed. Subsequently McKane, Sutherland, and Newton were sent to prison for crimes against the ballot.

According to Manager Lumley, the Coney Island Athletic Club was christened on a Sunday in the Spring of 1892. Mr. Lumley rode to Coney Island in a carriage that day, laden with flowers, and was royally entertained by Justices Tighe, Newton, and Sutherland, and "Boss" McKane, who listened with delight to the scheme unfolded by Mr. Lumley, and then laid their plans for the first prizefight, out of which they hoped to make a lot of money.

Subsequently the three Justices fell out with Mr. Lumley, and tried to arrange by themselves for the contests. In this they failed, and finally were compelled to go again to Mr. Lumley for aid and comfort. The party met at the Astor House, in this city, and, during the feast of wine-drinking at Justice Tighe's expense, the three Justices were a second time put in a state of the highest exhileration by the prospects of making a fortune out of glovefights at Coney Island. Justice Tighe was profusely thankful to Mr. Lumley for the good things he saw in store. According to Mr. Lumley, Mr. Tighe said to him:

"Arthur, you know my reputation in Brooklyn. I'm dead square, I am. I never throwed a man down in my life. What rake-off do you want?"

It was a joyful occasion for the three Justices, and, when they went back to Brooklyn, they were in such high spirits their feet hardly touched the ground.

Altogether, nineteen fights were given at Coney Island, under the auspices of Tighe, Newton, Sutherland, and their associates in the Coney Island Athletic Club.

COL. WARING RESTORES MR. CORSA

The Veteran, Fearing Trial and Discharge, May Insist on Pushing the Mandamus Proceedings.

Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department yesterday reinstated H. C. Corsa as a District Superintendent, from which place Mr. Corsa, who is a war veteran, was removed last week. Col. Waring sent the following note to Mr. Corsa:

Sir: I hereby restore you to your position as District Superintendent. You will report to the Superintendent at his office on the 23d inst.

After Mr. Corsa was removed, he consulted Alderman W. M. K. Olcott, who, on the ground that Mr. Corsa, being a veteran, could not be removed until after a proper hearing on charges, obtained a mandamus, which was served on Col. Waring. It required him to show cause on Aug. 29 why Mr. Corsa should not be reinstated.

After consultation with the Corporation Counsel, it is said, Col. Waring decided to restore Corsa at once. Mr. Corsa, however, did not report for duty yesterday, on the advice of his lawyer. He wants some matters settled beforehand. It is evidently feared by Mr. Corsa's friends that after he goes back to work the charges may be made against him again, a hearing, the legality of which cannot be questioned, accorded to him, with the result that he would again be dismissed from the service.

It was said yesterday that unless a satisfactory agreement was reached between Col. Waring and Mr. Olcott, the mandamus proceedings will be pressed, upon the theory that if Mr. Corsa wins in court the old charges against him will be wiped out.

FIRE ESCAPES MUST BE UNINCUMBERED

Mayor Again Instructs Fire, Police, and Building Departments.

Mayor Strong has again sent letters to the Police, Fire and Building Departments, pointing out the necessity of having all fire escapes ready at all times for use, and compelling owners of buildings not properly provided with them to put them up without delay.

In the thickly populated tenement districts, fire escapes are frequently incumbered with household goods, such as mattresses and clothing. In some cases they are used for sleeping purposes, and are often in a condition to be almost useless in case of emergency. The Mayor called the attention of the Police and Fire Departments to this condition of affairs a few months ago, and the crusades against the incumbered fire escapes was kept up for a few weeks.

The Mayor has recently received many complaints on the same subject. The Police and Fire Departments have now been instructed to see that the law regarding the keeping of fire escapes free from incumbrances be enforced strictly, and Superintendent Constable of the Building Department has been directed to make a thorough investigation, and see that fire escapes are provided wherever needed, especially in all factory and tenement-house buildings.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 24 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria";) at 5:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Ems";) at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Curacoa, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela and for Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Indra, (letters must be directed "per Indra";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Valencia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Valench";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla., Gulf of Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 14 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
Circassia, Aug. 24, 8 AM | Ethiopia, Sept. 14, 1 PM
Anchoria, Aug. 31, 2 PM | Furnessia, Sept. 21, 1 PM
Cabin, $45; second cabin, $25. Steerage, $15.
S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
Saloon, $50; 2d cabin, $25 & $30. Steerage, $17.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE
Germanic, Aug. 28, noon | Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM
Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 A M | Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM
Britannic, Sept. 11, 10 AM | Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM
Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 PM | Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Foirot.....Sat., Aug. 31, noon
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeuf...Sat., Sept. 7, 5 A. M.
First-class and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Aug. 26
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Aug. 28
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Aug. 30
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack'ville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

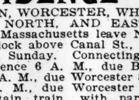
OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. Ry, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R.R. 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 10, 8 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM | Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM | Spree, Tu., Sept. 17, 5 AM
Trave, Sat., Sept. 7, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
KaiserW. II., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M
*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM | Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM | F. B'marck, Nov. 21, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE to Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours.) FREE of CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16. | †Fulda.....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2. | *Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria...Nov. 6. | †Ems.....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd S. S. Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Aug. 28 | PARIS.....Sept. 18
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25
NEW-YORK...Sept. 11 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
NOORDLAND...Aug. 28 | FRIESLAND...Sept. 11
KENSINGTON...Sept. 4 | SOUTHWARK...Sept. 18
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M. | Lucania, Sept. 14, M.
Campania, Aug. 31, 1 P.M. | Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M.
Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A.M. | Campania, Sept. 28, noon
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 10 A. M.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM..Saturday, Aug. 31, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, Aug. 24.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH, AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) White Mountain train, with parlor car from Providence, 7:50 A. M., (except Sundays.) Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.
Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., including Sundays. The only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL.

$4.00--BOSTON--$4.00
and Return via
Providence Line or Stonington Line.
Steamers CONNECTICUT and MASSACHUSETTS, MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE in commission. Tickets good going Aug. 24th to 29th, inclusive, and Sunday, Aug. 25th. Good to return Aug. 27th to Sept. 10th, inclusive. See regular advertisement.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Boston, Newport, Fall River, and all Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points in the East.
DOUBLE SERVICE.—The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim in commission together. Two boats each day (daily, Sundays excepted) on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M., Sundays 5:30 P. M. only. Vestibuled trains leave Fall River at 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., for Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M. Boats from New-York 6:30 P. M. week days, and 5:30 P. M. Sundays, touch at Newport.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Direct to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts East and North. Low rates. Low excursion rates. Sailing days for August from New-York as follows: 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 31. Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St. Steamers sail at 5 P. M. HORATIO HALL, Agent.

$4 to BOSTON and Return, VIA NORWICH LINE.
Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER in commission. Tickets good going Aug. 24 to 29, inclusive, (including Sunday, Aug. 25, special trip, CITY OF LOWELL,) and good to return any day up to and including Sept. 10. See regular advertisement.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts.
VIA **NORWICH LINE.**
Annex service from Brooklyn and Jersey City.
Steamers City